"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Thursday partly cloudy; moderate west to variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,606. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In New York City. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

CABINET, HOLDING THAT WAR EXISTS, URGES WILSON TO SUMMON CONGRESS; UNION LEAGUE CALLS FOR ACTION

RUSSIA TO MAKE NEW TREATY WITH UNITED STATES

Eager for Resumption of Old Commercial Relations with Us, Milukoff Says.

WILL END JEWS' DISABILITIES

Finland's Historic Rights to be Fully Restored and New Constitution Granted.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE LIKELY

President Wilson Prepares to Recognize the New Government Without Delay.

PETROGRAD, March 20.—"Nothing now stands in the way of a new commercial treaty between Russia and the United States," said the new Foreign Minister, Professor Paul Milukoff, in an exclusive interview which he gave to The Associated Press today. "I think I am right in saying that the United States is eager for the resumption of old commercial relations and for the removal of all the disabilities governing Jews here. There now appear to be no obstacles to such an event. The details of such an arrangement, however, cannot at present be stated; they will have to be left to the future.

"This will only be one manifestation of the closer relations into which the new Russia hopes to enter with the democratic world. The old Government in its monarchical form was in close sympathy with Germany and Prussian ideas. The new régime will find an inspiration in the ideas of the Western world.

"Despite the difficulties at the beginning, the new Government now stands united, and all differences between the elements engaged in the revolution have been submerged in the desire of the people for a united representative Government. The revolution was not accidental. It was deferred until the last moment, when it became apparent to every one that the former Government was making it impossible for Russia to win the war. It simply stated that the old Government was the enemy of the people and of a war with Germany.

Opinion Leans to Republic.

"The present Government is one of close co-operation among the people for victory. There has been since the overthrow of the empire a decided leaning of all elements toward a republican form of government. The decision of the Constitutional Assembly will show whether this impression of the country's desire is premature. It is impossible to discover what the peasant population will think, whether or not it will be in favor of continuing the monarchy. But one cannot imagine a return to the old form of government, which has been so thoroughly discredited."

The Foreign Minister said that a declaration probably would be approved by the Council of Ministers at once, restoring to Finland the historical rights which it enjoyed before the third Duma. An immediate meeting of the Finnish Diet will be called to draw up a new Constitution, and the country will come into its heritage of liberty.

The new Minister of Trade and Industry is in communication with the workingmen and promises to develop plans for workingmen's unions, which were formerly prohibited, abolish criminal penalties for strikes, regulate hours and conditions of work, and promote workingmen's insurance.

LONDON, March 20.—Reports that an agitation is in progress among leaders of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers, and that it is interfering with the work of the new Government, were shown to be baseless, a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says, by the action of the council in voting 1,170 to 30 in favor of resumption of work.

One of the most notable movements among the politically rejuvenated populace of Petrograd is the growing agitation for the participation of women in the political life of the country. It is generally believed some promise of woman suffrage will be incorporated in the new Constitution when the constituent assembly convenes.

The belief prevails in official circles

Continued on Page 4.

Report Riots in Germany Follow Russian Revolution

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 21.—A rumor was current in London yesterday to the effect that serious riots had broken out in Germany. It was also in circulation in countries nearer to Germany.

The correspondent of the Wireless Press in Zurich reports that the Russian revolution caused great agitation to spring up in German working class circles, and these led to riots on Sunday and Monday. Several workshops in Leipzic are said to have closed down and serious manifestations and strikes occurred. The same correspondent says troubles are also reported from Dresden and Munich. Regiments of Landwehr troops were sent to Leipzic and the industrial towns where the troubles are assuming an acute character.

A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says a rumor was current on the Amsterdam exchange yesterday that revolution had broken out in Germany. The rumor, which was very persistent, was absolutely denied from a competent, although unofficial, German source.

Berlin Names 14 Vessels Recently Sunk by U-Boats

BERLIN, March 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official communication issued today by the German Admiralty reports that German submarines have destroyed an additional 116,000 gross tons of shipping in the British Channel, in the Atlantic Ocean, and in the North Sea. The statement says:

"According to detailed reports on hand from submarines, among the ships sunk were the following:

"British armed steamer Connaught, 2,648 tons; armed British three-masted vessel of 1,200 tons; British sailing ships Adelaide, (180 tons,) MacLean, Abeja, Gazelle, and Utopia; the British fishing steamers Redcap and Grazia, 3,129 tons; the Greek steamer Theodoros Pangalos, 2,838 tons; the Norwegian steamers Steeras, Dagvanger, Lars Fastenaes, and Thede Fagelund, and the Norwegian sailing ship Hermes."

Exclusive of sailing craft and neutral vessels this partial list totals only 6,977 tons of British steam shipping.

SALES OF U. S. STEEL TOP BILLION DOLLARS

Increase for 1916 $504,754,190, or 69 Per Cent. Greater Than the Previous Year.

GARY SEES LARGER TRADE

Balance for Dividends Equals $46.40 a Share of Common—252,688 Workers Average $3.36 a Day.

The United States Steel Corporation's sales last year soared far above the billion-dollar mark, establishing a record which no other year has approached by a wide margin. The aggregate of business, including that with the public and between the subsidiary companies, was $1,231,473,779, an increase of $504,754,190, or 69 per cent., over the total for 1915. The annual report yesterday disclosed this amazing fact, and Chairman Elbert H. Gary indicated that the result in the current year might be even greater.

"The demands exceeded the capacity of the mills," said he, "and, consequently, prices advanced throughout the year. The tonnage of unfilled orders of the subsidiary companies at Dec. 31 was 11,547,286 tons of rolled steel products, the highest ever recorded in the history of the corporation, and exceeding by 3,741,000 tons, or 47.9 per cent., the unfilled tonnage at the close of 1915. The character of the order book is excellent. The bulk of the tonnage covers the needs of buyers for definitive contract work or their requirements for operations and maintenance, thus encouraging the belief that the operation of the mills at their full capacity will be continued for at least the greater part of 1917."

The biggest year preceding 1916 was 1913, when steel to a value of $796,894,299 was sold. Back in 1907, when net earnings were larger than in any other except 1916, the gross business was no greater than $757,014,767. The corporation's income account, as previously presented, showed a net profit of $342,997,092, against $140,250,066 the year before. The balance for dividends, amounting to $271,531,730, was equal to $46.40 a share of common stock, after the preferred stock requirements had been met, against $9.90 in 1915. The salient features of the report follow:

	1916.	1915.
Gross earnings	$1,231,473,779	$726,683,389
Net earnings	342,997,092	140,250,066
Bal. for dividends	271,531,730	75,833,832
Earned on com. stk per share	46.40	9.90
Cash, dem'd, loans, &c., Dec. 31	189,264,761	94,083,804
Wages and salaries	263,385,502	176,809,804
Inventories, Dec. 31	181,901,094	161,113,909
Capital expend.	59,563,983	15,337,431
Repairs and maint.	69,392,627	43,366,643
Federal income tax	9,892,009	1,811,407
Total taxes	26,599,720	13,640,184

The record earnings were realized from production on a scale hardly dreamed of when the corporation was formed in 1901. The totals of the major products and the raw materials going into them are set down in this tabulation:

PRODUCTION.	1916. (Tons.)	1915. (Tons.)
Steel ingots	20,910,589	16,376,492
Finished steel	15,400,792	11,762,639
Pig iron	17,412,049	13,617,508
Iron ore	35,335,189	23,009,678
Coal	32,768,381	26,628,482
Coke	18,901,962	14,500,818

The cash position of the corporation advanced about $48,400,000 during the year, but this item presumably reflected only in part the liquid state of the enormous inflow of receipts when the year ended. The balance sheet disclosed $40,869,794 time bank deposits and demand loans, whereas the preceding year's asset account did not contain a similar entry at all. "Sundry marketable securities" were down to an extent of $40,337,583 in the balance sheet, and this item, too, was not mentioned in the statement for 1915.

It is understood that the marketable securities consist largely of bonds and Treasury notes of Great Britain, bought as an investment. Judge Gary said in his remarks to stockholders that foreign sales of steel had been for cash, which indicated that direct payment for raw material for munition factories in England, France, and Russia had not been made in the paper of any of these countries.

The strain of capacity operations on mill and blast furnace was met by The expenditure of $69,392,627 for maintenance and repairs, a gain of $26,025,983 over 1915. Additions to the capital account amounted to $59,563,983 for the year, and brought the total of expenditures from earnings for additions and extensions to $363,337,000 since the corporation was organized, or the equivalent of $109 a share of common stock.

The total undivided surplus at the end of the year was $381,360,913. Judge Gary noted that appropriations available for further additions and extensions aggregated $137,000,000, and that it was planned to expend about $100,000,000 in the current year. A big tube plant for the Gary, Ind., works is one of the additions contemplated, and beside smaller building projects in hand, the corporation's railroads are to be equipped with several thousand more cars, and additional are-carrying boats are under way.

Analysis of the sales showed that, excluding intercompany business, the steel delivered was valued at $858,294,457, a gain of $366,912,403 over 1915. The domestic trade consumed $702,801,167 of

Continued on Page 12.

FRENCH PRESS ON TOWARD LA FERE, BUT MORE SLOWLY

Bad Weather Delays Advance of Allies All Along the Wide Front.

CLOSING IN ON NEW LINE

Nivelle's Troops Less Than Four Miles Away—British Meet Greater Resistance.

GERMANS CALLED VANDALS

Historic Coucy Ruins Dynamited—Fifty Girls Taken Away from Noyon.

LONDON, March 20.—The allied troops in France kept up their pursuit of the retreating Germans today despite a change for the worse in the weather conditions. Some rain fell, accompanied by a high wind. The French troops still keep to the fore, their cavalry patrols being at one point seven miles ahead of the British main line.

French infantry, who appear to be advancing with great speed, have occupied the important railroad junction of Tergnier, only three and three-quarter miles west of La Fère, said to be the keystone of the new German line. This represents an advance of some twenty-five miles up the Valley of the Oise.

French cavalry, pushing toward St. Quentin on the highroad from Ham, have reached the outskirts of Roupy, four and a quarter miles from St. Quentin. Here they met a small force of German cavalry and dispersed them.

Between these two points, Roupy and Tergnier, the French are making steady progress, having crossed the St. Quentin Canal at several points.

The British advance continues steadily, although meeting with increased resistance. The main British line now extends from St. Leger, about six miles north by northeast of Bapaume, through Velu, Nurlu, Estrées, to Cinary. This line runs north and south about three miles east of Peronne. British patrols and cavalry are some distance east of the points named.

As the allied troops push forward they find increasing evidence of what appears to be wanton vandalism on the part of the Germans. The entire country has been swept as if by a cyclone, and on German prisoners have been found orders showing that they had been directed to destroy everything—houses, roads, fields, trees, and wells. In some places this work of devastation was frustrated by the speedy advance of the pursuers, quantities of dynamite having been captured.

Historic Ruins Destroyed.

French aviators report the destruction by the Germans of the historic ruins of Coucy-le-Château, one of the most striking monuments of the feudal ages in Europe, built early in the thirteenth century.

The French War Office officially announces that in evacuating Noyon the Germans carried away by force fifty young girls ranging in age from 15 to 25 years.

According to reports from the air scouts, the main German Army has reached the Cambrai-St.Quentin-Laon line, although the presence of burning villages behind that line may indicate that the retreat will go still further.

The text of the British report follows:

Despite the less favorable weather conditions, we made considerable progress again today along the greater part of the front of our advance south of Arras, and a further fourteen villages have been cleared of the enemy.

Our troops have now passed the general line of Canizy, Estrées-en-Chaussée, Nurlu, Veru, and St. Leger.

Our machine-gun fire drove off an enemy attempt to counterattack south of Arras. We successfully raided last night northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast and brought back a few prisoners.

Bombs were dropped yesterday by our airplanes with good results on an important enemy ammunition depot. In the air fights one German machine was brought down in flames, two others were driven down completely out of control. Three of our airplanes are missing, two of which are known to have been brought down by hostile anti-aircraft guns.

The text of the French statement, issued this evening, follows:

From the Somme to the Aisne our troops, while making new progress, occupied the reconquered zone.

North of the Somme our cavalry pushed forward as far as the outskirts of Roupy, about seven kilometers from St. Quentin, where they gave chase to German cavalry patrols.

Northeast of Chauny our infantry occupied Tergnier today and crossed the Canal of St. Quentin. Several lively skirmishes with enemy detachments ended to our advantage. In the course of this pursuit extending over several days we have suffered quite insignificant losses on the entire front.

Everywhere in our advance we have been able to observe proved vandalism and systematic destruction carried out by the enemy, which for the greater part was of no military value. This afternoon our aviators reported that the historic ruins of Coucy-le-Château have been destroyed by an explosion.

Evacuating Noyon, the enemy carried off by force fifty young girls, from 15 to 25 years of age.

The day was relatively calm on the rest of the front.

The French afternoon statement says:

There was little change last night between the Avre and the Aisne. Our advanced forces made slight progress and are still in contact with the enemy. The advance has become more difficult because of the destruction of all means of communication, coupled with bad weather.

One of the German airplanes reported as having been destroyed March 17 was brought down by Adjutant Dauchy. This is the fifth machine brought down by this pilot up to the present time.

Yesterday two German airplanes fell within our lines as a result of aerial engagements, one in the region of Noyon and another near Guiscard. Another German machine, subjected to machine gun fire by one of our air-

Continued on Page 3.

Aim to Oust Bethmann for 'Swift Overthrow of England'

AMSTERDAM, Wednesday, March 21, (via London.)—A Munich dispatch to the Berliner Tageblatt says that the "National Committee for the Swift Overthrow of England" held a secret meeting on Monday and discussed measures for forcing Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg out of office.

The dispatch adds that a great popular demonstration is to be held Monday.

The "National Committee for th Swift Overthrow of England" is a new organization as far as previous dispatches from Germany are concerned. Reports from various sources for some time have told of widespread hostility in Bavaria to the German administration.

CUT COPPER PRICE FOR ARMY AND NAVY

Producers Agree to Supply Government Needs for a Year at 16.67 Cents a Pound.

A MEASURE OF PATRIOTISM

Prevailing Market Price Is About 38 Cents—Deal Arranged by B. M. Baruch for Defense Council.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The copper producers of the country, as an act of patriotism, have agreed to cut in half the price of copper for American army and navy uses for a period of one year, so as to enable the Government to pursue its military preparedness projects without being charged war profits.

Twenty million pounds of copper are to be furnished to the navy during the coming year at the rate of approximately 16 2-3 cents a pound. During the same period 25,510,000 pounds of copper are to be furnished to the army at the same price. The present market price of copper is approximately 38 cents a pound. The price at which the producers agree to furnish copper to the Government is less than half the prevailing market price. The price at which the copper is to be furnished, 16.6739 cents a pound, is the average selling price during the last ten years.

The total amount of copper for army and navy would cost at the market price $17,293,800. At the reduced price the cost will be $7,585,000. Thus the saving to the Government amounts to $9,708,800, or more than the total outlay for the supply.

The agreement between the Government and the copper companies, which is understood to embrace the Guggenheim, Ryan, and Dodge interests, with others, was approved by Secretaries Baker and Daniels today, after they had conferred with B. M. Baruch of New York City, a member of the Council of National Defense, who conducted the negotiations that resulted in the agreement. Mr. Baruch is Chairman of a sub-committee of the Council of National Defense which has charge of the metal supply for the army and navy.

The names of the copper companies entering into the agreement to furnish copper at the low figure were not disclosed, but may be given out later. In announcing the arrangement the Council of National Defense gave out the text of a letter received by Mr. Baruch, signed by nearly all the copper producers of the country, in which they stated that they were willing to supply copper to the Government at this figure because they considered it their duty to furnish the requirements of the Government "in preparing the nation for war with no profit more than we receive from our regular production in normal times."

The amount of copper which the producers agree to furnish will be enough, it is believed, to supply the needs of the army and navy for a year. The understanding is that if this is not sufficient the price is to stand for all the copper the Government needs during the twelve months.

Announcement of the Deal.

The statement issued by the council announcing the completion of the big copper deal follows:

The Council of National Defense,
Washington, March 20, 1917.

The Council of National Defense, in its efforts to mobilize the industries of the nation, has several committees, one of which, under the Chairmanship of B. M. Baruch, is in charge of the question of metal supply. In the interest of the War and Navy Departments, Mr. Baruch has for more than a week been in conference with the large copper producing and smelting interests of the country. Today he received from them the attached letter:

Mr. B. M. Baruch, 111 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Referring to our several conversations on the subject of supplying copper for the army and navy, to the letter of the Secretary of the Navy of March 16, and the telegram of the Secretary of War of March 18, both addressed to you, on behalf of the principal producers of copper in this country, we beg to say that we will furnish the quantity named for delivery within twelve months, viz., twenty millions (20,000,000) pounds for the navy and twenty-five million five hundred and ten thousand (25,510,000) pounds for the army, in approximately equal quantities each quarter from April, 1917, to April, 1918, at the price of 16.6739 cents per pound, delivered in regular shapes at Atlantic seaboard points.

The price named is the actual average selling price obtained by the United Metals Selling Company, the largest seller of copper, over the period of ten years, 1907 to 1916, inclusive, and represents in our opinion the fair average price of all copper sold by American producers during that time.

We offer the copper at this price notwithstanding our costs for labor, materials, supplies, &c., vary from 30 to 75 per cent. above the average during the ten-year period, because we believe it to be our duty to furnish the requirements of the Government in preparing the nation for war with no profit more than we received from our regular production in normal times. It is understood that the price quoted above is for the quantity and period of delivery above named.

(Signed) ..... (To be filled in later.

This willingness to furnish the copper supply needed by the Government at a maximum concession in price is a very gratifying evidence of the recognition of men of large affairs of their patriotic obligation, and both War and Navy Departments appreciate their generous and public-spirited attitude.

THE GREENBRIER.—White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

WOULD STRIKE AT ONCE

Shall We Take Germany's Attack Lying Down? Asks Root.

PLEAS TO SEND AN ARMY

No Dollar War, but Men to Fight in Europe, Roosevelt and Choate Demand.

FIGHT NOW, SAYS HUGHES

People Called Upon to Concentrate the United Weight of American Loyalty.

The Union League Club met last night and adopted resolutions presented by a special committee on Immediate Defense and National Service, of which Robert Bacon was Chairman, recognizing that "war now exists by the act of Germany," and urging the people to "concentrate the united weight of American loyalty on effective governmental action." The resolutions urged the President to remedy the "fatuous deficiency" in munitions and war equipment, expressed approval of the arming of merchant ships, and asked Congress to adopt immediately either the Chamberlain bill or the War College bill for universal service.

In support of these resolutions 600 leaders of the Republican Party, headed by Theodore Roosevelt, Charles E. Hughes, Elihu Root, and Joseph H. Choate, met behind closed doors and begged the President to give the people a chance to defend themselves. The burden of every speech was that Germany was making war on us; that it is for us to stand up and try to fight back.

"Let us not delude ourselves," said Mr. Hughes. "Germany is now making war upon the United States, making war with a ruthless barbarity. It is not a question of legalistic conception. There is now a state of war, and the United States, the people of the United States, should recognize the fact. I regard these attacks, the method of their conduct, as an onslaught on liberty and on civilization itself."

Mr. Choate, who spoke with great solemnity, said that whether it was war, a sort of war, a state of war, or armed neutrality, it was time for the people for those whom he called "we, nearcitizens" to rise and assert their rights. "We can't stay on the brink of war forever. We have tumbled in. The President may still be on the brink, but the rest of the people are not."

Shall We Take It Lying Down.

"Germany is making war on us," said Mr. Root, "and we are all waiting to see whether we are to take it lying down. It is either war or it is submission to oppression. My diagnosis of the situation is that the President wants to hear from the people. Let us answer to his want and tell him that the American people do not want him to discuss, not to plan, not to talk about what is going to be done, but to act."

Colonel Roosevelt said: "Germany is waging war upon us and we are not striking in self-defense. Armed neutrality under these circumstances is feeble war, but it is war. So far we owe our shameful safety to the British fleet."

Each speaker reminded the club that it had been founded in a time of great national danger, of warfare without and treachery within, and founded to stand by the Government and to fight to the finish for American rights. Mr. Choate spoke principally on the argument that the American rights which have been violated are consonant with the principles of liberty for which the Allies are fighting.

Mr. Root warned the country of the dangers ahead, both now and in the distant future, of what may and must come if America continues in the attitude of supinely enduring insult from foreign nations. He predicted that our liberties, our institutions, could not live unless we stood up for the principles violated by Germany. "The same principle that was applied to Belgium has been applied to us," he said. "If it is understood that we are a weak, flabby, divided, and indefinite people, who can be insulted and assaulted and abused with impunity, then the tide flows over us and we are gone. Our country is gone. Our union is gone. Our liberty is gone."

The Colonel begged the country not to fight "a dollar war." "We want to prepare at once a great army," he said, "I should hope an army of a couple of million men. But we do not want to wait for that army. We can perfectly well send an expeditionary force abroad now."

All through the meeting a band played patriotic airs from time to time, finishing with "The Star-Spangled Banner." At the end of Colonel Roosevelt's speech the band played the "Marseillaise."

Mr. Hughes's Speech.

Mr. Hughes said in part:

"We are here to record our convictions, to offer our service. It is the distinction of this club that it came into being as an instrumentality of national service, giving its pledge of unconditional loyalty. Its loyalty, of which we

Continued on Page 2.

GEORGE M. COHAN in "Broadway Jones," exclusively at STRAND week March 25th.—Advt.

Germany Plans New Peace Proposals, The Hague Hears; Would Give Poles Freedom; Austria Prepares Reforms

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 20.—The New York Times correspondent learns that German agents within the last few days have visited Holland and Switzerland with the object of sounding allied feeling in the event of fresh peace proposals. The agents were a prominent commercial personage, well known to the Chamber of Commerce, also a person employed in the German Government war service at home, and others.

A German Government official said that the Russian events had modified the situation. Germany can no longer claim her Eastern objects, such as freedom of the Poles, Lithuanians, and other Russian subject races, since these will obtain full liberty through the Russian revolution. He suggests that Germany might be able now to consider restoring Poland to Russian influence, under a guarantee of complete autonomy.

Another German visiting Holland said that there were discussions in Vienna concerning the possibility of providing autonomy for the smaller peoples within the existing State limits and without severe disturbance of existing frontiers.

It is understood that inquiries, particularly regarding the American view on this point, are being cautiously made by way of Switzerland.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 21, 5:15 A. M.—The London Times has a dispatch from The Hague confirming the dispatch to The New York Times announcing that a new German peace move is on foot.

"Another visitor to Holland," says The London Times correspondent, "sought to learn the attitude of the Entente and the United States toward some general scheme of autonomy for the races of Europe, especially in regard to Austria-Hungary." The correspondent says that although the commissioners claimed that they were not travelling on behalf of their Government, their journey would have been impossible under existing passport regulations without the connivance of Berlin.

BILLION FOR ALLIES, HARDING'S WAR PLAN

Itself on Verge of Fighting, This Country Should Supply Credit, He Says.

OBLIGATIONS AS SECURITY

Governor of Reserve Board Asserts America Is Well Prepared Financially.

Congress should immediately enact legislation enabling the Government to lend its credit to the Allies, who are fighting for a cause in which all Americans are interested, according to W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, who spoke last night at a dinner of the Quill Club, held at the Hotel Manhattan. He declared this Government should not hesitate to extend a credit of one billion dollars, taking as security therefor the simple obligation of Great Britain and France.

"We all appreciate," said Governor Harding, "the extreme gravity of the present situation, and, while we cannot look into the future, it seems reasonably certain that this country is going to be drawn into the great struggle. We have, as American citizens, certain clearly defined duties. It is a time when all elements of the community shall stand together for America. This is no time to harbor prejudices. We should remember that we have a common cause. My personal opinion is that it is clearly the duty of every man of influence to exert every honorable means in his power for the purpose of inducing Congress to do what it can do most quickly and effectively in the present crisis.

"Congress can very speedily provide the surest means of defense by enacting a law which would enable the Government to lend its credit to those who are fighting for the same cause. It is my personal opinion that this Government should in that contingency extend to the allied powers a credit of one billion dollars, taking as security their own obligations. That would be an effective measure of defense. It would protect us against a foreign invasion and from a premature peace to which we were no party. If we secure that measure of protection, we can look the future in the face. Everything else has been discounted. No shock can arise for which the public is not prepared."

Mr. Harding's topic was "Financial Preparedness," and he asserted that financially this country was better prepared for a struggle with an enemy than in any other way. The Governor asserted that the banks of the country were today in a stronger position than ever before in the country's history, regardless of the Federal Reserve Banks, which had a note-issuing capacity of 1,200 million dollars.

"Although we are confronted with the greatest crisis in American history," he asserted, "I do not believe that we ever approached a crisis so well prepared from a financial point of view. Our twelve Federal Reserve Banks have resources aggregating over a billion dollars. The note-issuing capacity of these institutions is in excess of $1,200,000,000. Since the outbreak of the European war our gold stock has increased by $1,015,000,000, a sum greater than the entire gold production of the world during that period. No Government bank on earth can make a showing anything like the consolidated balance sheet of our reserve banks."

Mr. Harding's remarks were warmly applauded by the large gathering of bankers who attended the dinner. Although he took occasion to say that he was expressing his personal views and was not speaking for the board or the Administration, it was generally assumed that Governor Harding reflected the views of his colleagues.

Among those present were Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; J. Howard Ardrey, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce in New York—two of the largest national banks in the country; Pierre Jay, Federal Reserve Agent of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and Robert H. Treman, Deputy Governor of the New York Reserve Bank.

BORUM REPORTS ALL CREW SAVED

Captain of City of Memphis and Eight from Missing Boat Land at Glasgow.

RESCUE DETAILS UNKNOWN

Vigilancia's Skipper Had to Threaten Lifeboat Party with a Revolver.

Captain L. P. Borum of the American freighter City of Memphis, which was sunk Saturday off the Irish coast by a German submarine, has landed at Glasgow. All the members of the crew were saved. The news reached the office of the Ocean Steamship Company, owners of the vessel yesterday in a cable sent by Captain Borum, which read:

"City of Memphis sunk 17th. Ship's boats separated during night. Three boats containing forty-nine men reported landed Irish coast. Myself and remainder landed Glasgow. Trying to assemble crew. Address American Consul, Glasgow."

According to previous reports boats from the City of Memphis had reached the Irish coast and landed forty-nine survivors. Consul Frost cabled from Queenstown on Monday that Captain Borum had four more Americans of the crew and four seamen of other nationalities with him in the boat which was missing.

Some hours after the freighter was sunk the life boat which was known to have contained the Captain and seven companions was found empty at sea. It had been surmised the men either had been taken aboard a German submarine and held prisoners or had been rescued by a ship not carrying a wireless. The owners here are without information as to how the men reached Glasgow.

J. B. Austin, Jr., Vice President of the Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Company, owners of the steamship Vigilancia, which was torpedoed Saturday night, said yesterday that no message had been received from Captain Middleton and so far as he knew the cabled report that fifteen members of the crew were drowned was correct.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Secretary Lansing received a cablegram today from Joseph G. Stephens, American Consul at Plymouth, England, forwarded through Consul General Skinner at London, giving further details as to the sinking of the American steamer Vigilancia on March 16. It read:

Vigilancia of Wilmington, Del., from New York for Havre, with general cargo of smelter structural iron, asbestos, dried fruit, and straw; sunk without warning on March 16, in latitude 48.57, longitude 9.34, or about 145 miles from nearest land, by torpedo from submarine of unknown nationality.

Two torpedoes fired at ship, first missed, second struck ship on starboard side by third hatch. Ship sunk in ten minutes. Weather at time clear, with moderate sea swell. No other vessel in sight. Crew of forty-three men attempted to abandon ship in two lifeboats. Ocean swell, twenty-five men were washed out of boat. Of these ten were saved and fifteen drowned.

Among the drowned are Third Engineer Carl Adelhola, native American citizen, and Third Officer Nelis North, a naturalized American citizen. Some of the crew drowned were American citizens.

Crew adrift in lifeboat from Friday morning, 10 o'clock, until Sunday afternoon, 4 o'clock. Submarine of unknown nationality followed lifeboats at distance of fifty yards from 10 o'clock Friday night to 3:40 Saturday morning. Submarine and lifeboats did not speak.

Survivors landed St. Mary's in own boats after suffering greatly from cold, wet, and fatigue. One seaman, a Spaniard, paralyzed from exposure. This information obtained by telephone from Penzance. Crew coming to Plymouth today.

Consul Frost at Queenstown announced the arrival of the missing men from the American steamer City of Memphis at Glasgow in the following brief dispatch:

Captain Borum, City of Memphis, and his eight boats' crew landed safely Glasgow, care Consul McCunn.

COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE. NOW "The Willow Tree." BIG HIT.—Advt.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISERS A UNIT

Executive May Make an Announcement in Next 48 Hours.

SESSION MAY BEGIN APRIL 2

Two-Hour Conference Held by Wilson and Cabinet, Discussing All Phases of Situation.

PUSH NAVY PREPARATIONS

Daniels Has Long Meeting with General Board—Baker Busy Into the Evening.

President Not Yet Ready to Reveal His Plans

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—In response to a request from newspaper men, one of the officials of the White House asked the President if he would see the waiting correspondents and tell them something about the Cabinet meeting. The President asked to be excused, saying that he might talk with the newspaper men for an hour and be unable to say anything more than that every phase of the international situation had been discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—At a meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon opinion was practically unanimous that President Wilson should call Congress into extra session without delay to consider the situation produced by the wholesale sinking of American vessels by German submarines—in other words, to declare that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany.

President Wilson did not definitely commit himself as to the action he would take, but the impression is strong in the best-informed quarters that an important announcement concerning the international situation will come from the White House within the next day or two. It is the confident expectation that this will be in the form of a proclamation rescinding the previous proclamation summoning Congress to meet on April 16 and fixing an earlier date for the session. It is believed that a date not later than April 2 will be fixed.

No details of the Cabinet session were given out. Beyond the bare information given above all those not in the inner Administration circle are uninformed as to what took place around the big mahogany table at which the President and his official advisers discuss affairs of state. The Cabinet session lasted more than two hours. It is understood that the President was careful not to indicate the extent to which he was influenced by the view of his intimate counselors that Congress, the war-making power, should be summoned to Washington at once. But this view was so general and so strong that the President, it is believed, could not have been indifferent to it.

Pushing War Activities.

Immediately after the Cabinet meeting there were evidences of war activity in several departments of the Government. Secretary Daniels went from the Cabinet room to a session of the General Board of the Navy to discuss strategic plans for the better protection of merchant vessels. Secretary McAdoo called a meeting of the officials of the Government War Risk Bureau, at which it was decided to make more liberal arrangements for insuring ships and cargoes. Hereafter all contraband except munitions of war will be insured by the Government, an indication that the Administration had determined that it should help the Entente Allies wherever it is possible to do so without overstepping the bounds of neutrality. Tonight the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are at their desks consulting with their subordinates over plans for meeting the emergency.

It is the understanding that every phase of the international situation was discussed at the Cabinet meeting. The gossip is—and it may be based on nothing more than surmise—that an inclination still exists among a considerable number of high officials to regard the situation as not calling for any action until the new armed ship policy of the Government has had a practical trial. This means that the Government should wait until it has been ascertained how the armed merchantmen fare at the hands of German submarines. The suggestion that accompanies the gossip is that if it should be shown that the armed vessels prove able to take care of themselves when they encounter U-boats, there might be no occasion for the Government to take any further steps.

But while it is undoubtedly true that some such idea has been discussed, it is equally true that it obtained little standing with the Cabinet, in which the opinion was practically unanimous that

the situation had reached the point where a state of war actually existed between Germany and the United States, and that Congress as the war-making power, should have the opportunity to say whether a conflict was in progress.

Would Test Armed Ship Policy.

There are informed people in Washington who are saying tonight that the President has been anxious to have the armed ship policy put to a fair trial, and they are contending that it is not at all certain that he will give way to the demand among his Cabinet officers that the date of the extra session of Congress shall be put forward.

When the Cabinet session was over profound reticence was shown by all the members as they left the executive offices. Secretary Baker created some excitement by announcing to the waiting crowd of newspaper men that he had an announcement to make. He led the way to an anteroom, where he read a brief notice to the effect that the Council of National Defense had adopted resolutions commending the railroad executives and the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods for their action in effecting a settlement of the threatened railroad strike. There was a hasty exodus of the newspaper men when they realized what Mr. Baker's announcement meant, but the delay had been sufficient to enable several of the Cabinet members to leave the executive office building without being asked as to what had taken place around the council table.

Secretary Daniels hurried from the executive office building to the Navy Department, where he picked up Admiral Benson, the Chief of Naval Operations, and together they went to the Navy Annex Building, where a meeting of the Naval General Board was in progress. Every aspect of the situation caused by Germany's submarine activity was discussed there. Among the matters considered was that of having the United States Navy undertake to furnish patrol boats for the barred areas of European waters so as to afford protection to American ships. At the outset Mr. Daniels explained that he had come to the meeting to ascertain what additional measures were necessary to give protection to merchant vessels, and this led to a general discussion of practical things that might be undertaken along that line.

Would Need a Base in Europe.

Opinion was general that it would not be practicable or feasible to provide sufficient naval vessels and armed patrol boats to patrol the steamship lanes across the Atlantic from the American to the European shore. The experienced naval officers on the board said it would not be practicable to operate patrol boats to guard merchant vessels within the barred areas unless a base of operations could be established on the European coast. This point had been discussed by the State Department and the Navy Department, and probably came in for discussion at the Cabinet meeting this afternoon, and it had been decided that the establishment of such a base could be accomplished only through the consent of one of the Entente nations whose territory would be used for the purpose. To enter into such an agreement with a belligerent would be an act of war against the enemies of the accommodating belligerent, and for that reason could not be properly undertaken by the United States under present conditions.

The General Board advised Secretary Daniels that under existing conditions no other step for the protection of merchant vessels need be undertaken than furnishing arms to them. For the present, it is understood, this is all that will be done. The navy, however, will make as much preparation for war as it can in the absence of wholesale authority from Congress. One plan under consideration is the suspension of the courses at the Naval War College, so that the officers on duty there may be available for active service.

Although the navy is believed to have done much in the way of preparation for the hostile emergency, it was not until yesterday that the General Board began the consideration of plans for naval activity in European waters. Heretofore consideration had been mainly confined to plans for home defense.

May Issue Call to Congress Today.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—For two hours today President Wilson discussed the international crisis with his Cabinet and heard urgent suggestions that the date for the extra session of Congress, fixed for April 16, be set forward, to consider further steps in defense of American commerce against German submarines. It is understood there was not a dissenting voice against this advice.

The President himself did not express his views, and, so far as could be learned later, had not finally determined upon the course to be pursued. The prevailing belief was that he would announce the call for an earlier meeting of Congress tomorrow.

The Cabinet members generally are said to have expressed today their willingness to support a program based on an early call for Congress and a formal declaration that a state of war exists between Germany and the United States.

Tonight the President went to the theatre—a thing he frequently does when he has made a preliminary decision on a grave question and wants distraction, in order to look at the problem anew with freshened mind.

GERMAN PRESS DIVIDED ON AIMS OF WILSON

Cologne Gazette Says He Works for Teuton Defeat; Frankfort Paper Disagrees.

BERLIN, March 20, (via London.)—Commenting on a delayed wireless dispatch sent out by the Wolff Bureau's correspondent in New York, saying that President Wilson was trying to maintain peace, the Cologne Gazette says:

"The people must not forget that this is the personal opinion of the correspondent. But the facts paint a different picture of President Wilson's policy. What was President Wilson's abrupt break in relations with Germany but a challenge to Germany? And is not the arming of American merchant ships, which even includes ships carrying ammunition and unconditional contraband, even a stronger challenge to Germany?

"The correspondent also overlooks the recent exciting Congress debate, otherwise he could not send the uncontradicted claim that the American Government would do nothing to arouse the feelings of America against Germnay. What was the betrayal of our proposal of an alliance with Mexico but a means to arouse sentiment hostile to Germany? Why did Senator Stone, who uprightly seeks peace, throw himself with all his influence against the most recent act of President Wilson unless because in his conviction, and that of almost the entire Congress, it meant war?

"And does the writer think that peace is promoted by the utterance of President Wilson awarding Alsace-Lorraine to France?

"Certainly President Wilson does not want war, if he can secure our defeat without it. But he will do all to secure this defeat, and if it is impossible otherwise he will not hesitate to make war."

BERNE, March 20.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, commenting on the Wolff Bureau wireless dispatch asserting that President Wilson is seeking at all costs to avoid trouble with Germany, says:

"President Wilson broke off relations with Germany, not in preparation for war, but, on the contrary, as a measure to avoid a conflict."

In support of its contention, the Frankfurter Zeitung declares that President Wilson's appeal to other neutral States was made with absolute confidence that they would respond favorably. The paper argues that the President broke off diplomatic relations with the intention of appealing to neutrals, believing confidently that they would join him, and by combined pressure bring Germany to its senses," and force it to restrict its submarine warfare.

The failure of the neutrals to comply with Mr. Wilson's suggestion, the paper asserts, was "undoubtedly a most frightful disappointment," and helped Washington to realize that Germany would hardly let slip from its grasp the weapon it had decided upon after such thoroughgoing deliberation.

"President Wilson does not regard war as the only solution of the problem," the paper adds. "It is difficult to see how he expects to avoid war, after arming merchantmen, but he does not want war."

The paper is of the opinion that Germany is not well informed about the desires of the general American public, but believes that the majority want peace, especially since "it is impossible to see what real grounds there are for war between Germany and the United States, or what the United States would gain by such a conflict."

The Munich Neueste Nachrichten calls the Wolff dispatch a "quieting powder." It declares that the public speeches have shown all too clearly what the sentiment in America is, and insists that no rosy portrayal of the situation can disguise the fact from Germany that the United States is its masked enemy.

WILSON BACKED TO THE WALL.

But Germany Can't Back Him Through It, Says Pomerene.

CONCORD, N. H., March 20.—"President Wilson has been backed to the wall by Germany, but he is not willing to be backed through the wall," said Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio in an address here tonight:

"The violation of our sovereign rights by both Great Britain and Germany," he continued, "has given us more cause for war against either than any one of the belligerents had to declare war. America has realized the extreme delicacy of the situation and has been very indulgent to both nations, hoping that when reason should resume her sway the wrongs could be righted without resort to arms, but when Germany, in disregard of the rights of humanity, deliberately sinks vessels, resulting in the loss of passengers and crews, it has approached a point where we cannot acquiesce with a proper regard to the duty which we owe to our own nationals or to neutrals generally."

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO INSURE CONTRABAND

War Risk Bureau Will Cover Everything Except Guns and Munitions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The policy of the Administration to defy the German blockade and safeguard American ships through the war zone has led to a decision to adapt the war risk business of the Government to the exigencies of the present situation.

A conference was held today between Secretary McAdoo, Director Delanoy, and officials of the War Risk Bureau, at which it was agreed that the Government should furnish to the commerce of the country every possible assistance and that immediate steps should be taken to facilitate the movement of cargoes. The bureau will therefore broaden the scope of its operations and adopt a more liberal plan for insuring vessels and cargoes.

Thus far the Government's insurance business has been very profitable. Within the last few weeks it has had less and less influence in keeping down outside rates. It is not likely that there will be any change in rates at this time. They were increased very considerably a few weeks ago, and these rates will stand.

The change of policy will come in the examination of each case as it is presented. Cargoes for European countries will not be subjected to such stringent rules hereafter, and many restrictions that have been enforced almost to a prohibitive point will be modified. The Government will not draw the line at contraband, but will insure it. The only exceptions will be guns and munitions. These will not be insured. There is always great difficulty in distinguishing contraband, and the Government will give no guarantees in regard to cargoes in this respect.

WANT PRIVATE VESSELS.

Government to Take Over Craft as Patrols in Event of War.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Plans for organizing patrol squadrons of privately owned motor boats and yachts along the Atlantic Coast were discussed tonight at a conference between Secretary Daniels and Captain George R. Marvell, an Assistant for Operations, who has just returned from a trip to New York, Boston, and other coast points to enroll available craft.

Captain Marvell reported he had arranged contracts with many owners of small, speedy boats suitable for mounting guns and chasing submarines or patrolling the coast to turn their vessels over to the Government in an emergency. Several boat owners also agreed to volunteer as reserve officers.

50 MILLIONS FOR 'CHASERS.'

Stotesbury's Stepson Says Wealthy Philadelphians Would Aid War.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Wealthy men of this city, according to J. H. R. Cromwell, stepson of E. T. Stotesbury, are ready to spend $50,000,000 to build submarine chasers for the Government in the event of hostilities. Their identity he would not disclose; he contented himself with saying that the $50,000,000 would be pledged as soon as war was declared.

"I'm willing to contribute my share," he said. It is believed that his stepfather, Mr. Stotesbury, will be one of the heaviest contributors.

100,000 DECLARE LOYALTY.

Few Members of German Clubs Sign Defense Pledge.

More than 100,000 signatures to the declaration of loyalty to the President, which the Mayor's Committee on National Defense is circulating, were turned in yesterday. Most of them were gathered by school children who were set to work yesterday.

The office was swamped with signed declarations yesterday. Among those who began to send in returns were the clubs. The Yale Club led in the number of signatures with 696.

In answer to inquiries about the German clubs, the committee said that declaration sheets were not displayed at the Deutscher Verein and that it was said there that the matter had been referred to a committee, which was to meet later in the week. There was but one signer at the Arion Club and none at the Liederkranz.

Ripped Cunard Mailbags for Spite.

After the investigation on board the Cunarder Saxonia regarding the opening of the mailbags on the voyage between Halifax and New York the officials of the Post Office Department arrived at the conclusion yesterday that none of the letters or packages had been stolen from the room. The two sacks for the British Consulate were intact, as well as the registered mail from London. It is conjectured that the ripping open of the sacks in question, twenty-six in number, was done by some members of the crew out of spite against the company.

Germans Seize Norwegian Ship.

BERLIN, March 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The capture by German sea forces as a prize of the Norwegian steamship Advance is reported by the Overseas News Agency. The Advance, which was carrying 200 tons of foodstuffs to London from Rotterdam, was taken to Zeebrugge.

UNION LEAGUE CALLS FOR ACTION IN CRISIS

Continued from Page 1.

speak, is not a mere form of words. It is the loyalty that defends; it is the loyalty that preserves; it is the loyalty that is fittingly expressed in the supreme service of sacrifice.

"It is the distinction of this club that it has in the past, in times of national crisis, expressed this loyalty, and the club, I believe, is quite as deeply moved tonight as ever in its history with respect to the gravity of the national situation, and the need which that situation illustrates. I am sure that none of us can fail to recognize the actual condition of affairs.

"Let us not delude ourselves. Germany is now making war upon the United States, making war with a ruthless barbarity. It is not a question of legalistic conception. There is now a state of war, and the United States, the people of the United States, should recognize that fact. Our citizens have been murdered, are being murdered. Our ships are being sunk. Our commerce is existing on leave of a nation or Government whose hostile intent is manifest.

"There must be prompt defense, adequate defense. These attacks, these illegal assaults should be repelled. There is something here far more important than the mere physical value of ships, something more important than commerce, something more important even than the lives of particular men who are exposed to these brutal onslaughts. There is a principle involved in the attacks that have been made, and the success of that principle, I do not think it is too much to say, threatens the integrity of our country. If that principle is successfully maintained, as it is now sought to be maintained, the question is not simply of commercial rights I regard these attacks, the method of their conduct, as an onslaught on liberty and on civilization itself. It is time that the American people understood it. All organizations exercising public influence should record their convictions. I am here tonight to that end."

Speech by Mr. Choate.

Mr. Choate said in part:

"I never agree to speak in public that I am not always very sorry that I promised to do so. But I could not resist this appeal, for it seems to me to be an appeal to come to the rescue of our country in the hour of her deadliest peril. If the words that I shall utter to you tonight shall be my last I shall feel that I have breathed them in the actual service of my country.

"Few of us are old enough to remember the foundation of the Union League Club in which we are now assembled. I can recall its earliest days, and I know that it was established at a time not unlike this, and accomplished a mighty purpose in carrying out the wishes of its founders. Why, New York was not an American city; it was a foreign city. It was a Copperhead city. Copperheads sprang up everywhere, and their sentiments mightily prevailed.

"When a few public-spirited and able citizens gathered together to see what could be done in the way of reforming the city and of coming, in their turn, to the rescue of their country, it was the darkest period of our civil war. Defeat had followed defeat, and it was only hope that maintained the courage of our citizens and of our great President at Washington I am often asked today, What can we do; what can we mere citizens do, when our Government is doing nothing or doing so little; what can we do for our country? Let me tell you what they did. They did what the last sentence of the report read by Mr. Bacon said—It is arousing a national spirit in our citizens which shall inspire them to pledge themselves whole-heartedly to the task of getting ready that the Union League can render to the country service as useful and effective as it rendered during the civil war.'

"By the founding of this club and the appeals to its members in public and in private the whole sentiment of the city was changed, or, rather, the loyal sentiment overrode and suppressed the disloyal sentiment that had previously prevailed. They raised and equipped two regiments for the service of their country, which immediately entered into that service. And when I look on these walls and see their portraits, Captain Charles Marshall and Jackson S. Hughes, my friends, I say, I wish they were here tonight to inspire this city as they roused the city in those days.

Time for People to Rise.

"Now, whatever the Government does, we can at least do that. I understand from the resolutions that we are already engaged in a state of war. I don't care whether you call it war, or, as Lord Salisbury once called it, 'A sort of a war,' or a state of war, or armed neutrality, when it takes the shape of allowing Germany to sink our ships and murder our citizens, it does not matter what you call it, it is time for the people of the United States to rise in arms and assert their rights.

"This city is not half awake to the perils that encompass it. Go up and down the streets and avenues of this city, and by day and night you will see people devoted to pleasure, to their ordinary pursuits, to enjoyment and luxury without limit. They have got to find out what is the matter. They have got to learn that we are in a moment of deadly peril, that we are, as the President said two months ago, 'On the brink of war.' Well, we can't stay on the brink forever—we have tumbled in, that is what has happened, we have fallen in. The President may still be on the brink, but the rest of the people are not.

"I was talking the other day with a very distinguished Frenchman. He recognized, and nobody can deny it, the lack of preparation in which we find ourselves—unpreparedness, to use a very long word. 'But,' said he, 'if a single brigade, a single division, of American troops appeared on the other side of the water and took their stand by the side of the French Army or the British Army, it would infuse such new life into all the combatants on the side of the Allies that victory would be immediately assured.' That was the great leader of thought and philosophy for all Europe, and America, too—I refer to Professor Henri Bergson.

"Now, I want to say a few words about this war that are not in the resolutions. If we are going into war, if we are in war now, I do not want it to be limited to a few submarines and here and there a ship sunk. I want it to be spread over a much broader and wider ground, and to grow upon deeper and grander principles than even the defense of our own property.

"This war has been from the beginning a contest for freedom, for justice, for civilization, in which we are as much interested as the Allies themselves. I recognized the fact from the beginning that they were fighting our battle; while we lingered on in this state of stupid unpreparedness they were actually sacrificing all their resources, all for the principle of maintaining the right of each government to maintain its own independence. So I have always thought that if the time came when by going into the war bang up with all our might we could put an end to it in the right way, in the triumph of the Allies, it was the duty of this country to do it. And I believe that the time has now come when by going in even with the little preparation that we have yet made we can pass such a balance in favor of the Allies that very speedily a final victory is assured.

"We can certainly help them a great deal. They won't expect armies to march over there. But I hope that brigade, that division will go, and I guess it will. And we can help them in what they sorely need. We can help them to finance the conclusion of this war; and I shall be ashamed of America, of its bankers and manufacturers and merchants and lawyers and doctors and ministers if they don't all rally to that proposition.

"We think we have done a great deal already. We have. We have sold them a great many goods at excellent prices. We have loaned them a great deal of money at a considerable rate of interest; but I say that every American, and all America, could afford to spend the entire income of one entire year to bring this war to the end that it ought to come to."

Mr. Root's Speech.

Mr. Root said in part:

"I have a deep conviction that none of us appreciates how serious the conditions are which confront us—not one of us really understands how fraught with good or ill, with perpetuity of our institutions, or with the ruin of our country, is the course of the American people within the next few months. It is difficult, in the midst of a great crisis, to feel how great it is, but no one need suppose that this mighty war which has shaken the world and which has involved all the continents but ours will leave the world as it was on the 1st of August, 1914. We are passing into a new world, with new duties and new dangers, and we must confront our future, not with comfortable assurance that everything is to be as it has been but with a clear and alert appreciation of what we are to meet.

"The situation is a very extraordinary one. Germany is making war upon us. There may not be technically a war because it may be that it takes two to produce that, but Germany is making war upon us, and we are all waiting to see whether we are to take it 'lying down.' It is either war or it is submission to oppression.

"Gradually a feeling is making its appearance, a restiveness of the people of the country. Tens of thousands of young men are seeking opportunity to prepare themselves for military service—to drill to get the A B C of the service in order that they may do their duty by the country when the actual fighting comes. Commercial bodies, manufacturing bodies, professional bodies are meeting and discussing what they can do all over the country. There are multitudes of American citizens who are asking, 'What can I do for my country now in this grave crisis?'

All Waits On Washington.

"They can do nothing except through the Executive Department in Washington. No ship can sail; no regiment can march; no gun can be fired; no insult or injury can be repelled except through the Executive Department at Washington.

"What is there we can do? Only this: We can perform the duty of a free, self-governing people, by speaking in clear and certain tones, so that the spirit and the purpose and the will of a free people may be heard in Washington and our Government may know that the American people will be behind it, supporting it, approving it, sustaining it in maintaining the honor and the integrity and the independence and the freedom of our Republic.

"My diagnosis of the situation is that the President wants to hear from the people. He has said so many times. He wants to hear whether the people of the United States want him to go on and act. Let us answer to his want and tell him that the American people do want him not to discuss, not to plan, not to talk about what is going to be done, but to act.

"Let us say to him, and if we say it, others will say it also, that we wish all the powers he has now to be exercised; and let us say to Congress that we wish them to give all the additional powers that may be needed for the exercise of the entire force of this great nation for the support of its independence and its honor.

"Consider this: the population of the world has doubled in the last eighty years; the pressure of population is surging over the boundaries of national territory. The rapidly increasing population of Germany, thrusting out over her boundaries, sought colonies all over the world. The German Government said, 'We were forced to take the sword for justice and liberty of national evolution.'

"The great East, the hundreds of millions of the Orient, are multiplying with amazing rapidity, and they also seek liberty of national evolution. Africa has been partitioned, Asia has been partitioned, Europe is occupied, Australasia is occupied. What remains but America, that vast region which has been protected by the Monroe Doctrine.

Monroe Doctrine Needs Force.

"That is what we have got to face when this war is over. And where is our Monroe Doctrine? What is it worth without force behind it? And if the Monroe Doctrine falls, if that is ignored with a German naval station in the Caribbean and an Asiatic naval station in Lower California, the Panama Canal is as worthless to us for strategic purposes as the Dardanelles is to Russia today.

"The letter of Herr Zimmermann to Mexico proposing the alliance of Mexico and Japan for the dismemberment of this Union was not a dream. It was an incautious exhibition of a purpose—a subtle purpose which has been thought out and which is being worked out, and which will continue to be worked out until this country stands alone and defenseless against immediate and contiguous superior military power.

"A serious thing for us today is that we are on trial. The question whether the American people are competent to defend their rights is being tried out now, and if we fail in the trial our rights will disappear. If it is understood that this hundred million of people are animated by a common spirit, that they have the courage and the devotion which founded this free republic, no one will seek to prevail against us; but if it is understood that we are a weak, flabby, divided, and indefinite people, we will be insulted and assaulted and abused with impunity, then the tide flows over us and we are gone, our country is gone, our Union is gone, our liberty is gone.

"Make no mistake: Unless we demonstrate now that we have the courage and the power to defend ourselves against aggression, we will speedily reach the point where we cannot defend ourselves against aggression. We have stood dull and indefinite, while the peoples of Europe have been fighting against the negation of everything that makes America what it is. We have forgotten the mission of America for liberty and justice. We have rejoiced in our prosperity. We have passed on the other side while men have suffered and died for the principles that our fathers taught us, and now it has been brought home to us with a last appeal.

"I remember that Horace Mann, just before the civil war, said: 'The time has come to learn whether our Union is a rope of sand or a band of steel.' The time has come now, in the inexorable course of fate, for the American people to learn whether there still lives in this republic the true spirit of a free democracy, or whether we are merely a great aggregation of prosperous people, fit only to be a prey to the domination of an oppressor. Now, if our voice can be heard, if we can do something, anything, to make our Government feel that the free and loyal people of America want it to assert the principles of American liberty and freedom, and to assert them with the power of this great people, for God's sake let us do it.

Colonel Roosevelt's Speech.

Colonel Roosevelt began his speech with the statement that "this club symbolizes the fact that in the early sixties the manhood of this nation showed its practical realization of the fact that only those are fit to live who are not afraid to die.

"Two years ago," he continued, "we served notice on Germany that we would not permit them to do certain things. She has done them repeatedly. She has sunk ship after ship; she has killed American men, women, and children going about their lawful business in peaceful fashion. Seven weeks ago Germany notified us that she intended to carry on, on a most ruthless scale, a campaign of murder on the high seas, of which we would be among the victims.

"Since that time Germany has sunk our ships, she has killed our men, she has killed our women, she has killed our children. When I use the word 'murder' with respect to such a campaign I use it because it describes with scientific accuracy the fact. She has practically established a partial blockade of this Port of New York in so far as American ships are concerned, and she has proposed to Japan and Mexico an alliance for our dismemberment as a nation. If those are not 'overt acts of war' then I do not know what acts can be committed that will be overt acts of war.

"Remember that war may exist and may be fought through without any declaration of war. When we speak of the Revolutionary War we include Lexington and Bunker Hill, don't we? There was no declaration of war at that time. When Sumter was fired on there had been no declaration of war. The first two fights of Taylor in the Mexican war took place when there had been no declaration of war. In other words, in three out of the five wars in which this nation has been engaged the war went on for some time before there was any declaration of war.

"If You Are in War, Fight."

"And the war is going on now. Germany is waging war on us and we are not striking in self-defense. Avoid war if possible, but if you are in war, fight. If you go to war, hit hard. We are in war now. If the sinking of our ships and the killing of our citizens was not war then Bunker Hill and Lexington were not war.

"It is a base thing to shape our policy in accordance with the fact that some of our people have a half loyalty to this nation and a half loyalty to some other nation. The American who loves Germany more than America is not a good American. The American who hates England morethan he loves America is not a good American, he is a bad American. If there is any citizen of the United States who loves Germany, let him go back there and help him back there, and if there is any citizen of the United States who hates England more than he loves the United States—for God's sake let him go somewhere—I don't care where."

Then Colonel Roosevelt detailed the Venezuela incident of 1902, when German and British fleets started to discipline President Castro. "I was delighted that they should," he said, "because I loathed having to do it myself if for no other reason than for the fact that it would have meant a fifteen years' debate and a proposal to pay them an indemnity later on.

"But I soon became convinced that Germany did not want just to discipline Castro; that she intended to take possession of some point in Venezuelan territory and hold it so as to control the approach to the Isthmian Canal. That I did not think we could afford to have. After a while I sounded England out and found that England was uncomfortable in the alliance and would certainly not fight us. That she would be neutral, which was all I wanted."

Then he told of the sending of the American fleet under Dewey to the Caribbean for manoeuvres, and of a conversation with the German Ambassador in which the President said that if Germany did not agree to arbitrate within ten days he would order Dewey to see that they did not take possession of a foot of soil. He had told the Ambassador that that meant war. Then he told how, after the ten days shrank to three days, to two days, to eighteen hours, Germany agreed to arbitrate.

"We are terribly unprepared," he continued, "but we can make war under the shield of Great Britain's control of the seas. We want to prepare at once a great army. I should hope an army of a couple of million men, so that if the war lasts for a year we will be able to be the decisive and controlling element in it.

No Need to Wait.

"But do not wait for that great army. We can perfectly well send an expeditionary force abroad now to fight in the trenches or fight in the Balkan peninsula, wherever it is desired. We can get that expeditionary force, if we choose to, within four or five months into the trenches, and it will mean everything for the morale of France, of Belgium, of the Allies generally, to have an American force under the American flag training in France and moving forward into the trenches to take its place beside the other armies which, as Mr. Root has said, are fighting our battles at this moment.

"Use our fleets in any way possible, but prepare an armed strength so that no one shall be able to say that if we do go to war we will make it only a dollar war."

After Colonel Roosevelt's speech the club adopted a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to express to President Wilson the desire of the club to aid and support the Government.

Among those present at the meeting were Mortimer C. Addoms, George B. Agnew, Robert Bacon, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Charles A. Coffin, Colin S. Carter, Robert Carter, William Cowper Church, George B. Cortelyou, Joseph H. Choate, Lewis L. Clarke, William C. Davis, Charles H. Duell, Joseph H. Emery, Samuel W. Fairchild, Walter E. Frew, and Austin B. Fletcher.

Simeon Ford, Charles E. Goodhue, John W. Herbert, Charles Evans Hughes, A. Barton Hepburn, Reid A. Kathan, Charles Harvey Lane, T. Frank Manville, Frederic J. Middlebrook, Robert C. Morris, William D. Murphy, W. Rockhill Potts, Henry C. Quinby, William H. Remick, Thomas L. Raymond, Elihu Root, Theodore Roosevelt.

Charles E. Rushmore, James R. Sheffield, Herbert L. Satterlee, William Skinner, Charles H. Sherrill, George L. Shepley, George R. Sheldon, John Thomson, Gilbert G. Thorne, John C. Van Cleaf, George R. Van De Water, Henry R. C. Watson, Thomas L. Watson, James N. Wheelan, George Whitelock, George T. Wilson, James Wilkinson, and Frank A. Vanderlip.

REPORT ON COUNTRY'S NEEDS.

Bacon Committee Urges Immediate Preparation to Meet Danger.

The resolutions adopted at the Union League Club were preceded by a report on the condition of the country, read by Robert Bacon, Chairman of the committee, which were in part as follows:

"It is impossible to exaggerate the urgent need of bringing the people of the United States to a realization of our defenseless condition and the necessity for immediate action. Nothing has been done. Today the state of our defenses demands, not discussion, but immediate action. We must do at once all that we can do with the material at hand.

"The facts of our defenseless condition are known to every military power in the world. The fact that we have only about 57,000 trained troops in the regular organization is realized everywhere except among our own people. It is also known that even this handful of troops is inadequately supplied with arms and ammunition. Our navy is short of men and ships. The time is too short for any true preparedness, but we must make preparation at once to meet the danger confronting us.

"A few days ago the Secretary of War sent to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs a draft of a bill framed by the War College Division of the General Staff, which embraces the principle of universal military training and service, and embodies the main features of the so-called 'Revised Chamberlain Bill'; which, in turn, largely incorporated what is known as the 'Mosley Bill,' and which had the approval of the General Staff. The proposed law makes compulsory eleven months of military training for every boy in his nineteenth year who is physically, mentally, and morally fit. With the indorsement of our military experts, and with the sanction of former Secretaries of War and other men in civil life who have made a deep study of our military needs, it would seem that the principle of universal training as embodied in this bill should be accepted without question by the people for whose defense it was framed.

"But there has existed an opposition to any form of compulsory training which it is necessary to combat, and which springs largely from a misunderstanding of the subject. It should be brought home to the understanding of our people that no other practical means of national defense has been advanced. It is neither feasible nor desirable in a republic to have a large standing army. Such a thing in itself would not only be a tremendous burden upon the country, but would tend to breed a military caste repugnant to a democracy.

"Military experts are agreed that we should have a regular army of not less than two hundred and fifty thousand men. Under the universal training system, as provided in the bill previously referred to, five hundred thousand new men would be available, as a second line, each year, and these troops, acting with our regular army, would give us a military strength sufficient to defend us from any aggression. The recent mobilization, under the call of the President, of troops for duty on the Mexican border, has demonstrated again the inherent and fatal defects of our National Guard system for a national army. The recent Military Defense act, more generally known as the 'Hay bill,' continues and perpetuates the defects of this system.

"All honor is due to the individual members of the National Guard for having kept alive the spirit of service and sacrifice for the country. The work that they have done has been repeatedly praised by officers of the regular army. The nation owes to these men a debt of gratitude.

"In every move that he may make to prepare us promptly for our national defense, the President should have the unquestioned approval of all our citizens. That there may be no loss of time in getting ready trained troops, the principle of universal service, already adopted by this club, should become our national policy and be put into practical operation at once. No true American will count any sacrifice too great for the privilege of serving his country in this crisis."

PRESENT MEDAL TO ROOSEVELT

Colonel Tells Geographical Society This Is No Country for Pacifists.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, speaking last night before the American Geographical Society in the Engineering Society's Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, in response to the presentation to him of the David Livingston Centenary Medal for his explorations in Brazil, turned at the end of his speech from the subject of exploration and talked about Americanism. This country, he said, was no place for pacifists, and he added: "A man who won't bear arms in a republic is not fit to vote in a republic." When he had finished the several hundred members of the society rose and cheered him for several minutes, while he bowed delightedly.

"In the days in which we are living," he said, "there are things more important than geography. Your President pleased me when he said I stand for the principles of Americanism. If any man tries to combine loyalty with any other country with loyalty to this, then the sooner he gets to that other country the better. If he isn't prepared to fight in this country's quarrel he is a poor American. The professional pacifist can get along all right in a monarchy, for all he has to do is to pay taxes and have some one else rule over him, but he is out of place in a republic.

"It is fitting that this geographical association takes into account manliness in awarding its medals, for no man can go into the wilderness who thinks all achievement should be avoided if there is risk connected with it. You of the organization set a high value on that work of the explorer which is predicated on willingness to face hazard and jeopardy and on the sense of proportion which refuses to put an overweight on life when balanced against worthy achievements. The work to which you give the most generous recognition is work which is almost as dangerous as war."

WARNING BY WICKERSHAM.

On Brink of War with Nation of 12,000,000 Trained Men in Arms.

CONCORD, N. H., March 20.—"We are on the brink of war with a nation having 12,000,000 trained soldiers under arms," was the warning sounded by George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, in an address this afternoon before the New Hampshire Legislature. Mr. Wickersham appeared under the auspices of the National Security League to plead for universal military training.

"The fact is," he said, "that at this moment the United States presents to the warlike, tax-burdened, and predatory nations of the world a succulent morsel of unprotected wealth more attractive and helpless than anything since the empire of Montezuma unfolded its attractions to the hungry bands of Cortes.

"How shall we prepare ourselves while yet there is time against the fate of that ancient empire or the Kingdom of Peru, which Pizarro plundered? The volunteer system has failed. The militia system in every form has proved a fatal weakness. There remains but one other method—that is, to abandon the theory of relying upon voluntary service or that other and most vicious system of buying service with bounties, and to fall back on the principle that every man owes to the State the duty of service, which implies the duty to adequately prepare for that service."

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POSSE KILL POLITICIAN WHO BROKE FROM JAIL

Alabama Sheriff's Men Also Shoot Companion of Condemned Murderer Overton.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 20.—David D. Overton, the ex-County Court Clerk under death sentence for the murday of Judge W. T. Lawler, was shot to death in a Birmingham suburb tonight by a Sheriff's posse sent out to capture him and six other prisoners who escaped from the county jail early in the day. In a battle between the posse and the fugitives Tony Malino, another convicted murderer, also was killed, and J. L. Lathem, held on a forgery charge, was seriously wounded. The other four fugitives escaped.

About fifty shots were exchanged during the fight, which took place in a brier thicket near Birmingham College. The Sheriff, notified by a negro that the fugitives were hiding in the thicket, sent six deputies to round them up. Overton and his companions attempted to escape; then, at a command to halt, began to fire. The posse replied with a volley, and several minutes of general firing followed before those of the fugitives who were uninjured retreated into the darkness.

The battle was scarcely more sensational than the jail delivery to which it was the sequel. The seven men, three of them under death sentences for murder and three others held on murder charges, in a concerted revolt overpowered and disarmed the jail guards, tumbled into an automobile waiting near by, and were gone before an alarm could be given. Within a few minutes armed posses were sent out in all directions, and an all-day man hunt through the city and the surrounding country followed.

The encounter tonight concentrated further search for the time about the scene, and the officials predicted that by morning the last of the fugitives would be accounted for.

Overton was the central figure in a murder case accounted one of the most sensational in the history of Alabama. He was a candidate for Probate Judge at an election last Summer, and was defeated by Lawler. A few days later Lawler's body was found weighed down in the Tennessee River and Overton disappeared. Weeks later he was captured in Tennessee, and brought to Huntsville. At the trial he testified that Lawler, in a night conference on the river bank regarding alleged election frauds, had attacked him. He killed the Judge, he said, in self-defense, but the jury refused to accept the story.

WILL FORM REGIMENT OF STATE SCHOOLBOYS

Commission Plans to Organize a Training Army of 22,000 at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—The State Military Training Commission today adopted a resolution which calls for the formation of at the earliest possible date of one or more provisional regiments of boys in each of the six military training zones into which the State has been divided. According to an announcement made by the commission, of which Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan is Chairman, a "training army" of approximately 22,000 youths between the ages of 16 and 19 will be organized within a week.

The commission for several weeks has been taking a census of boys subject to the Military Training act of last year. There are now listed the names of practically every youth in the State 16, 17, or 18 years old who is attending school. Officers will be detailed from guard units to command each one of the regiments and direct the work of training the boys. As soon as practicable, the commission will obtain a list of all the boys of the State who have left school and are at work.

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WARNS GERMANY TO HASTEN REFORMS

Socialist Leader Says the Hour of Prussianism's Doom Is About to Strike.

BERLIN, March 19, (via London, March 20.)—Philipp Scheidemann, Socialist leader in the Reichstag, says in the Socialist newspaper Vorwirts:

"It does not require many words to explain why almost the whole world is arrayed against us. The answer is given quickly. The whole world sees among our enemies more or less developed forms of democracy, and in us it sees only Prussians.

"We have always answered by referring to the absolutism of Russia, but now Czarism has gone and the Emperor's successor is to accept the throne only if the representatives of the people agree. These representatives are to be elected on the basis of universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage.

"In Asia the empire of the Mandarins opposed every reform. They desired an Emperor with absolute power, as long as he did their will, and thereby undermined the monarchy and laid the foundation of a republic. In the European Central Empires similar spirits seek to build similar Chinese walls and hinder every reform. The clock shows five minutes to twelve. They imagine they hold up the time when they move back the hands to eleven.

"Why does the Chancellor shrink back now from unconditional necessity? Always the hesitater, the procrastinater, Bethmann Hollweg wants to begin to cure Prussia after the whr. Russia also promised all reforms after the war, but the war lasted too long for the Russians. Why postpone till tomorrow what is absolutely necessary today, what even the King himself declared years ago was one of the most urgent matters of the business of the State? Now is the time for decisive action. The difficulties which might arise if the Government adopts the Reichstag system of elections for Prussian elections are as a featherweight as compared with the difficulties which will come if it does not do this. The Chancellor should not delay one day. The Prussian people, as well as the other German States, will stand as one man at his side if he acts decisively."

In a different strain the Lokal-Anzeiger, one of the organs closest to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, says:

"A change in the Prussian electoral system has been promised for a year, and after the war will be debated and put into practice with all quiet thoroughness. That is no longer news; it is an obvious fact. To demand it for tomorrow, and at that in connection with a hymn of jubilation for the Russian revolution, is so precarious a venture that it must be rejected. It is certain that Minister-President von Bethmann Hollweg intended no such result from his last speech."

TUMULTY SAYS WILSON CAN'T BE JUDGED NOW

Declares Only History Can Reveal All He Has Done for Nation and Humanity.

Secretary Tumulty, in an address at a dinner given in his honor in Newark last night, spoke of the "infinite patience and skillful hand" with which President Wilson was guiding the destiny of the nation.

"I wonder if you can realize how truly epochal is this period in which we are living," said Mr. Tumulty. "I wish I could discuss with you some phases of the international situation with which the Government at Washington has had to deal since the world war began. I wish that all you and all Americans could know, as I have been privileged to know, with what infinite patience and skillful hand the silent and heavy-laden man, who but a few years ago served you as Governor, has guided the destiny of the Republic.

"No man can realize what he has done and is doing for the United States of America, for the world, for civilization and humanity. It is not a great thing to be secretary to the President, but it is a wonderful thing to be associated with a President like Woodrow Wilson. Some day a great historian will tell the story of what he has endured, of the problems he has met, of the scrupulous care and patience he has taken to preserve the rights of America, and to keep free and open the processes of liberty. Children in the schools and young men in the colleges will read in the text books of the unsurpassing justice and high ideals of a practical statesman who was raised up to direct the destiny of this nation in its most trying hour. We are too close to the world events of the last few years to appreciate them, to estimate justly the wonderful period in which we are living."

MORE SINKINGS REPORTED.

St. John Hears of Loss of Bray Head —Other Vessels Destroyed.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., March 20.—Sinking of the British steamer Bray Head by a German submarine, March 14, was announced in cable advices received by local agents today from the owners of the vessel at Belfast, Ireland. Captain Hoy and seventeen members of the crew, the message said, were missing.

Agents were advised that Chief Officer McCartney and sixteen of the crew were landed, and that two of these had died of exposure. Nothing was known regarding the fate of Captain Hoy and the others.

LONDON, March 20.—The Captain of the Norwegian sailing vessel Collingwood of 1,042 tons, reports that his vessel was sunk on March 12 by a submarine, whose commander gave him ten minutes to abandon ship. Two hours before that time, he said, the submarine sank the French sailing vessel Jules Gommes, 2,595 tons gross.

CARMANIA REACHES PORT.

Cunarder Arrives at Liverpool with 15,000 Tons of Cargo.

The agents of the Cunard Line received a cable yesterday from Liverpool stating that the liner Carmania, which left New York on March 10 with nearly 100 passengers, including several Americans, and 2,560 sacks of mail, had arrived safely. She was commanded by Captain J. T. W. Charles, and had 15,000 tons of cargo for the British Government.

Among the vessels arriving yesterday from European ports inside the war zone were the Spanish freighter Alicante and the French steamship St. André from Bordeaux.

END OF TRENCH WAR, SAY BERLIN CRITICS

Officials Liken Hindenburg's Strategy to That Used Against Rumania.

NEW LINE STRONGLY BUILT

Germans Say Their Devastation of the Country Is "the Allies' Fault."

BERLIN, March 20, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The German evacuation of Bapaume, Roye, Noyon, and Peronne is but a part of a great strategic undertaking which promises to revolutionize warfare on the entire western front and constitute one of the most decisive moves in the war.

Just as a month ago the Germans evacuated an important sector on the Ancre but kept the fact secret for a week while the British bombarded the empty trenches, so today's report shows the most important development of 1917 on any front. The sector including the evacuated cities virtually covers the great Somme battlefront. Reports from this section of the front tell of effective work of destruction carried out before the occupied land was given back to the French and the British, so that it will avail them nothing as captured soil, according to views expressed here.

"With the fronts as long as they are in this war and with the enormous amount of enemy territory held by our troops," said a high German military authority today, "there is no particular military significance attached to any especial section of the enemy's territory. Therefore, we can give up a portion of the western front, secure our troops that freedom of movement needed, and end trench warfare. That is what this really amounts to. We are now getting the enemy out of their trenches.

"The giving up of this portion of our front puts an end to all their finely laid Spring offensive plans. Ever since November hundreds of thousands of men have been at work building trenches, munition depots, railroads, and cable lines to prepare for the biggest Spring offensive of the war. Now at one blow all that is gone for nothing. In the face of our withdrawal all this is useless. Four months' work, of millions upon millions of dollars in value, has been rendered valueless, while, more important still, all the enemy plans are likewise of no worth. They must make entirely new ones to cope with the new situation. This is a difficult matter, entailing weeks, yes, months of work and requiring an enormous quantity of new observation. Meanwhile the enemy is left at the mercy of our plans.

"It is most important to remember that the new positions we are taking up back of the old front are built with the aid of every possible device developed by two and a half years of warfare. The old positions were the result of the breaking off of the unfinished offensive toward Paris. Many portions of our positions were held only with the greatest difficulty. The trenches were difficult to maintain and the artillery observation points, so important in this kind of warfare, were few.

"The new positions are laid out in the best possible locations, with the finest of observation points and deep concrete shelters for the battery positions. While the enemy is coming up to them he will be in the greatest possible difficulties himself in the devastated battlefield.

"I regret exceedingly that this move is forcing a great destruction of a beautiful part of France. Yet the destruction is not so great as the devastation inflicted by the British and the French on the Somme battlefield, and when the Entente refused our peace proposal it took the responsibility of this destruction upon itself. It is a war measure. We are compelled to take it to carry out a military plan to meet the big offensive the Entente had planned. We have destroyed nothing except out of military necessity. We have saved everything we could. We did not wish to destroy homes or other structures which offered no military advantage to the enemy, but we had to make a battlefield out of the territory we were giving up, for in it fighting will now take place, and we could leave nothing in the hands of the enemy. So we were forced to destroy roads, railroads, wells, buildings of value for military purposes, depots, even whole cities. It has been hard, too, for the French population, but that is the fault of their Government. All the men of military age we took back with us. The remainder we have turned over to their countrymen, and they are now in French hands.

"I know we will be accused again of barbarism, but we are fighting for our existence. We were compelled by the refusal of the Entente to make peace to defend ourselves against their promised offensive. We have done everything we could to avoid needless suffering, but what happens is their fault, not ours.

"We expect the Entente to claim all this as a great victory. They will say they recaptured these cities. They have not. They have not won them by battle. We are not moving back because of enemy pressure, but we are reshaping the western front lines so that we will have an aggressive initiative. Just in this manner von Hindenburg drew back the lines in Poland in the Winter of 1914 to make possible the great offensive of 1915, and similarly we permitted the Rumanians to sweep across the Carpathians last Summer that we might destroy their armies when they got out of their own lines.

"The Rumanian campaign shows what the possibilities of the present movement are. It is the only kind of strategy that can make possible a decision on the western front."

BERLIN, March 19, (via London, March 20.)—The morning newspapers today gave the German public its first news of the big events on the front in France. All publish articles by military experts explaining the movement as part of the strategical plan of the General Staff for a decision on the western front and a master stroke to vitiate the preparations of the Entente for an offensive, giving a decided advantage to the Germans. These writers are unanimous in expressing the fullest confidence in Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The Deutsche Tageszeitung says:

"This is not the first strategic retreat von Hindenburg has executed in this war. It is necessary only to remember his great retreat from before Warsaw and the partial evacuation of Transylvania. Thus far these retreats of von Hindenburg always have borne fruit a hundredfold, so that we may face the new measure of our highest military command with well-founded confidence and the fullest assurance that it furnishes the preliminary to new German successes."

The Morgenpost says:

"The German people can and must have the fullest confidence in their leaders, especially von Hindenburg and his able counselor and assistant, von Ludendorff. Developments may be awaited with calm confidence."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"We must not forget that the same von Hindenburg who began the Transylvanian campaign with a retreat, and who in 1914 evacuated a conquered strip of Poland to strike the Russians like a bolt of lightning now stands master of the battles on our western front."

IMPERIAL COUNCIL OPENS.

Colonial Statesmen Sit with British Government Leaders.

LONDON, March 20.—The British Imperial Conference was inaugurated today. For the first time the colonial statesmen sat with the members of the British Government around a table in the council room at Premier Lloyd George's official residence.

The colonial representatives were Sir Robert L. Borden, the Canadian Premier; William F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand; Sir Robert Morris, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland; Lieut. Gen. Smuts, Minister of the Interior of the Union of South Africa, and a group of three representing India, namely, J. Austen Chamberlain, the Secretary for India; the Maharajah of Bikaner, and Sir Satyendra P. Sinha, a member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy of India. Australia has not yet been represented. The attendance of British Ministers was larger than usual.

WANT MORE BRITISH TROOPS

"A Long Way to Berlin," Says an Official Appeal to Employers.

LONDON, March 20.—In an appeal to employers to amalgamate by pooling their interests so as to release all available labor to fill gaps in the British Army, Colonel Sir Neville Chamberlain, the Director of National Service, said today:

"When the Germans make a stand we will see terrible fighting and heavy casualties, and in order to defeat them and secure a decision this Summer we must keep the army reinforced.

"It is a long way from Bapaume to Berlin, or even from Bapaume to the Rhine, and we must prepare for the fierce battles to come. We must not let the army languish for reinforcements and, therefore, must rob some trades of their labor in order to fill the places of men who have gone to join the army in other places."

ASQUITH, INDIGNANT, DEFENDS KITCHENER

Says Dardanelles Campaign Was Primarily Naval, Owing to Lack of Troops.

LATE EARL HAD ADVISERS

Churchill Criticises Commission's Report and Tells of Lord Fisher's Attitude.

LONDON, March 20.—An energetic defense of the late Lord Kitchener was made in the House of Commons today by former Premier Asquith, who replied to the criticisms leveled at his Government in the recently published report of the Dardanelles Commission.

"Lord Kitchener was a masterful man, endowed with formidable personality and disposed by nature to keep his own counsel," said Mr. Asquith. "But it is a mistake to suggest that he lived in isolation and did not consult military opinion as to the conduct of the war. That is untrue, but it is true that during the early months of the war he acted as his own Chief of Staff.

"When war broke out the General Staff were sent to the front. Their places were taken by officers who had been in retirement. The best and highest authority at that time was Lord Kitchener himself. Upon no man in history had a heavier burden been cast, and nothing fills me with greater indignation than the attacks made on Lord Kitchener, whose memory is in no danger, and will live."

Troops Not Available.

Mr. Asquith said the Dardanelles expedition was primarily a naval one because Lord Kitchener proved to the satisfaction of the War Council that troops to make it a joint military and naval undertaking were not available. The War Council spent three weeks in examining the country's available resources in men and obtaining opinions of experts. British and French naval expert opinion favored the enterprise. The adverse view of Lord Fisher, then First Sea Lord, was not founded on technical naval objections, but upon his preference for a different objective in a totally different sphere of operations.

The delay in sending troops, Mr. Asquith continued, was due to the Russian position, which was then bad, and pressure was brought to bear by both the British and French Commanders in Chief to keep their troops in France.

Mr. Asquith asserted the Dardanelles operations had saved the situation in the Caucasus, prevented for months the defection of Bulgaria to the Central Powers, kept 300,000 Turks mobilized, destroyed some of the finest troops in the Turkish army, and contributed to the favorable events witnessed in Egypt, Mesopotamia and Persia.

The suggestion that no good purpose would be served by the Dardanelles Commission in continuing its labors was received by the House with loud cheers. The suggestion was made by Sir Mark Sykes, who vigorously defended the Dardanelles operations.

Churchill Condemns Report.

Winston Spencer Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, severely criticised the manner in which the Dardanelles commission's report had been prepared.

"They built up the narrative by chippings and snippings from documents and by single sentences from the evidence of witnesses," said Mr. Churchill. He added that this method was in direct conflict with accepted principles and detrimental to public and personal interests.

Mr. Churchill admitted that the Commissioners had swept away, directly and by implication, many serious and reckless charges, and that the burden of responsibility which he had borne alone for the last two years was now shared with the most eminent experts and countryhad produced in generations. He therefore welcomed the report as an installment of fair play.

The decision with regard to the Dardanelles, said Mr. Churchill, was not based on the opinions of experts but on the plans of

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 21.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Chronicle sends the following under Saturday's date:

"It is a wonderful thing to see the birth of freedom. With freedom comes brotherhood, and in Petrograd today there is a flow of brotherly feeling everywhere. You see it in the streets. The trams are not yet running, and the people are tired of endless walking, but the habit now is to share your cab with perfect strangers.

"The police have gone, but discipline is marvelous. Every one shares the task of maintaining discipline and order. A volunteer militia has been formed, and 7,000 men have been enrolled as special constables, mostly students, professors, and men of the professional classes generally. These, with the help of occasional small patrols of soldiers, control traffic, guard banks, factories, and Government buildings, and insure security. Every one is happy in this sense of free order. The strong sense of common responsibility for order has united all classes in one great army of freedom. Cabmen delight in liberty from the police, who blackmailed them, and for the first time talk freely and speculate with all the curious humor and originality of the Russian peasant.

"The soldiers with all their freedom are displaying a sense of order and discipline that would hardly be conceivable in any other nation. Throughout the revolution when the city was actually under control of thousands of soldiers they behaved, with few exceptions, like thorough gentlemen. We heard of no cases of cold-blooded murder. Only those officers or police were killed who opened fire on the soldiers. Private property nearly everywhere is scrupulously respected, and in most cases robbery is due to criminals disguised as soldiers. Wandering soldiers are returning to their units and are adapting themselves to new forms of discipline.

"The disturbance caused by insane appeals to soldiers not to obey their officers is subsiding. Good relations between officers and soldiers are being resumed, and today the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, in whose names these appeals were published has issued to the soldiers a strong warning not to heed such provocatory outeries, but to obey their officers and maintain perfect union. The good news comes this evening that the moderate group in the Workmen's Council is gaining the upper hand, and prospects are brighter today than ever before.

"Prince Kropotkin and Prehanoff, the veteran Socialist exiles who champion the war as a war of defense and liberation, have been urgently invited to return to help in the work of reconstruction. The possibilities of this work are boundless and the sense of rich opportunity and personal responsibility is thrilling the hearts of even the humblest, and all are joining hands in the common work. Life is flowing in a healing, purifying torrent.

"Never was any country in the world so interesting as Russia is now. Old men are saying the 'Nune dimittis.' young men are singing in the dawn, and I have met men and women who seemed to be walking in a hushed sense of benediction."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sunday, March 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is a characteristic feature of the new régime that I found M. Milukoff late last night reading proofs in the office of the Retch. He was hoarse and weary after weeks of the terrible struggle, but confident. The Ministers have abolished the old title of "Your High Excellency," and prefer to be addressed simply as Mr. Minister.

I hunted for a Minister this afternoon and found him in the big orange building behind the Alexandre Theatre. In the Ministry of the Interior, instead of the awesome ritual of only ten days ago with bowing attendants and deferential secretaries and all the thorny path of approach to a grim presence, I found at the entrance a bored concierge, and walking up through the rooms where petitioners were once herded by stern rigid lackeys in uniform I strolled right into the room where the Minister was talking with his friends. The Council of Ministers was just about to assemble and the democratic sympathy of the new Ministers and their complete innocence of any shade of importance was in strange contrast to the bureaucratic composity of a week ago.

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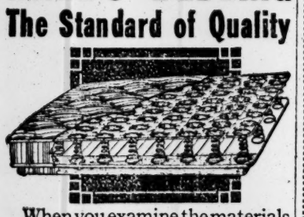

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$16000 IN PRIZES
Red Cross Tea Gardens
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
TOMORROW LAST DAY
From March 15th to 22nd Inclusive.
Admission 50 cents.

EX-CZAR WAS DEAF TO ALL WARNINGS

Unmoved by Appeals of Grand Duke Nicholas and Then of 17 Grand Dukes Together.

CZARINA FLEW INTO RAGE

Tore Up Expose Duke Nicholas Was Reading—Monarch Wept When He Knew Throne Was Lost.

PETROGRAD, March 20.—It would be unprofitable to go fully into all the Court scandals or the constantly accumulating evidence by which seems to be clearly established the weak character and incredible lack of foresight of Nicholas II. and his apparent ignorance of conditions which spelled his inevitable downfall. Most surprising of all was the Emperor's stubborn refusal to be guided by the counsel of members of his own family, and his quiet assumption that all was well with the country at a time when the whole nation was on the brink of active revolution.

Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch made most persistent efforts to apprise Emperor Nicholas that the country was in danger and the throne tottering, but the Emperor showed no more signs of being stirred by this warning than by those of the Dowager Empress and a multitude of other personages who approached him.

Late in November Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch took to the Palace a letter which he had written and read it aloud to the Emperor and Empress. It expressed in most blunt fashion the danger the country was in and showed how only by the promptest action the Emperor could save the empire from complete collapse. The Grand Duke took no pains to conceal the Rasputin scandal, but when the name of the Empress was mentioned the latter snatched the letter from Nicholas Nicolaievitch's hand and tore it up.

When the Emperor received in silence the statement that Protopopoff (Minister of the Interior) had been foisted upon him by Rasputin, and listened to the other accusations without denying or showing signs of being the least confused by them, the Grand Duke lost all patience and shouted at his Majesty:

"Do none of these things move you? You make me think of Alexander I."

An appeal to the Emperor, signed by seventeen Grand Dukes made no greater impression, and Vladimir Purishkevich, Vice President of the Union of True Russians and a prominent member of the Duma, paid a fruitless visit to the Palace on the same mission. All spoke freely to Nicholas of the growing danger to the dynasty and the necessity of his protecting himself against the influence of the Empress. To all these the Emperor replied:

"What has Alexandra to do with politics? I refuse to believe that she is unpopular among the people."

How News Was Broken to Czar.

The history of the last hour of the Emperor as ruler of Russia is related by a correspondent of the Outro Rossii of Moscow as follows:

Two trains arrived at the station at Vishera, (on the Moscow-Petrograd railroad, 125 miles southeast of Petrograd,) on the night of March 14. One train carried the Emperor's suite, the second the Emperor, General Baron Fredericks, Minister of the Imperial House; Rear Admiral Niloff, General Zabel and others. Nicholas, called from headquarters by the Empress, was on the way to Tsarkoe-Selo.

None of the telegrams about the revolution sent by President Rodzianko of the Duma had reached the Emperor. Every effort was made to keep him in ignorance of these affairs. General Zabel protested, declaring that if the others refused to inform the Emperor he would do so. Nicholas, who had been sleeping, was awakened at 2 o'clock in the morning. He went to the dining car and demanded that Admiral Niloff tell him what had happened in Petrograd. He was told that a crowd of students, hoodlums, and young soldiers had terrorized the Duma, but that a few detachments of troops would be able to put them down.

Just then Commander Voyekoff of the Imperial train entered with a telegram stating that 700 of the St. George Cavalry were on the way to Tsarkoe-Selo to present a cross to the Emperor, and had arrived at the nearby station of Dno, headed by General Ivanoff.

"Your Majesty," said Voyekoff, "it is enough that you appear at Tsarkoe-Selo in the midst of these heroes and, with the Tsarkoe-Selo garrison, go to the Duma. All the troops will remember their oath. It will be easy to overcome these young soldiers."

Zabel Tells Him the Truth.

"It is a lie, Your Majesty," shouted General Zabel. "You are deceived. Read these telegrams. Here is the order: 'To the Imperial train at Vishera: Do not send the train to Tsarkoe-Selo, but to Petrograd.'"

The Emperor arose and exclaimed: "What does this mean? Is it revolution? Is Grekoff [who signed the order to divert the train] Commander in Petrograd?"

Then General Zabel spoke out, saying: "There are 60,000 troops, with officers, backing the temporary Government. Your Majesty has been declared dethroned. It is impossible to go further."

Nicholas, completely nonplussed, exclaimed: "Why was I not told before? Why tell me now, when all is finished?" After a moment he added, with a gesture of helplessness: "Let it be so. Thank God. I will abdicate if that is what the people want. I will go to Livadia, [the estate of the Russian Imperial family on the south coast of the Crimea,] to my gardens. I am so fond of flowers."

The train moved toward Bologoe. At Dno a telegram was received stating that the Tsarkoe-Selo garrison had revolted and that the Empress had appealed to the Duma for protection. Nicholas pondered the situation, then said: "I shall go to Moscow. Mrozovski, [Commander of the Moscow garrison,] used to say Moscow always would defend me."

At Bologoe was received a telegram stating that the Moscow garrison had joined the revolution. The train returned to Dno, where it met the train bearing General Ivanoff. The General related everything which had taken place, adding: "There is only one thing to do now. It is to open the Dvina front to the Germans and let them quiet the canaille."

Nicholas rejected the suggestion, exclaiming angrily: "I shall never become a traitor to my country."

Then Nicholas broke down and wept. After a moment he said: "If only I knew my wife and children were safe I should go to Livadia quietly to finish my life, and let Michael govern the country. He is liked by the people. I will sign my abdication and then go back to the army, say good-bye to the soldiers and let them do as they like. I shall not stand in the way."

This last colloquy occurred on the station platform. Nicholas, who was dressed in a soldier's coat, with a Colonel's shoulder straps and a sheepskin hat tilted back, frequently mopped his brow. He gazed about in an abstracted manner, and then mounted the steps of his car. Thereupon the train moved off.

Ex-Czar's Mother Goes to Him.

The former Dowager Empress Marie Feodorovna, who was at Kiev, went to meet her son, former Emperor Nicholas, as he was returning after his abdication. She had long resented the influence over Nicholas wielded by the Empress Alexandra, Gregory Rasputin, the mystic monk, and Mademoiselle Vyrubova, lady in waiting to the Empress and Alexandra's best friend, who had introduced Rasputin to the Empress.

Marie Feodorovna only saw Alexandra when court functions required that she do so. Since early in January she had been at Kiev, and had refused to come to the capital. Her meeting with Nicholas was said to have been very affecting. The object of her visit to him was to advise with him as to her future residence. It is reported that she intends to go to Denmark, her native country.

It is expected that Nicholas Romanoff, as the former Emperor is now known, will eventually go to Switzerland or France, his stay in the Crimea being temporary. Most of the members of his suite have acknowledged the new Government.

Most of the Grand Dukes in the military service will retain their posts, at least temporarily.

The Petrograd press, no longer under the strict censorship of the old régime, publishes facts hitherto suppressed in regard to the assassination of Gregory Rasputin. While the whole nation was breathing a sigh of relief at deliverance from the monk's malign influence the imperial family was laying away his remains with great reverence and pomp at Tsarskoe-Selo.

After the body was found in the Neva it was taken to Tsarskoe-Selo in the imperial car, in which rode the then Minister of the Interior, M. Protopopoff, and General Voyekoff. The body was taken direct to the imperial palace. The funeral ceremony was held in the imperial church. A silver coffin containing the body was carried to its resting place by the Emperor, M. Protopopoff, General Voyekoff, and others, followed by the Empress in deep mourning. The affair caused a great scandal at the time and further inflamed the people against the Empress.

BARON ROSEN JUBILANT.

Says New Government Is Made Up of the Flower of the Nation.

PETROGRAD, March 20.—"Never since I have been in the service of the country has the Government been composed, as at present, of men constituting the flower of the nation—the greatest and most distinguished men in every respect."

This is the estimate of the new Russian Government as expressed by Baron Rosen, former Ambassador to the United States. One of the greatest benefits accruing, so far as other nations, particularly the Allies, are concerned, in the opinion of Baron Rosen, is the sweeping away of the element of doubt concerning Russia's earnestness in the prosecution of the war.

"It will be realized now, as never before, that Russia is not nominally, but is actually, fighting for freedom," he said.

The Governorship of Finland was offered to Baron Rosen, but after the matter was discussed, the Cabinet feared a possible unfavorable impression because of his German name.

WILL RECOGNIZE DUMA GOVERNMENT

Continued from Page 1.

that the opinion of the country will be found to favor a republican form of Government, not under a President, but under a commission similar to the governing body of Switzerland. If this proves true, it is not unlikely that from the present Cabinet, containing the most popular leaders in the country, will be drawn the principal names for the commission which will govern the country.

WILSON TO RECOGNIZE DUMA GOVERNMENT

Directs Lansing to Instruct Ambassador Francis, Who Urged Such Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—President Wilson will recognize the new Government established by popular revolutionary movement in Russia. Under his direction Secretary Lansing is preparing instructions to be cabled to David R. Francis, Ambassador at Petrograd, to acquaint him with the attitude of this Government. This action will be based on a long confidential cablegram from Mr. Francis, recommending the immediate recognition of the Duma Government.

The Ambassador's message described the remarkable character of the revolution, which succeeded within a week, although it involved the destinies of "over 200,000,000 people who had been under an absolute monarchy more than a thousand years, and who are now engaged in the greatest war the world has ever witnessed."

Ambassador Francis stated that the revolution had compelled the Russian Emperor to abdicate for himself and heir; that it had induced the former Czar's brother, to whom the Czar had transferred the imperial authority, to accept it on condition that a constituent assembly of the people should so request.

It has not been decided, he said, whether the future Government of Russia should be a constitutional monarchy or a republic. Concerning this subject, members of the Government told him the conclusions of the constituent assembly would be accepted universally and be enforced by the army and the navy.

Ambassador Francis was understood to have gained the impression in Petrograd that the success of the new Government depended in no little measure upon the success of the Russian arms in the war with Germany. The Government would be strengthened, much more than encouraged, by early recognition by the United States and other powers, and it was said to be the hope of Ambassador Francis that the United States would be the first to extend this recognition. Officials here believe it would be a most appropriate act for the American Government to be the first to welcome the new Russian democratic government into the society of Governments, especially as the Petrograd revolutionary authorities have abolished all class, religious, and national limitations, doing away with inequalities of every kind and guaranteeing universal suffrage.

A dispatch to the State Department from Chargé d'Affaires Langhorne at The Hague states that the German Socialist organ Vorwärts says the new Russian Government, which is more closely allied to England than the old, will at first prosecute the war with vigor, but will not disdain honorable peace when it is seen that decisive victory is impossible.

SEES SETBACK FOR GERMANY.

Berlin Paper Thinks Success of Russian Revolution a Menace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The German press is displaying increasing uneasiness at the course of events in Russia, the success of the new Government having disappointed the only remaining hope that the reactionaries would regain power. Today's Lokal-Anzeiger in a candid article on the political results says:

"If the question is treated impartially it cannot be concealed that with the passing of Russian absolutism there disappears a great element of weakness which was always apparent in the French and Russian union and was always a certain danger for the maintenance of the Entente. The war objects of the western democratic powers could not possibly in the long run have remained the same as those of Russian absolutism.

"In London, Paris, and Rome, where continually the Entente's objects in the war were described as the liberation of suppressed peoples, self-government, recognition of the rights of nationality, and the spreading of democratic ideas they had been conscious how hollow those phrases sounded because, up to now, their coalition included a Government of absolutism which suppressed by force every effort toward liberty.

"If it proves really lasting, the great Russian revolution will have made an end of this contradiction. The most complete harmony in regard to State institutions would be brought about among the Entente powers, who at the peace negotiations would appear with a homogeneous program."

SOUGHT TO KILL KERENSKI.

Russian Officer Shot Himself When Seized and Searched.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that a cavalry Captain tried on Tuesday to gain access to the new Minister of Justice, A. F. Kerenski, on the pretext that he had a letter to deliver.

The attendants' suspicions were aroused. The man was searched, and, instead of a letter, a loaded revolver was found. The revolver was taken from him, whereupon he snatched it back and committed suicide.

FOOD PRICES IN GERMANY.

New Regulations Make Meat Cheaper and Wheat Higher.

BERLIN, March 19, (by Wireless to Sayville, March 20.)—Somewhat lower prices for certain cereals and generally decreased prices for meats have been fixed by the German Federal Council in a new list just issued, according to an Overseas News Agency announcement of today.

The price of wheat, the announcement says, is increased to 290 marks per ton, as compared with 260 formerly, while rye prices are decreased to 170 marks per ton from the former price of 220 marks. Oats, which formerly varied between 300 marks and 270 marks, have been decreased to an even 270 marks. Barley, which formerly was 340 to 300 marks, has been lowered to 270 marks.

The average price of potatoes is increased by the list from 4 marks 50 pfennigs per centner (110 pounds) to 5 marks per centner, while carrots have been lowered to 2 marks 50 pfennigs per centner from 4 marks, and turnips decreased from 1 mark 80 pfennigs to 1 mark 50 pfennigs.

The new prices for hogs have been fixed at 53 to 80 marks, according to weight, which is equivalent to a decrease of from 20 to 25 per cent. The price of oxen has been fixed between 60 and 85 marks, or 15 per cent. lower.

URGE REGISTRATION BILL.

Pending Albany Measure Likely to be Adopted Speedily.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—Speed in enacting the Alien Registration bill introduced by Assemblyman Schuyler M. Meyer of New York was again urged upon the Legislature today by the Attorney General's office. The demand came in such peremptory fashion that it is more than likely that the bill will become law and the registration of aliens be begun before the week is over.

Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis again today declined to tell what prompted his demand for haste or where the demand originated. It is understood, however, that the War Department and the Police Commissioner of New York City each had something to do with it.

Italy Advances Time an Hour.

ROME, March 20, (via Paris.)—A decree has been promulgated directing all Italian clocks to be advanced one hour from April 1 to Sept. 30.

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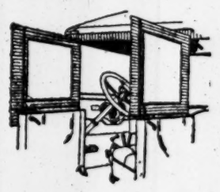

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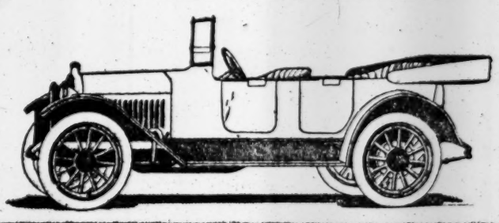

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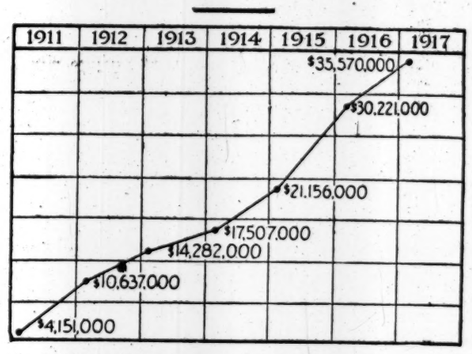

MARCH 20, 1911 (Date of Charter)	$4,100,000
MARCH 20, 1912 (First Anniversary)	10,600,000
MARCH 20, 1913 (Second Anniversary)	14,200,000
MARCH 20, 1914 (Third Anniversary)	17,500,000
MARCH 20, 1915 (Fourth Anniversary)	21,100,000
MARCH 20, 1916 (Fifth Anniversary)	30,200,000
MARCH 20, 1917 (Sixth Anniversary)	35,500,000

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URGE HOLLAND TO ACT ON ARMED-SHIP ISSUE

Officials Still Debating Question While Being Attacked for Their Vacillating Attitude.

TO ADMIT AMERICAN VESSELS

But Only as Long as We Remain Neutral—U-Boat War Arouses the Shippers of Other Neutral Nations.

THE HAGUE, March 17, (via London. Delayed.)—Government officials are hard at work on the question of admitting armed merchantmen to Dutch ports, but no official statement as to Holland's attitude was obtainable today. It is understood that so far there is no divergence from the standpoint laid down in the neutrality proclamation of August, 1914, by which all belligerent warships or their equivalents are barred from Dutch ports. This position was further amplified in an Orange Book of October, 1915, in which it was held that merchantmen armed defensively are capable of performing acts of war and, therefore, are within the barred category.

American armed merchantmen, as well as American warships, would be freely admitted to Dutch ports as long as a state of war did not exist between the United States and Germany. In the event of war being declared the attitude of the Dutch Government is still problematical. The Nieuwe Rotterdam Courant, recalling the test case of the British steamer, Princess Melita, which was not permitted to enter the Hook or Holland until it had jettisoned its armament, expects the Dutch Government will undoubtedly maintain its attitude on the ground that any change therein would impair the strict neutrality hitherto observed.

"There can be no bargaining in this respect," says this paper. "The strength of the Dutch policy of neutrality lies largely in the fact that it was laid down early in August, 1914, even before England entered the war, and was proclaimed in a spirit of the strictest impartiality before military operations were begun."

The Amsterdam Telegraaf, on the other hand, is equally confident that the Government will "ultimately yield to British pressure in a matter in which it ought to have taken the initiative." This anti-Administration organ attacks the Government on what it terms its lukewarm and ineffective protests against German frightfulness at sea, and warns the Ministry that the facilities granted by England to grain ships will be perhaps her last concession.

Professor Struycken, a State Councilor and one of Holland's leading authorities on international law, argues in a newspaper article that a neutral States, on the ground of sovereign rights, are entitled to admit or exclude defensively armed merchantmen, it being not a question of law, but of policy. Professor Struycken disagrees with the Government's interpretation that defensive armament enables a ship to perform acts of war, inasmuch as even unarmed merchantmen are capable of such acts. "It can never be the duty," says Professor Struycken, "of a neutral nation to regard, as the Orange Book puts it, defensively armed merchantmen as men-of-war."

CHRISTIANIA, March 20, (via London.)—It is probable that the neutrality markings on Norwegian vessels will soon be removed. Agitation for their removal is being conducted by the shipowners' and seamen's organizations, as, it is pointed out, these markings which have been painted on the sides of the ships during the war not only do not any longer protect neutral ships, but make them an easy prey for submarines, which now boldly attack neutral vessels, but are more careful to keep at a safe distance from unmarked ships, for fear of these being masked cruisers or armed merchantmen.

As no ordinance forbids ships sailing without the neutrality marks, it is expected these will soon be omitted on Norwegian craft.

LONDON, March 20.—An organization of Danish shipowners has been formed with the object of keeping Danish shipping on the seas in spite of the submarine war, a Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen reports. The new company is pledged to keep its ships in service, under the conditions laid down in international law, whatever action Germany may take. The ships will be used exclusively for the carriage of foodstuffs and other necessaries between Denmark and ports of the United States and Great Britain. The company will have available capital to purchase new tonnage on a large scale.

BERLIN, March 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A proposal to arm merchant ships is said by the Overseas News Agency to have been rejected by the Norwegian Shipowners' Association.

U-BOAT ATTACKED TWO RELIEF SHIPS

Gave No Warning to Haelen and Tunisie, Which Had German Safety Guarantees.

SEVEN KILLED; SHIPS SAVED

Submarine Captain Says He Misunderstood Signals—Protests Are Made to Berlin.

LONDON, March 20.—The London office of the Commission for Relief in Belgium has given The Associated Press the following statement regarding the shelling of the relief ships Tunisie and Haelen, with the killing of members of their crews, reported in last night's dispatches:

"The Tunisie and the Haelen were attacked by a submarine without warning outside the danger zone: 56.16 north latitude, 5.32 east longitude (off the southwest coast of Norway). The ships were not sunk. The port boat of the Haelen was smashed by a shell and seven men were killed. There is a hole in the Haelen's port bunker at about the water line. Sundry damage was done to decks and engines. The Tunisie is proceeding on her voyage. The killed include the first and third officers.

"Apparently the Haelen proceeded under her own steam to Stavanger (Norway), where temporary repairs were ordered, after which she proceeded to her American destination.

"The pilot reports that while he was leaving the ships off The Hook of Holland five German seaplanes appeared and after circling around and examining the ships, flew northwards.

"The ships sailed from Rotterdam last Friday and passed The Hook of Holland for Sandy Hook, all via the north route, with sailing instructions to keep out of the danger zone. All had double sets of lighting equipment and safety markings, consisting of four each of flags, pennants, side cloths, deck banners, signal balls, lamps and tanks; also safe conducts issued by the German Government, with photographic reproductions of the sailing directions and a guarantee of safety after March 15, sealed and certified as correct by the German Legation at The Hague attached to the passes.

"The shelled ships sailed in company with three other Belgian ships under commission charter, all carrying similar safety markings and passes and all sailing in ballast for American ports to load food supplies for the people of Belgium and Northern France.

"A protest has been made by the commission to the German Government through the Dutch, Spanish, and German legations at The Hague, the German authorities in Belgium and the Spanish Ambassador in London and a report has been sent to the State Department in Washington.

The attack on the relief ships was reported in a Copenhagen dispatch to THE TIMES printed yesterday. The dispatch reported eight men killed on a relief steamer, the name of which was given as the Hellen, this undoubtedly referring to the Haelen. Both the ships attacked are of Belgian nationality. The Tunisie registers 2,467 tons and the Haelen 3,200 tons.

CHRISTIANIA, March 20, (via London.)—The commander of the submarine that shelled the relief steamer Haelen excused his action to Captain Standaert of the Haelen by saying that he had not understood the signals of the steamer. This excuse was given after the Captain had come over to the submarine and shown his papers, including a letter of safe conduct from the German Minister to the Netherlands. The submarine's commander, after seeing the papers, ordered Captain Standaert to proceed. The members of the crew killed were Belgians.

With regard to the cabled reports of the shelling of the relief ships Haelen and Tunisie and the killing of several men in one of the lifeboats, the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 120 Broadway, said yesterday:

"It is inconceivable that if a German submarine commander made such an attack and ordered the shooting down of seven relief ship sailors in an open lifeboat he did so under authority from his Government.

"The ships left Holland in ballast with four others, under specific instructions from the German Government as to their route and time of sailing.

"Furthermore, the commission had positive assurances last week from the German Government that U-boats had been instructed to pass all relief ships.

"It is unthinkable that any Government would at once break its word in such a manner, much less be a party to wantonly killing relief ship sailors.

"In such circumstances the commission is disposed to suspend judgment until authentic reports are received."

READY TO ASSIST IN RELIEF.

Berlin Reiterates Promise to Facilitate the Work in Belgium.

BERLIN, March 18, (by Wireless to Sayville, March 20.)—The Overseas News Agency, (the official news bureau,) to day issued the following statement on Belgian relief work:

"The German authorities have previously repeatedly stated to the Netherlands Government that, just as before, they were ready to allow and assist by all possible means the continuation of the humane work carried on by the Commission for Relief in the occupied districts of Belgium and Northern France.

"Ships of the commission, plying between the United States and Holland, in the safe waters outside of the German barred zone, have received safe conducts from the Swiss Minister in Washington on behalf of the German Government.

"In fact, the work of the commission never was interrupted, and will not be interrupted if the British place no obstacle in the way of the importation from transatlantic countries of food for this population."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 20, (via London:)—It is learned from a Foreign Office official that the Foreign Minister's proposal to employ Dutch University students of good family in the work of the Belgian Relief Commission has the full approval of the present Commissioners.

It is understood that there are now no Americans in occupied districts of Northern France and that none will return. Their places have been taken, probably, by Dutchmen.

The correspondent's informant also said it was felt here that if some Dutchmen were employed immediately in Belgium any objections arising in certain eventualities from the whole organization staff being American would be removed.

SAYS U-BOAT SANK FRENCH BATTLESHIP

Berlin Reports Warship of the Danton Class Was Torpedoed in the Mediterranean.

BERLIN, March 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A French battleship of the Danton class was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean yesterday, the Admiralty announced today. The Admiralty statement reads:

"A German submarine, commanded by Lieut. Capt. Moraht, on March 19 in the western Mediterranean sank a large French battleship of the Danton class, protected by destroyers. The battleship was running a zigzag course. Immediately after being hit she listed heavily and capsized 45 minutes later."

Warships of the Danton class displace 18,028 tons. The complement consists of 681 officers and men.

There are five battleships of the Danton class, in addition to the name ship, the others being the Mirabeau, the Diderot, the Condorcet, the Vergniaud, and the Voltaire. All except the Vergniaud were completed in 1909, she having been finished in 1910.

Ships of the class have a length of 481 feet, beam of 84 feet, and draft 27.5 feet. Their armament consists of four 12-inch guns, twelve 9.4 inch guns, sixteen 2.9-inch guns, ten 3-pounders and two torpedo tubes, submerged. They average about 19.5 knots in speed.

TWO U-BOATS SNARED IN LA PALLICE HARBOR

Detected by Airmen, Who Summon Trawlers with Nets, Returning American Ship Reports.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 20.—The trapping of two German submarines was reported tonight by Captain E. L. Smith of the American steamer Alaskan, which arrived today from La Pallice, France, for New York, according to the pilot who brought the ship into the harbor.

The U-boats, Captain Smith said, were detected lurking beneath the surface of the sea by keen-eyed observers of the aircraft patrol. The airplane signaled for trawlers and circled about, directing the placing of nets. In a little while the nets were drawn completely about the unsuspecting submersibles, which were hopelessly enmeshed and brought to the surface. They were lying side by side in the harbor of La Pallice when the Alaskan sailed.

The steamer, which is owned by the American & Hawaiian Steamship Company of New York, left Boston Jan. 28 with horses and a general cargo for La Pallice. In a series of violent storms on the voyage over, 102 horses were swept from her decks and lost. The return trip was even more stormy. She was eighteen days on her homeward passage and finally was forced to put in here for fuel, oil, and water. She proceeded tonight for New York. Captain Smith was in command of the American steamer Kansan, the first ship to be held up by the U-53 Oct. 8 in her sensational raid on shipping off the Nantucket Lightship. He was allowed to proceed, Lieutenant Rose, commander of the submersible, being credited with referring to the incident as "an encounter with a regular sea lawyer."

La Pallice, also called La Rochelle, has one of the finest harbors on the west coast of France. It is midway between Bordeaux and Nantes.

GERMAN PRESS ASSAILS DUTCH

Say Treatment of Armed Ship Was Different from That of U-Boats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 20.—The German press continues its attacks on the Dutch Government regarding the treatment of the armed merchant ship Princess Melita.

The Vossische Zeitung reproves the Dutch Government somewhat severely for not immediately interning the Princess Melita. It complains that the attitude of the Dutch Government toward two German submarines stranded on the Dutch coast on the same day and subsequently interned was entirely different. In both cases, says the Zeitung, the Dutch Government committed a breach of neutrality, in the first case in favor of England and in the second to the detriment of Germany.

The Nieuwe Courant in answer to these attacks says:

"In all probability the German attacks are intende to counteract the increasing demand in Holland that the Dutch Government shall alter Section 4 of the declaration of neutrality about armed merchantmen."

WROTE THREATS TO HIBBEN.

Princeton's President Attacked for Advocating War Against Germany.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 20.—It was learned today that threatening letters have been received by President Hibben of Princeton University, who has been outspoken in declaring that the United States should go to war against Germany. Post Office Inspectors are tracing the letters.

In addition to the letters, it was said today that parcels had been sent to President Hibben, evidently to annoy him. They contained contents unpleasant, though not dangerous.

DICKS LOSE RAILWAY SUIT.

Court Finds Pennsylvania Served Interests of the Long Island.

Justice Lehman, who last Spring heard the suit of Dick Brothers & Co., as minority stockholders of the Long Island Railroad, against the Pennsylvania Railroad for $28,000,000 alleged to have been diverted from the Long Island treasury for the benefit of the Pennsylvania, dismissed the suit yesterday. The court held that the expenditures were mainly for the benefit of the Long Island, and accordingly justified.

The court said the attitude of the defendants was illustrated by the testimony of President Rea of the Pennsylvania, who said that his road built for fifty years in advance. The court said:

"It (the Pennsylvania) seems to have adopted the same attitude toward the affairs of the Long Island, which had only a capital stock of $12,500,000 and made expenditures of $50,000,000 for improvements within fourteen years."

The court says that probably the Directors of the Long Island elected by the Pennsylvania have been influenced by the attitude of the Pennsylvania, "but I cannot find that even when they co-operated on behalf of the Long Island in the plans of the Pennsylvania they did not believe that such co-operation was for the best interest of both."

TIFFANY & Co.

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OF VARIOUS SIZES

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

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FURS require a dry, cold atmosphere during the Summer months to prevent hardening of the skins and to protect them from moths, moisture and other deteriorating warm weather effects. Storage is also an insurance against fire and theft.

Remodeling and Repairing done during the Spring and Summer months at very low prices.

Special attention is also given to the proper Cleansing, Storing and Repairing of

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

For which very moderate rates obtain.

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Gidding
5TH AVE AT 46TH ST
PARIS NEW YORK
"The Paris Shop of America"
Importers Designers
invite you to their
FORMAL DISPLAYS
of Paris Fashions
and ORIGINAL CREATIONS
attributing special mention to models from
PAQUIN · PREMET · JENNY · LANVIN
DOUCET · DOEUILLET · DRECOLL · GEORGETTE
BEER · BULLOZ · BERNARD · WORTH
A collection that thoroughly expresses the "New Mode" for Spring
For immediate selection for to Order
"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy
But not express'd in fancy; rich not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man."
SHAKESPEARE
HAMLET ACT I – SCENE III
M·B

Pride of Possession

the feminine prerogative that has ever been, reaches its full realization in the possession of frocks bearing the Hickson label.

The knowledge that these inimitable productions baffle the efforts of copyists adds an enviable charm for the woman who appreciates exclusive attire.

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Rate only 2% of your own valuation including insurance.
Fur Headquarters for Nearly a Century
Baleh, Price & Co.
Fulton & Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

B. Altman & Co.

Special Values in Women's New Spring Dresses

are now obtainable on the Sixth Floor at the following low prices:

One-piece Plaited Tunic Dresses, of gray, navy or black crepe de Chine . $48.50
Evening Gowns of cream silk filet lace, 40.00
One-piece Dresses of silk crepe combined with taffeta, in navy, black or wistaria, at $38.50
Sports Dresses of beige or gold wool jersey, at $27.50
Navy Blue Serge Dresses (bodice embroidered in old blue and silver) . . . $24.75
Crepe de Chine Dresses, in white, sky-blue or flesh-color $15.75

Smart, youthful styles predominate in this offering.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets New York

Saks-Made Chauffeurs' Outfits for Spring

¶ Saks' Suits and Overcoats for chauffeurs are a maker-to-consumer proposition, sold direct from the bench by the House that makes them.

¶ In style they are individual; in fabric they are of the best, and the absolute elimination of the middleman means more value to you in both the fabric and the tailoring.

¶ Put the same amount of thought behind the purchase of your chauffeur's outfit this Spring as you would to any other business proposition. Buy direct from the producer; demand style in the cut, quality in the fabric, and skill in the tailoring. In a Saks-made outfit these qualities go together.

Ask the Man Who Bought One
Suits and Overcoats, $25 to $50

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Wanted 2,000 Hands
In Cross Cape and Kid Gloves
Ladies' and Misses' Sizes 5½-5¾
90 Cents per pair.

ESTABLISHED 1845 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

We have these gloves on our hands, we want them on yours at 90 cents per pair, in tan and black.
The price in larger sizes is $2.00 to $3.00 per pair.
Also men's Cross gloves, sizes 7 and 7¼, in black, tan, grey and white, at $1.35 per pair.
The price in larger sizes is $2.00 to $2.75 per pair.
At our New York Establishments.
(No Mail Orders Filled. Sale in Basement.)

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Mark Cross
Boston 145 Tremont St. London 89 Regent St.
The World's Greatest Leather Stores

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
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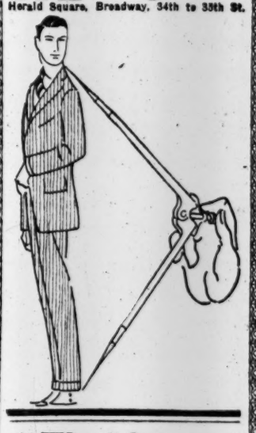
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.



"The Measure Of A Man"

When you come here for a suit of clothes, the salesman measures you, not only with a tape but with his eye as well. He sizes you up from shoes to hat, notes your carriage, your general appearance, takes your measure and then suggests the proper suit in style and fabric.

Men's Spring Suits at $24.75
Made in smart up-to-the-times models, some conservative, others more extreme. The fabrics are noted not only for their quality but also for their fitness to the lines of the garments themselves. The tailoring, as a recent investigation has proved, is above the average found in suits at even higher prices.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Chauffeurs' Suits at $17.50
Good, serviceable garments for spring wear. Made in semi-Norfolk models with box pleats in back and plain front. Three patch pockets. Some full lined, others only half lined. Suit consists of coat and long trousers well tailored of all wool gray whipcord. All sizes.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Shirts Made to Measure
We maintain a well equipped workroom on the premises where skilled shirtmakers turn out custom made shirts of unusual quality.
Madras and Crepe Weave Shirtings, $2.89.
Woven Madras, Corded Weaves, Cheviot and highly mercerized Shirtings, $3.44.
Silk Shirtings, $6.89 and $8.74.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

Men's Lisle Hose, 47c
Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic top, reinforced toes, soles and heels. All sizes, in white, gray, champagne, tan, suede, black and navy.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street.

Graflex it

When you want to get a permanent record of something speedy, you can be sure of good results if you are equipped with a Graflex Camera fitted with a Reflex Special Anastigmat Lens. The prices range from $53.75 for the 2½x3¼ size to $96.25 for the 3A Compact Graflex—in all cases from 20 to 25% less than you would pay for equipment of equal merit elsewhere.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Conveniences
At the Public Service Bureau you can purchase tickets for the theatre, tickets for rail or steamship journeys. Send a telegram, buy a money order or register your mail.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

STERNBERG ADMITS HE MET MRS. HILAIR

Came with Her from Brooklyn on the Afternoon She Was Strangled and Robbed.

CONFESSES NEED OF MONEY

Had Been Threatened by Creditors —Says Dead Woman Left Him and Went with Another Man.

Benjamin Sternberg, shaken from the story to which he had clung through nearly twenty-four hours of constant cross-examination, admitted last night that he had accompanied Mrs. Elsie Lee Hilair to Manhattan on the day she was strangled in bed at the Hotel Martinique. But he denied all knowledge of the murder, asserting that about an hour before Mrs. Hilair registered at the hotel as "Florence Gray, Boston," she had left him at the Grand Central Station.

More than a hundred persons, waiters, cabaret performers, bell boys, and employes of a score of "tango parlors," hotels and restaurants, confronted Sternberg at the Second Branch Detective Bureau in the attempt to establish his alleged reputation as a "tango pirate" and to trace his movements on the day of the crime.

Sternberg faced most of these visitors coolly, his powerful figure erect, and his pleasant features wearing a smile. He admitted to Assistant District Attorney Joyce and Inspector Cray that he had been heavily in debt, and that several days before Mrs. Hilair was robbed and slain, he had received letters from creditors threatening suit unless he paid his debts. The Assistant District Attorney, exhausted by the long ordeal, gave way to Inspector Cray, but Sternberg, with two or three exceptions, retained his composure, smoking many cigarettes while he answered question after question fired rapidly by the police officials.

Two Women Forced Break.

Until late in the afternoon he continued to insist that he had not seen Mrs. Hilair on last Thursday, the day of the murder, and the break came when he was suddenly confronted by two women who swore they had seen him in a subway train accompanying Mrs. Hilair to Manhattan. Sternberg, quivering suddenly with agitation, stepped slowly backward toward a chair, but seemed unable to be seated. After a tremendous effort to regain control of himself, he asked permission to speak to Inspector Cray for a moment in private.

"I'll tell you the truth," Inspector Cray said Sternberg told him when they were alone. "I was in Manhattan with Mrs. Hilair last Thursday. But I know nothing about the murder—nothing. We came together, but she left me at the Grand Central Station and I did not see her after that. I do not know where she went, but I went back to Brooklyn. That is all I know about it."

As the relentless cross-examination continued, Sternberg amplified this story. He said that he and Mrs. Hilair had intended to go to the performance at the Palace Theatre in Seventh Avenue near Forty-seventh Street, but that as they left the subway train a tall man, who had side whiskers, carried a cane and wore a white hat and gray spats, stepped out of the throng and greeted Mrs. Hilair.

"Oh," exclaimed Mrs. Hilair, according to Sternberg. "I haven't seen you for a long time. How do you do?"

The two drew apart in close conversation for a few moments, Sternberg said, and then Mrs. Hilair turned to him and said:

"I'm sorry, Benny, but I shall have to break our engagement."

She and the stranger, according to Sternberg, then moved off, and he did not see her again.

Admitted He Had Appointment.

The names of the two women who had forced Sternberg to admit that he had accompanied Mrs. Hilair to Manhattan were not disclosed, but according to Inspector Cray their attention had been drawn to the couple mainly because "Mrs. Hilair looked so much older than Sternberg." This chance observation, supported by the statement of Policeman Herman Schenelzer of the Coney Island station, that he had seen Sternberg going to Borough Hall, Brooklyn, and that Sternberg said he intended to "keep a date with a chicken," proved the turning point in the long cross-examination.

The Assistant District Attorney and the Police Inspector continued to question Sternberg, and he admitted that before going back to Brooklyn after leaving Mrs. Hilair he had gone to Simpson's pawn shop at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street, where he had pawned for $200 the large diamond ring he had worn when he first met Mrs. Hilair a week before in the Orpheum Theatre in Brooklyn. He had luncheon alone, he said, in a restaurant at Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, spending the rest of the day in Mertz's saloon at Broadway and Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn.

Sternberg was still being examined at an early hour this morning and had not been identified by any of the employes of cabarets as being a frequenter of those places in Manhattan.

3,000 Tailors Get Increase.

The strike of 3,000 tailors employed by the Cut, Make and Trim Manufacturers' Association, catering to the mail order trade, ended last night when Jacob Panken for the union and Jonah J. Goldstein for the employers, signed an agreement. The men receive a 20 per cent. increase, a forty-eight-hour week and are permitted to be affiliated with the union.

A NEW AUTHOR *may or may not deserve the attention he craves. Mr. Francis R. Bellamy, who wrote "The Balance," does deserve it. How are the publishers going to convince the reeading public of this fact? They are trying to in these advertisements.*

(Published by Doubleday, Page & Co.)

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A wine of the highest quality

Urbana Wine Company
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MADE DRY IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

If you can't remember the name of the fine cigar you smoked the other night, don't worry trying. It probably came from a box of

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

"Truly a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward — DAVE SAQUI MAKER — *Various Sizes and Shapes*

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

MENOCAL GIVES REBELS TEN DAYS OF GRACE

Extends the Amnesty Period so That All May Hear of the Offer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 20.—General Carlos Guas, one of the few rebel leaders remaining in the field, surrendered today with three men. He is said to have had in his command seventy-five men, most of whom have been killed.

Owing to the fact that most of the rebels surrendering are ignorant of President Menocal's proclamation granting them immunity from prosecution, the President has decided to grant ten days more of immunity and to take every measure possible to have the proclamation reach all the rebels. Those who have surrendered say they would have done so before if they had not been told that the Government forces were shooting all who surrendered.

Fifteen hundred rebels, representing the last large group in Camaguey Province, have been attacked and decisively defeated by the forces under Colonel Pujol, according to the latter's report made to the Government today. The battle occurred near Guaimiro, on the border of Oriente and Camaguey Provinces, and lasted just forty minutes. The rebels lost twenty-seven killed.

SANTIAGO, March 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Liberals formerly high in Government rank have begun an insistent propaganda for American intervention.

The local authorities have been assured that the American forces under Commander Belknap are doing nothing more than affording protection, and that the conduct of all civil affairs remains with the Cuban people. Cuban police have continued their duties as usual, courts have continued functioning, and American naval officers have been punctilious in all their dealings with Cuban officials not to appear to be exceeding their authority. In return they have been the recipients of appeals to induce the American Government to authorize a more extended occupation of the island and a supervision of elections.

Foreigners with interests in Cuba have loudly insisted upon intervention as the only solution, but what has afforded the Americans officially ordered here the greatest surprise has been the seconding of the Liberals' pleas by well-known Cubans of the Conservative Party.

The arguments offered were based on a widespread conviction that any ascendency the Government forces might gain now would be but temporary. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of railroad property has been destroyed since the rebellion started, and a loss of perhaps millions of dollars has been caused by the operations of rebels in the cane fields districts. The advocates of intervention also point to the danger that the Liberal Army will create a state of anarchy.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

Stores "All Over Town."

Invariably you look twice at the man who wears a Young's Hat—not only because he wears a Young's, but because he is usually the type of man whose substantial appearance commands attention.

"Young's Hats are as good as they look."

YOU WASH YOUR FACE AND HANDS BUT YOUR TEETH--?

If you cleaned your teeth half as conscientiously and intelligently as you clean your face and hands, your dentist would be satisfied.

And from the standpoint of health a clean mouth is vastly more important. Science now says that 20% of all disease can be traced to mouth infection—to decayed teeth and gum abscesses.

Judge your dentifrice by its efficiency as a cleanser. That is the sole function of a tooth paste—to cleanse, and cleanse pleasantly.

Ask your dentist if this isn't so. Ask him also about S. S. White. For 72 years The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company has set the standard of quality for every variety of dental equipment and supplies. *This high tradition of quality is fully maintained in S. S. White Tooth Paste. It is a pure, wholesome, non-medicated cleanser of remarkable efficiency, embodying the latest findings of dental science.*

Your druggist has S. S. White Tooth Paste. Sign and mail the coupon below for our booklet "Good Teeth; How They Grow And How To Keep Them."

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Victrola XVII., $250

The Great Home Entertainer

Come to see this new triumph of the Victor factories amid the spacious surroundings of the GIMBEL Victrola Salon. Victrola XVII., with its greater surface in the tapering tone arm, reveals a marked improvement in tone quality which will delight all lovers of this wonderful instrument.

VICTROLA XVII.
With $12.50 worth of records (totalling $262.50) can be bought at GIMBELS for $12.50 cash and $12.50 monthly.

Mahogany or Oak	$250
American Walnut	$300
Mahoga y or Oak Electric	$300
American Walnut Electric	$350

You can get Victrola XVII. in all wood finishes at GIMBELS. Either electric or spring motor.

No effort has been spared by GIMBELS to make their Victrola Salon the most inviting spot in town for Victrola enthusiasts. In point of size, intelligent sales-help and comfortable surroundings, you will find GIMBELS an immensely satisfactory place for hearing records and comparing tone values in the different instruments.

Sound-proof, scientifically ventilated rooms insure privacy, comfort and absolute quiet within. The high type of salesmen in the Salon are of great assistance when their vast fund of Victrola information is called upon by visitors.

Experts—Victrola *experts* in the real sense of the word—carefully inspect every Victrola for exactness of adjustment before it leaves the store. It is then repacked in its original case and delivered to your home "special" with the most careful handling.

Other Victrolas $15 to $350

Terms As Low As Five Dollars Monthly
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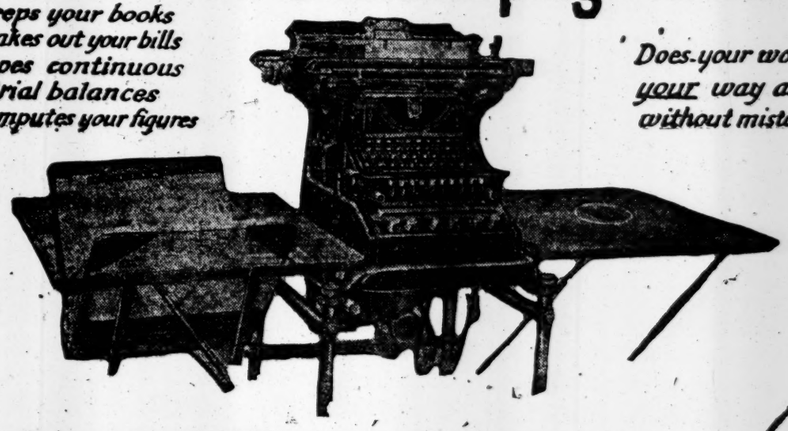

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ASKS WIDOW TO PAY BACK POKER LOSSES

Mrs. LeDuc Sued by Company Whose Treasurer, C. B. Bostwick, Gave Her Checks.

HIS BODY FOUND IN WOODS

Disappeared from His Home the Day After He Had Made His Last Settlement.

Mrs. Nancy B. LeDuc, a widow also known as Mrs. Alexander Spencer LeDuc, who lived until recently in an apartment at 101 East Seventy-fourth Street, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by the A. J. Watts Company, dealers in dental gold, for $917, as the proceeds of checks drawn on the corporation by Charles Byron Bostwick, its Secretary and Treasurer, who disappeared on Jan. 4, 1914, and whose body was found in the woods near Easthampton, L. I., on March 8, 1914. The complaint alleges that she induced Bostwick to play poker with her at various places in New York, and that Bostwick gave her, to meet his losses, nine checks, drawn on the corporation's bank account in the Sherman National Bank, Manhattan, and the First National Bank of Summit, N. J. These she cashed.

The first check, the complaint sets forth, was dated July 8, 1910, and the last, for $100, on Jan. 3, 1914, the day before Bostwick disappeared. The plaintiff demanded that Mrs. DeLuc return the money, a demand that she has refused.

It had been generally believed that neuritis, from which Bostwick had been a sufferer, had caused loss of memory and that he had wandered about the Long Island woods until he died from exhaustion. He had maintained a Summer home at Amagansett, not far from where his body was found, and his family and friends believed that he was trying to reach that place when he was stricken. He had told his wife that he was going to the office of his corporation in the Hudson Terminal Building.

His body was found by a young woman school teacher, and Dr. Davis Edwards, who lived near by, identified it as that of his friend. The will of Bostwick, filed shortly after his funeral, left his estate of less than $10,000 to his wife.

Mrs. LeDuc attracted attention in March, 1912, when she was sued by W. L. Stevens & Co., for $5,508 commission on stock transactions aggregating $500,000. She at that time said she had been on the wrong side of the market continually, but was willing to pay what she owed, but was not sufficiently wealthy to be able to draw a $5,000 check without making arrangements beforehand. About twenty years ago Mrs. LeDuc, who was described as a prepossessing woman of culture and refinement, gained prominence as a lecturer, through talks to children on history, at the Berkeley Lyceum. Her husband died about twenty years ago.

W. A. Bostwick of Bronxville, a brother of Charles Bostwick, said last night that he had heard the name of Mrs. LeDuc mentioned, but knew nothing of his brother's acquaintance with her.

Charles H. Tennant, President of the A. J. Watts Company, said he had been informed that Mr. Bostwick was only one of a number of persons who played poker at parties given by Mrs. LeDuc, usually at her apartment, which for some years was at 1 West Sixty-eighth Street. He said he didn't believe Mr. Bostwick's acquaintance extended beyond the poker games.

Welton C. Percy, attorney for Mrs. LeDuc, said last night that she had been in the West all Winter and that he would defend the suit for her. He stated that an action against another defendant on a check given by Mr. Bostwick was tried Monday, before Municipal Justice Young, and resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

WILL MAKE COOKS OF MEN.

Women's Service League to Show How to Prepare Army Ration.

Women filled the meeting room of the National League for Women's Service at 38 West Thirty-ninth Street yesterday at noon to hear of the league's plan to organize cooking schools directed by women for the proper training of men in cooking the army ration. Enthusiasm was heightened by news of the indorsement of the plan by the army authorities. Mrs. Thomas Robins, who presided, read a letter from Major F. H. Lawton, Quartermaster Corps, Governors Island, in which he said:

"The thing of first importance to troops is a proper supply of food. Next to that, and fully as important, is the proper preparation thereof. There are, in the United States, comparatively few men whose training fits them for the preparation of food for troops in the field; in fact, this class is confined almost exclusively to the cooks of logging camps and the like. As a cook is required for every hundred and fifty men in the army, it is easy to see what a crying need there is for the instruction which you have planned."

William L. Saunders, Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, said the first step is the organization of the women into classes and their instruction as to the army ration and the conditions under which food is prepared in the field. These classes have already been started at Teachers College and the Young Women's Christian Association. For those who volunteered yesterday it will be necessary to organize new classes at once.

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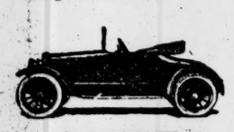

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83, G. M. Morrissey.
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BEEKMAN ST. AND WATER ST.
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1827, Lion Garage, Inc.
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1015, The Speier Garage, Inc.
1262, Ross Garage & Taxi Co
1373, McKinley Sq. Auto Co
BROADWAY.
1870, New Departure Garage
2322? B'way Garage, Inc.
2444, Kesbec Sales Company.
2606, Olmlotti Garage Company
3255, Claremont Garage, Inc.
3552, Childs Garage Co., Inc., 1 W.
4162, Arrowhead Garage, Inc.
4342, Greater New York Garage.
4195, Arras Garage and Supply Co.
5015, Brickner's Auto Supply Company, Inc.
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Lincoln Sq. Garage.
BROADWAY AND 70TH ST.
Winton Company Garage Corporation.
BROADWAY AND 135TH ST.
135th Street Garage Corporation.
BROADWAY AND ADRIAN ST.
Russell's Gasoline Station.
BROADWAY AND 218TH ST.
Buffo's Gas Station.
BAILEY AVE.
3131, Whelan's Garage.
BERGEN AVE.
607, Bronx County Auto Company
BROOK AVE.
1094, Wm. & Thos. Witters Garage.
BROOME ST.
29, Broome Street Garage.
BROWN PLACE.
144, Dieterich-Edwards Company
CASTLE HILL AVE.
1106, Stelling's Garage, 8
CATHARINE ST.
58, Catharine Street Garage.
COURTLANDT AVE.
869, Courtlandt Garage.
CROTONA AVE.
1967, Crotona Garage
DELANCEY ST.
173, L. Sevin.
DOWNING ST.
45, R. Tassi Sons Garage.
DYCKMAN ST.
422 W. 209th St., Inwood Garage
EAST 2D ST.
79, Asens Garage.
EAST 7TH ST.
Cor. Lewis St., 7th Street Garage.
EAST 9TH ST.
216, New Royal Garage.
224, Stuyvesant Auto Trading Company.
EAST 11TH ST.
810, Dochtermann Van Company
EAST 12TH ST.
10, Clerie and Bambi.
EAST 23D ST.
141, Hoffman Taxicab Company
EAST 24TH ST.
224, Horton Ice Cream Company
EAST 31ST ST.
139, Blue Sprocket Garage.
411, Express Garage
EAST 32D ST.
305, Oppenheim Collins Company
EAST 37TH ST.
238, 37th Street Garage, McCook & Co.
EAST 38TH ST.
229, Hupfel Brewing Company
EAST 39TH ST.
And 10th Ave., D. Stevenson Brewing Company.
EAST 40TH ST.
27, Murray Hill Garage
32, McDermott Garage
EAST 41ST ST.
132, Biltmore Garage.
142, Boylston Garage.
EAST 42D ST.
And 1st Ave., Postal Transfer Service.
EAST 45TH ST.
315, Wilson & Co.
EAST 47TH ST.
205, Biltmore.
EAST 48TH ST.
337, A. Dury.
EAST 54TH ST.
126, Monmouth Garage.
218, Mercedes Garage.
266, Monmouth Garage.
415, Knickerbocker Garage.
EAST 55TH ST.
418, C. W. Cavenagh
EAST 57TH ST.
156, 57th Street Garage, J. J. O'Hare.
EAST 59TH ST.
416, Oleger's Garage, C. A. Oleger.
EAST 62D ST.
418, General Garage.
EAST 64TH ST.
209, Ritz Garage.
227, Town Taxicab.
235, Terrace Garage, Inc.
EAST 65TH ST.
226, Halcyon Garage, Inc.
242, Tuxedo Park Garage.
EAST 66TH ST.
118, Armory Garage
EAST 67TH ST.
61, J. McEwen.
221, Berwicke Garage
315, G. M. Stumpp.
EAST 68TH ST.
E. River, Central Brewing Company.
EAST 72D ST.
E. River, Auto Club of America.
EAST 73D ST.
182, Brooks Garage.
EAST 75TH ST.
115, Spengler Auto Company
178, Nathan Garage.
EAST 76TH ST.
58, Black and White Cab Company.
423, Lind & Co., Gus.
EAST 77TH ST.
159, Ardsley Garage.
EAST 81ST ST.
208, Avon Garage.
EAST 84TH ST.
116, Belmont Garage.
327, Yorkville Garage.
EAST 89TH ST.
205, Yorkville Central Garage.
EAST 89TH ST.
56, Wm. Pollock.
77, Fifth Avenue.
78, Watson Club Garage, Inc.
EAST 90TH ST.
421, Arfman's Garage, I.
EAST 91ST ST.
422, Fisher's Garage Co., Inc., I.
EAST 93TH ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Parkview Garage.
EAST 96TH ST.
51, Healy's Taxi Company.
EAST 102D ST.
406, Wicke's Garage, A. J.
EAST 104TH ST.
435, Eagle Garage.
437, Market Auto Garage.
EAST 108TH ST.
55, Lyons' Garage, M.
402, Saratoga Garage Co.
EAST 120TH ST.
154, Strathmann Auto Company.
155, Corinthian Garage.
EAST 126TH ST.
155, Kahn's Garage, L.
EAST 133D ST.
447, Byrnes Garage.
EAST 137TH ST.
252, 137th St. Garage Corp.
EAST 139TH ST.
279, Mott Haven Garage Co., Inc.
EAST 147TH ST.
420, Hub Garage Co.
EAST 149TH ST.
437, Hub Gasoline Station
EAST 152D ST.
Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Centre Garage.
EAST 158TH ST.
770, Woodstock Garage.
EAST 163RD ST.
490, Melrose Garage.
EAST 176TH ST.
412, Hewson's Garage
941, Coryell Garage.
EAST 200TH ST.
Cor. Park Ave., Bedford Park Garage.
EAST 215TH ST.
Cor. White Plains Ave., Ruff's Garage.
EASTCHESTER ROAD
And Boston Road, Joseph McCrain
ELEVENTH AVE.
440, New York Herald Garage.
FIRST AVE.
1108, Flynn Garage.
1292, Janovic, Emil.
1834, First Avenue Auto Garage, Inc.
FORDHAM ROAD.
561, Fordham Garage, Inc.
GOERCK ST.
71, Eastern Garage.
GRAND CONCOURSE.
2173, Concourse Service Station.
2408, Holland's Gasoline Station
2431, Concourse Garage.
2458, Grand Concourse Garage.
Cor. 176th St., Moller's Gas Sta., Wm. Gasoline and Oil Supply Co., cor. Echo Pl.
Bergen Garage, cor. 181st St.
J. Rice's Garage, Cor. 183d St.
HAMILTON PLACE.
17, Kesbec Sales Company, No. 1.
IRVING PLACE.
59, Gramercy Park Garage
JEROME AVENUE.
1934, Jerome Ave. Garage.
Cor. 167th St., Jerome Ave. Gas Sta.
JUMEL PLACE.
29, Burke's Garage, W.
LAFAYETTE ST.
363, Michael T. Watts.
LAWRENCE ST.
90, Voelke's Garage, C.
MANHATTAN ST.
175, Fort Lee Ferry Garage
MORRIS AVE.
396, Murphy's Garage.
1005, Lavine Garage Corp.
Cor. 143d St., Munich and Medell.
MORRIS PARK AVE.
Cor. Mulliner Ave., Morris Park Garage.
PARK AVE.
481, Sanford Auto Company
485, Willett & Co.
583, Cryder & Co.
587, Park Ave. Garage.
4506, Aetna Garage Co., Inc.
PEARL ST.
355, J. T. Kelly
PERRY ST.
132, Seaman Bros.
140, Fleischman Company.
PLIMPTON AVE.
Cor. 172d St., Conway's Garage.
PROSPECT AVE.
966, Paramount Garage Co., Inc.
SAINT GEORGE CRESCENT.
Cor. Van Cortlandt Ave., Lord's Gasoline Station.
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
235, Eureka Automobile Station
647, St. Nicholas Garage.
1006, Golf's Garage, F.
SEDGWICK AVE.
1407, Economical Garage.
1823, Bronx West Side Garage
SEVENTH AVE.
730, Drenco Garage
SOUTH ST.
383, Brunner's Garage, O. C. Brunner
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
2073, Boulevard Auto Company.
THIRD AVE.
4199, Reliance Garage.
Cor. 133d St., California Oil Works
THOMPSON ST.
242, Nelson Garage.
TIEBOUT AVE.
2244, Overlook Ava.
TOMPKINS ST.
43, Heidenhauser Bros.
TRINITY AVE.
917, Trinity Garage.
UNIVERSITY AVE.
2614, Kingsbridge Garage.
UNION AVE.
1046, Model Garage.
1117, Union Garage.
WASHINGTON AVE.
962, Yockel Bros. Corp.
WASHINGTON SQ. SOUTH.
73, Washington Square Garage
WATER ST.
645, Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling.
WATTS ST.
155, Casino Garage
WALKER AVE.
1780, Kolbe, A.
3645, R. Bentley's Garage.
WEBSTER AVE.
1360, Kindermann & Sons Garage, I.
1818, Reliable Garage.
1826, Duggan's Webster Ave. Garage.
2669, Tyrrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H.
3134, McGee Garage, W. C.
WEST END AVE.
70, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
83, Kelly Springfield Motor Truck
87, Doty Demos Co.
91, West End Garage.
102, United Garage.
112, Palette Garage.
205, Williams & Morsford.
WEST 3D ST.
106, Third Street Garage.
WEST 11TH ST.
356, Donovan Trucking Co.
WEST 12TH ST.
245, Twelfth Street Garage.
WEST 15TH ST.
422, Pirrey Contracting Company.
WEST 16TH ST.
408, Steinhardt Bros.
WEST 18TH ST.
130, Clinton Taxi Service.
245, Empire Garage.
339, Fred Trinca Garage.
WEST 19TH ST.
428, Rich. Fitzpatrick.
WEST 20TH ST.
520, Twentieth Street Garage.
WEST 24TH ST.
540, Herman Kohn, Inc.
WEST 25TH ST.
541, Superior Motor Garage.
WEST 26TH ST.
537, Swartz Gaskell Corp.
WEST 27TH ST.
242, J. Strout Garage
WEST 28TH ST.
543, Henry Henken.
WEST 30TH ST.
220, Albert Garage.
WEST 31ST. ST.
150, Keystone Garage.
154, Penn. Garage.
WEST 35TH ST.
513, National Garage.
WEST 36TH ST.
205, Garland G.
524, N. Y. Automobile Garage.
WEST 37TH ST.
137, Greeley Square Garage.
512, Peter White Garage.
WEST 38TH ST.
523, United States Motor Car Company.
WEST 39TH ST.
146, Opera House Garage.
WEST 40TH ST.
252, International Garage.
WEST 41ST ST.
220, Hudson Garage.
236, Packard Transp. & Repair Co.
WEST 42D ST.
624, N. Y. Auto Packard Testing Co.
West 44TH ST.
307, Astor Garage.
548, Park & Tilford.
WEST 45TH ST.
406, Interboro News.
502, Forty-fifth Street Garage.
WEST 47TH ST.
228, Carleued Co
WEST 48TH ST.
215, Forty-eighth Street Garage.
West 49TH ST.
147, Forty-ninth Street Garage.
225, Bowman Auto Company.
WEST 49TH ST.
361, Equitable Auto Company
227, Sally Wiesbader, Inc.
606, Pabst Brewing Company
WEST 50TH ST.
114, Bord's Garage.
118, Singer Sewing Machine Company.
124, Packard Acme Garage, Inc.
218, Mason Bros., Inc.
235, People's Garage
348, Caron Garage.
WEST 51ST ST.
139, O'Toole's Garage.
218, J. A. Ryan.
222-224, Postal Garage
WEST 52ND ST.
112, Joscelyn Garage.
115, 52d Street Garage, Blake Lake.
146, M. W. Smith Co.
630, Buick Motor Co., Thos. A. Cowan.
WEST 54TH ST.
114, Proud Taylor Elec. Co.
124, The Corvan Garage.
147, Beaney-McMahon.
155, S. S. Garage, Inc.
247, Auto Club of America.
Cor. B'way, Reo Motor Car Company.
WEST 55TH ST.
139, Aero Garage.
411, Hotel Rental Service.
417, Stearns Co., F. B., of N. Y.
419, Mitchell Motor Car Company
621, Perfection Spring Company
WEST 56TH ST.
107, Park Garage.
114, Great Northern Garage
122, Lotos Garages.
152, Newport Transfer Co., M. Buckley.
155, Flint Garage, L. H. Cornish.
160, Day and Night Garage.
Cor. 8th ave., Columbus Circle Gas & Oil Co.
WEST 57TH ST.
436, Curley Garage.
615, Clinton Garage.
518, Eagle Garage.
631, White Company.
Cor. B'way, Colt Stratton Company
WEST 60TH ST.
20, Lewis, S. H.
25, Locomobile Co. of America
40, St. Paul Garage.
WEST 62D ST.
8, Detroit Cadillac Motor Company.
23, B'way and Sixty-second St. Garage.
42, Marmon, N. Y. Company.
WEST 64TH ST.
203, Grand Garage, Inc., L. J. Kelly.
205, Colonial Garage.
245, Town Taxicab.
Cor. West End Ave., International Motor Company.
302, Acme Garage.
WEST 65TH ST.
214, Long Acre Motor Company
218, Pyramid Garage.
306, New York Auto Garage.
WEST 67TH ST.
52, West 67th St. Garage.
245, Hudson Motor Car Company
WEST 69TH ST.
142, J. Scott A. Ryan.
230, Modern Garage.
241, Thomas Auto Service
252, Economical Garage.
WEST 69TH ST.
213, W. B. Thom.
237, George Lege.
244, R. & B. Garage.
248, Hetzel Bros.
263, Continental Garage
WEST 70TH ST.
320, W. B. Thom.
330, F. D. Underwood.
336, Haas & Heath.
340, Edson Garage, M. Edson
344, Chas. Thorley.
WEST 75TH ST.
207, 75th St. Garage.
WEST 76TH ST.
208, Superior Motor Garage Co.
Cor. B'way, Acon Garage.
WEST 77TH ST.
Cor. 79TH ST.
D. F. D. Garage.
WEST 80TH ST.
214, Apthorp Garage, Depalina & Wilson.
WEST 82D ST.
211, Flatlands Mills Co.
WEST 83RD ST.
150, Bretton Hall Garage.
WEST 87TH ST.
252, Belnord Garage.
265, Jerome Garage.
267, Astor Garage.
277, Riverview Garage.
WEST 89TH ST.
121, St. Urban Garage.
137, The Robt. Thedford Garage Co., Inc.
210, West End Auto Palace.
WEST 90TH ST.
2, Kingston Garage.
WEST 93RD ST.
55, Turrip Garage & Supply Co., Inc.
WEST 95TH ST.
215, Royal Garage.
WEST 96TH ST.
215, The Ilford's Garage, Inc.
WEST 100TH ST.
11, Century Garage.
146, Eureka Garage Corp.
WEST 101ST ST.
160, Bonair Garage and Supply Co.
WEST 102ND ST.
204, Miller's Garage, J.
WEST 105TH ST.
112, Consolidated Garage & Taxi Co.
Cor. 8th Ave., Michael T. Watts.
WEST 107TH ST.
102, Royal Garage, Branch S.
241, Elite Garage.
WEST 108TH ST.
234, Manchester Garage Co.
WEST 109TH ST.
254, Bonavista Garage Co.
WEST 110TH ST.
145, Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.
WEST 115TH ST.
65, Alhambra Garage Co.
WEST 122D ST.
532, University Garage.
WEST 124TH ST.
208, Normal Automobile Station.
WEST 125TH ST.
2059 B'way, Martin Taxi Service Co.
WEST 127TH ST.
552, Olympic Garage.
WEST 129TH ST.
303, Security Garage.
WEST 132D ST.
163, Kingwood Garage.
WEST 133D ST.
Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Daly Bros. Gasoline Station.
WEST 142D ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Baker R. & L. Co.
WEST 144TH ST.
22, West 144th Street Garage, Inc.
30, Dolphin Garage.
WEST 150TH ST.
457, Convent Garage, Inc.
WEST 151ST ST.
451, Hilltop Automobile Station, Inc.
WEST 152D ST.
466, May Garage Co., Inc.
WEST 154TH ST.
434, Fort Washington Garage.
WEST 155TH ST.
414, Speedway Garage.
WEST 161ST ST.
519, Kay Bee Garage, Inc.
WEST 168TH ST.
554, Washington Heights Garage.
WEST 170TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, Kesbec Sales Co., No. 3.
Cor. Haven Ave., Haven Ave. Garage.
WEST 181ST ST.
512, Beaver & Son, J. P.
WEST 181ST ST., BRONX.
14, Mount Hope Service Station.
WEST 207TH ST.
602, Laird Bros. Garage.
WEST 234TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, McPartland's Gasoline Station, P.
WHITE PLAINS ROAD.
Gasoline Station Inc., 2221.
3445, Benjamin, Geo. W.
WILLIAMSBRIDGE ROAD.
1483, Thompson's Garage, I.
NEAR PELHAM PARKWAY.
R. Mauson & Son.

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ATLANTIC AVE.
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Mohawk Garage, 1348.
Moll's Garage, 430.
E. J. Palmer, 1255.
AVE. O.
Irving Garage, 1007.
BAINBRIDGE ST.
Bainbridge Garage, 631.
BEDFORD AVE.
Bedford Ave. Auto Taxi Co., 639.
Bedford Auto Garage, 942.
J. C. Kirkham, 1365.
Parkside Gaso. Station, 2008.
Powell Garage, 2038.
Slocum Motor Service, Inc., 1545.
BERGEN ST.
Pitkin Auto Co., 2130.
Bergen Garage, 38.
BOERUM PLACE.
Boerum Place Garage, 37.
BUSHWICK AVE.
Alvyn Garage, 262.
BUTLER ST.
Buick Motor Co., 324.
CHAUNCEY ST.
Marquis Garage, cor. Patchen Ave.
CHURCH AVE.
Premier Garage, 1615.
CLARK ST.
St. George Garage, 53.
CLERMONT AVE.
M. S. Marlborough Sons, 470.
Clermont Ave. Garage, 482.
COLLEGE PLACE.
Zerega Garage, 22.
Brooklyn Heights Motor Cabs, 13.
Little Garage, 12.
CONEY ISLAND AVE.
Kensington Garage, 712.
Nonpareil Garage, 794.
Prospect Park South Garage, 483.
Oakcrest Garage, 1201.
COOK ST.
Cook Garage, Inc., 163.
COOPER ST.
Cooper Garage 288.
CORNELIA ST.
Cornelia Garage & Repair Corp., 2319
COURT ST.
Fox Garage, 133.
COVERT ST.
Covert Garage, 158.
CRANBERRY ST.
Pioneer Garage, 23.
CRESCENT ST.
Foot of C. J. Wellman.
Adelphi Garage, 200.
CROPSEY AVE.
P. C. O'Neill Garage & Machine Co., 1907.
CUMBERLAND ST.
Hill Garage, 370.
DECATUR ST.
Regent Garage & Auto Sales Co., 173.
W. Kahl, 1084.
DUFFIELD ST.
Extension Garage, 60.
EASTERN PARKWAY.
L. Goodman, 1700.
International Parkway Taxi Co., 1878.
H. Tarnow, 1917.
EAST NEW YORK AVE.
E. E. Stewart, 1730.
EAST 28TH ST.
Glenwood Garage, W. C. Baur, 685.
EAST 29TH ST.
Clarendon Garage, 253.
Goodwin's Garage, Cor. Tilden Ave.
EAST 92D ST.
Cor. Flatlands Ave., Canarsie, Geo. Krier.
ECKFORD ST.
Eckford Garage, 75.
18TH AVE.
Garage Colony, Inc., 5224.
Kenmore Garage, 4440.
11TH ST.
Wm. Dilger, 478.
EMERSON PL.
Emerson Place Garage, 94.
82ND ST.
Stonehocker Garage, 1061.
65TH ST.
Bay Ridge Garage, 459.
59TH ST.
Bitzebourne Garage, 1339.
FLATBUSH AVE.
Bklyn Riding & Dry. Club, Cor. Plaza St.
Tobias Schwartz, Cor. Fulton St.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension and Prince St.
Rosenhard & Kotter, 1487.
Michael T. Watts, Flatbush Ave. Extension.
FOREST AVE.
F. J. Reiss, 47.
Platz Bros., 67.
FORT HAMILTON AVE.
R. A. Hill, 6520.
James Quigley, 6503.
FOSTER AVE.
Eisenhauer, Mario, Cor. E. 21st St.
Liptrott & Allen, 902.
FOURTH AVE.
Crescent Garage, 6317.
G. Perrigno, 230.
FOURTH ST.
Cress' Garage, 331.
44TH ST.
West End Garage & Auto Co., 1342.
FULTON ST.
Geo. Pool & Son, 72.
F. M. Tieman & Co., 89.
GLENMORE AVE.
Penn Glen Garage, Pennsylvania Ave.
GATES AVENUE.
Elbeam Garage, 631.
Kaufman's Garage, 614.
GREENE AVENUE.
Royal Garage & Machine Co., 1005.
HALL STREET.
Sloan Engineering Co., 240.
HANCOCK STREET.
Hancock Garage & Repair Co., 940.
Pupki Auto Co., 488.
HENRY STREET.
Henry Garage, 546.
HERKIMER STREET.
American Auto Service, 681.
Beach-Knowles & Hill, 7.
HIGHLAND BOULEVARD.
F. Siegman, Cor. Bushwick Ave.
HOWARD AVENUE.
Howard Garage, Cor. Eastern Pkwy.
HUMBOLDT STREET.
Lasky Motor Car Co., Inc., 56.
HURON STREET.
Oakland Garages, 183.
IRVING AVENUE.
Irving Ave. Garage, 13.
JEFFERSON AVENUE.
F. M. Marko, 102.
JAMAICA AVE.
S. Kaufman, 75.
Forest Park Garage, 1077.
KINGS HIGHWAY.
Geo. Doyle, 33.
Fred. Hommel Garage, Cor. Snyder Ave
KNICKERBOCKER AVE.
Campbell's Garage, Cor. Moffat St.
Knickerbocker Garage, 118.
KOSCIUSKO ST.
Mitchell Garage, 23.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 1
Woods Garage & Sales Co., 431.
LEONARD ST.
Rodnon Garage, 483. Rodnon Bros., Prop.
LEXINGTON AVE.
L. A. Disbrow, 239.
Lexington Garage, 411.
Quincy Garage, 334.
Yunker & Fillems, 413.
LENOX ROAD.
Private Owners' Garage, 34.
LIBERTY AVE.
L. Milchman, 1103.
LOTT STREET.
Bayerlee Garage, 143.
MADISON STREET.
Sylvan Garage, 431.
MANHATTAN AVE.
Greenpoint Garage.
MARCY AVE.
Big Four Garage, 372.
MAUJER STREET.
Maujer Garage, 264.
McDONOUGH STREET.
McDonough Garage, 496.
METROPOLITAN AVE.
101 Metropolitan Schnibbe.
351, Metropolitan Garage, H. Beem, Prop.
Neuman's Metropolitan Garage, 1439.
MONROE STREET.
C. H. Grossman Garage, 107.
J. H. Waite, 493.
MORGAN AVE.
Morgan Ave. Garage, Cor. Meserole St.
MYRTLE AVE.
Cor. New Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood Auto Garage.
NEW UTRECHT AVE.
H. C. Dickover & Son, 5906.
NOSTRAND AVE.
Hawthorne Garage, 1187.
NORTH 6TH ST.
Vacenda's Garage, 127.
OCEAN AVE.
Ocean Ave. Garage, 2042.
OCEAN PARKWAY.
Shelbourne Garage, foot of Ocean Pkwy.
Suttor Co., Inc., 4.
Cor. Prospect Ave., F. R. Welch.
ORMOND PLACE.
Ormond Garage, 10.
PACIFIC ST.
Portland Garage, 678.
W. C. Quinn, 161.
PARK AVE.
Park Ave. Garage, 904.
Tompkins Garage, 736.
PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
East New York Garage, 44.
POWELL ST.
Cor. Sutter Ave., Sapir's Garage.
PROSPECT PLACE.
Healy Prospect Garage, 731.
PUTNAM AVE.
United Motor Co., 100.
Kohlmeyer's Garage, 1726.
Brooklyn Auto Delivery Co., 71.
PRESIDENT ST.
Joseph D'Esterre, 1239.
RALPH AVE.
Ralph Garage, 199.
RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Ridgewood Ave. Garage, 994.
REID AVE.
Putnam Garage, 200.
ROEBLING ST.
Quick Service Garage, cor. Division Ave.
ROGERS AVE.
Flatbush Auto Service Co., 1245.
ST. JOHN'S PLACE.
Club Garage, 500.
P. C. O'Neill, 1424.
SCHOLES ST.
Graham Garage, 152.
SENATOR ST.
Senator Garage, 415.
ST. MARKS AVE.
Armstrong Garage Co., Inc., 201.
Court Garage, 233.
Pratt & Hendricks Co., 319.
STAGG ST.
Stagg Garage, 138.
STATE ST.
Daniel F. E. Leary, 209.
SEVENTH AVE.
Seventh Ave. Garage, 5702.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY ROAD.
Bayside Garage, 1787.
SIXTH ST.
Dennis Garage, 283.
16TH ST.
Unique Garage, 543.
SNYDER AVE.
Brooklyn Motor Car Co., 14.
F. J. Snyder & Sons, 55.
STEPHENS COURT.
B. F. Stephens, 39.
STERLING PLACE.
Voll's Garage, 109.
STONE AVE.
Lux Garage, 34, near B'way.
STUYVESANT AVE.
Stuyvesant Heights Garage, 13.
TILDEN AVE.
Flatbush Auto Co., 2232.
20TH ST.
Hoech Bros. Co., 231.
24TH AVE.
T. H. Joyce, 3827.
UNDERHILL AVE.
Standard Garage Service Co., 105.
UNION ST.
Hurwitz Garage, Cor. Sutter Ave.
McIntosh Bros., 811.
Park Plaza Garage, 920.
Union Garage, 784.
VANDERBILT AVE.
Vanderbilt Garage, 357.
VERNON AVE.
Hohweimer & Son, 173.
Keystone Garage, 301.
WALLABOUT ST.
Meyer's Garage, 112.
WATKINS ST.
Watkins St. Garage, 358.
WAVERLY AVE.
J. J. Hillis, 22.
Waverly Garage, 334.
WEST 8TH ST.
F. A. Keisey, 2363.

LONG ISLAND.

ASTORIA.
Astoria Garage, Willow & Franklin Sts.
Charles Amann, 79 Fulton Ave.
Brust Bros. Garage, 288 8th Ave.
Falconer Garage Co., 183 Jamaica Ave.
Private Auto Rental Service Co., 22 Grand Ave.
Herman's Garage, 270 11th Ave.
Sachse & Marks, 177 Vandeventer Ave.
Uhl & Metz, 383 Lockwood St.
Michael T. Watts, Queensboro Bridge Plaza.
BAYSIDE.
Auto Repair & Machine Works.
Otto's Gasoline Station.
COLLEGE POINT.
Geo. Duer.
Horn & McCracken.
CORONA.
Chatfield Garage, Jackson Ave., nr. 41st St.
Corona Motor Car Co.
Jackson Garage.
Chuck's Garage, Jackson Ave.
Haines Gaso. Station, J. W. Haines, Prop., Jackson Ave.
ELMHURST.
Elmhurst Bridge Garage, Kingsland Ave.
Elmhurst Gaso. Station, 38 Queens Blvd.
W. A. Pulis Garage, Jackson Ave. & 25th St.
Schmidt Bros. Garage, Jackson Ave. & Trainsmeadow Rd.
FLUSHING.
Flushing Auto Garage, 119 Broadway.
John Geddes.
Mold's Garage.
Queensboro Garage, 83 Broadway
Wilson's Garage.
Dunn's Gaso. Station, B'way & 23d St.
Excelsior Motor Cycle Garage, 58 B'way.
Upper Flushing Garage, 49 Murray St.
Pfeltz Bros., 5 Jaeger St.
FOREST HILLS.
Continental Garage, Continental Ave.
Forest Hills Garage, Queens Blvd.
Fred Frey, Metropolitan & Cooper Aves.
GLENDALE.
A. Geier, 2904 Myrtle Ave.
Wm. Rupp, Cooper Ave.
F. Schoenseigel & Co., Cooper Ave.
Myrtle Garage, Cooper & Myrtle Aves.
HOLLIS.
Hollis Gaso. Station, Fulton St., Russell Yeaple, Prop.
JAMAICA.
Baker Bros. Garage Co., Inc., 19 No. Washington St.
Frank Berman, 131 Rockaway Rd.
Disbrow Bros., Hillside Ave.
Franklin Garage, 5 Franklin St.
International Garage, Smith St.
W. B. Jones, Merrick Rd. & Springfield Ave.
D. Koster & Son, Hillside Ave.
Motz Bros., Hillside Ave.
New Hope Garage, Merrick Road.
Palm Garage, Hillside & Flushing Aves.
Wiese's Garage, Union Hill St.
Strang Auto Garage Co., Inc., Fulton & Smith Sts.
Mrs. Schmidt, Hillside & Columbus Aves.
LITTLE NECK.
Cornell Garage.
LONG ISLAND CITY.
C. J. Brown, Bridge Plaza.
Burke's Gaso. Station, Thompson Ave. & Hulst St.
Crescent Garage, 324 Jackson Ave.
Ford Motor Co., Jackson Ave.
Model Garage, 95 Paynter Ave.
Perrino's Garage, 207 First Ave.
Richensteen Bros., Bridge Plaza.
Taft's City Garage, 110 First Ave.
Watt's Gasoline Station, Bridge Plaza.
Webster Ave. Garage, 42d & Webster Ave.
Long Island City Garage: F. C. Bredemeyer, Prop.
MIDDLE VILLAGE.
Hirsch, Jacob.
NORTH BEACH.
Wiener Motor Works.
OZONE PARK.
L. F. Mellere, Jerome Ave.
QUEENS.
Queens Auto Repair Shop, Hempstead Road.
Mrs. C. Kammerer, Hempstead Rd.
RAMBLERSVILLE.
Anderson & Sleik.
H. Pason.
RICHMOND HILL.
Apex Garage, Lefferts, nr. Jamaica Ave.
New Gardens Garage, Metropolitan Ave.
R. & S. Garage & Repair Co., Lefferts Ave.
J. J. Lake & Son, 3313 Jamaica Ave.
Park Garage, Lefferts & Jamaica Ave.
Richmond Hill Garage & Machine Co., Hillside Ave. & Vine St.
Jerome Garage, Jerome & Greenwood Aves.
John Johnson & Son, 2804 Jamaica Ave.
SOUTH OZONE PARK.
Connell John, Rockaway Rd. & Lincoln Av
SPRINGFIELD.
E. B. Abrams, Merrick Rd. nr. Springfield Ave.
WHITESTONE.
Beechurst Garage.
O'Dea's Garage.
WOODHAVEN.
Geehan's Garage, 1168 Jamaica Ave.
K. Keller, Rockaway Rd. & Percy St.
A. E. Louret, Jerome Ave.
Manor Garage, 1998 Jamaica Ave.
Woodhaven Garage, 6 Bigelow Pl.
Woodhaven Garage, Jamaica Ave
WOODSIDE.
Kunar's Garage,

FIVE HOME RUNS ARE MADE IN GAME WON BY THE GIANTS FROM FORT WORTH

GIANTS OVERTURN TEXANS AT START

Accumulate Six Tallies in Opening Frame and Beat Fort Worth by 8 to 6.

CIRCUIT CLOUTS IN VOGUE

But Short Fences Tell the Rest of the Story—Tesreau Bumped by Auto, but Holds His Own.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 20.—An exhibition game between the Giants and the Fort Worth team of the Texas League was the feature of the opening of Marlin's Spring Style and Automobile Show here this afternoon. The little city was thronged with visitors, and about 500 persons attended the game at the local park. It was not much of a contest after the first inning, when the Giants banked six runs, but the Texans pecked away at Jeff Tesreau until they had six runs. The final score was 8 to 6, and satisfied everybody.

Aside from the tremendous batting of the Giants in the first frame and some spectacular catches in the field, the umpiring of Bill Brennan afforded the spectators much amusement. Brennan worked in big league style and did not have a single decision protested. The former National League umpire is now in the American Association, but came here for a few days of training before he starts working the series between the Giants and Detroit Tigers.

Applegate, the first of three Fort Worth pitchers, was hit for enough runs to win the game for the Giants. Geist and Leverett, had they entered the scene earlier, might have made trouble, as McGraw's men scored only once after the second frame. Slim Sallee had the Panthers guessing for four innings, but Tesreau was not so successful. The short fences produced numerous home runs, all of which were drives over the right-field wall. The Giants got two in the first inning.

With one out and Burns on first base, Robertson cleared the fence. Zimmerman singled and stole and scored on Fletcher's single. Kauff then singled, and the fifth consecutive hit was a home run by Holke. Benny Kauff finally got started and, after cracking out two singles, he smote home run in the fifth inning. Two of the Fort Worth boys hit Tesreau's offerings over the fence.

There will be another game here Friday with the Houston team, after which the regulars leave Marlin for good. Tesreau worked five innings this afternoon despite the fact that he received a severe bump and a narrow escape from serious injury when a motor car struck him this morning. This motor is as big as a trolley car and is used for train service between here and Waco.

Tesreau and two other players were walking along the railroad tracks this noon. They were in uniform, returning from morning practice. A locomotive on another track drowned out the noise of the approaching motor car. The car, going about fifteen miles an hour, struck Tesreau a glancing blow and threw him from the track. However, except for bruises he was not hurt.

The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	FORT WORTH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	2	1	3	1	Stowe,ss	6	1	1	8	2
Harper,2b	3	0	0	1	0	Kircher,2b	4	1	1	1	6
Robert'n,rf	4	1	1	1	2	Crichlow,lf	4	1	0	1	1
Zimm'n,3b	4	1	2	2	2	Adams,1b	4	1	1	13	0
Wagner,3b	0	0	0	0	0	Williams,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Fletcher,ss	3	1	1	1	2	Bailey,cf	4	1	2	0	0
Kilduff,ss	1	0	0	0	1	Thomp'n,3b	4	1	2	1	3
Kauff,cf	4	2	3	3	0	Bernsen,c	4	0	2	3	2
Holke,1b	4	1	2	7	2	Applegate,p	1	0	0	0	1
McCarty,c	2	0	0	3	0	Geist,p	2	0	0	0	2
Rariden,c	2	0	0	4	1	Leverett,p	1	0	0	0	0
Sallee,p	1	0	0	1	0						
Tesreau,p	2	0	1	1	2						
aThorpe	1	0	1	0	0						
Total	34	8	12	27	12	Total	37	6	10	24	17

a-Batted for Sallee in fourth inning.

Errors—Tesreau, Stowe, Kircher.

New York.....6 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 ..—8
Fort Worth.....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 3 1—6

Two-base hits—Williams, Kircher, Tesreau, Holke, Thompson. Home runs—Robertson, Holke, Kauff, Adams, Stowe. Stolen bases—Zimmerman, Kauff, Thorpe. Double plays—Bernsen and Thompson; Crichlow and Bernsen; Rariden, Fletcher, and Zimmerman. Left on bases—New York, 4; Fort Worth, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Applegate, 1; by Geist, 1. Hits—Off Applegate, 8 in three innings; off Sallee, 2 in four innings; off Geist, 3 in three innings. Struck out—By Sallee, 3; by Applegate, 1; by Tesreau, 4; by Geist, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brennan.

TIGERS WANT NO DRILLING.

May Join Robins and Indians in Barring Military Work.

DETROIT, March 20.—Dispatches received here today from the training camp of the Detroit Americans at Waxahachie, Texas, state that the Detroit ball players are in sympathy with a movement started by fellow athletes to abandon the military drills they are now receiving. The Cleveland Club already has taken such action.

Several Detroit players have claimed that the drills have caused severe strain upon muscles not brought into play on the baseball diamond, and that the work has hindered more than it has helped their playing. The local players have been drilling with bats instead of guns, and it is understood this has been unpopular with them.

Bob Devere Outpoints Flynn.

Bob Devere, the Kansas City heavyweight, easily outpointed Jim Flynn, the veteran Pueblo, Col., heavyweight, last night in the feature ten-round bout at the Pioneer Sporting Club. In the other ten-round bout Willie Burns of Jersey City and Georgie Mass, the former amateur bantamweight champion, furnished an interesting draw.

DAVIS BILL IS FORWARDED.

Assembly Committee Favors Measure Repealing Frawley Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 20.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee today voted out the Davis bill which repeals the Frawley law under which boxing exhibitions are held in this State. The Senate Judiciary Committee has not yet taken action on a similar bill introduced by Senator George A. Slater of Westchester. Governor Whitman said this afternoon that as yet the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee had not visited him to urge a compromise over the Slater measure.

He declared that he saw nothing to make him change his mind from his former decision to end boxing in the State. It had been suggested by interested persons that to change the personnel of the present Athletic Commission would be sufficient to render further action in regard to boxing unnecessary. The Governor, who has removed the Chairman of the Commission, Fred A. Wenck, since that suggestion was made, asserted that he did not think anything could help the situation except the repeal of the law, and the abolition of boxing bouts for an admission fee in the State.

CHRISTIE BATTERS CROUSE.

Milwaukee Boxer All but Scores a Knockout at Broadway S. C.

Buck Crouse, the Pittsburgh light-heavyweight, substituting for Billy Miske of St. Paul against Gus Christie of Milwaukee, in the feature ten-round bout last night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, failed to come up to the expectations of the spectators. The Pittsburgher was completely outclassed from the beginning to the end of the ten rounds. That he managed to stay the limit gave the onlookers a real surprise, for Crouse was at the mercy of Christie, who hammered him effectively about the jaw and stomach with hard right and left hand blows.

Crouse was all but knocked out on several occasions. However, he displayed unlimited gameness, and, although floored on four different occasions, he mnaged to doggedly regain his feet before the referee could toll off ten seconds and renew the battle.

LES DARCY HERE AGAIN.

Making Arrangements for Ring Engagements in West.

Les Darcy, the Australian middleweight champion, who was barred from appearing in this State by a recent edict of Governor Whitman, arrived in this city yesterday after a prolonged absence. The Australian put up at the Hotel Endicott, where he intends to maintain temporary headquarters. He is in first-class condition, and will resume light training at a local gymnasium tomorrow with Fred Fulton, the heavyweight championship contender. Darcy has notified the Wisconsin Boxing Commission that he will not go through with any bouts arranged by his erstwhile manager, E. T. O'Sullivan. The Australian, however, knowing that he has no chance to obtain a bout anywhere in New York, intends to arrange bouts for himself in the West, and he is at present making plans to this end. It is probable that he will make his first American ring appearance in a bout at Milwaukee, possibly against George Chip, the Newcastle, Penn., middleweight, whom Darcy knocked out before departing from Australia.

BOXING ENTRY LIST CLOSES.

Metropolitan Amateur Championship Tourney Begins Tonight.

Entries closed yesterday for the metropolitan amateur boxing championships which will be decided, beginning this evening, at the New York Athletic Club. An unusual feature of this year's competition is the entry of a colored boxer, who will try for the honors in the 175-pound class. He is Lee Mock of the Salem-Crescent A. C., and it is the first time since amateur boxing was sanctioned under the Frawley law that a colored boxer has entered the local amateur tournaments.

The competition will be divided over three days, commencing this evening and continuing tomorrow night and Saturday, when the finals will be decided. All of the title holders will be on hand to defend their laurels, and from the list of aspirants who have sent in their names, interesting competition is in store for the champions. The champions who will compete are: One hundred and eight pounds, George Etcell, Union Settlement A. C.; 125 pounds, William Morris, East Side House, who is also the national champion of this weight; 145 pounds, Robert Gleason, Dominican Lyceum; 175 pounds and heavyweight class, John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew A. C. In the 135-pound division, the foremost contender will be James Sullivan, Union Settlement A. C., and in the 158-pound division the chief honors are expected to rest between Sam Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., and Edwin Savori of the Trinity Club of Brooklyn.

CLUB SQUASH TOURNAMENTS.

Only two matches were played in the Columbia Club squash tennis championship tournament yesterday. R. L. Streibeigh advanced to the semi-final round by defeating R. E. Wigham at 15—11, 15—7, and H. Kellock won a first-round match, defeating H. W. Warner at 15—7, 15—2.

The final match in the squash tennis championship tournament at the Princeton Club will be played this afternoon. Armin W. Riley, who has held the championship during four of the last five years, will defend his title against John Taylor, one of the foremost Class A players.

A. Baxter, Jr., reached the final round of the squash tennis tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday when he defeated N. F. Torrance in straight games, the scores being 15—10, 15—10.

YANKEE REGULARS INDULGE IN SLUMP

Play Poor Ball Against Colts, but Show Colonel Smith a Thing or Two in Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 20.—The Yankee regulars slumped today. They made a botch of their afternoon game with the second team. The latter array, with a great deal better pitching and cleaner fielding, won a six-inning scrap by the one-sided reckoning of 8 to 0.

The pitching was confined to youngsters, and by three of the four who officiated was admirably done. Monroe and Love for the second team and Ferguson for the regulars were first class on the mound, but Enright, who pitched the last three rounds for the regulars, was the dam that failed to hold. The hitting was light and non-productive, except for an outburst of slams and misplays in the fifth inning, when the second team gathered seven runs.

In this ragged fith, in which the regulars got a lot of poor baseball out of their systems, Enright was bashed for safeties by Miller, Aragon, Baumann, and Gideon. Added to these were three bases on balls, one wild pitch, one passed ball, and three errors. The potpourri yielded a stream of runs to the second team and made a game which had been close, if not lively, too one-sided to retain further interest. It was an off day for the regulars, who didn't look at all like the team which played so well yesterday.

Baker's batting streak came to an end. After batting safely in every game up to today, he drew a blank facing the Monroe-Love pair. Monroe is strengthening his chances of being retained by Donovan this year. He has made an excellent impression in the Spring practice. Aragon, the Cuban, hit safely again, making eight straight games in which he has connected for at least one bingle. Magee gathered two hits, and has become one of the leaders with the ash. Tim Hendryx is laid up with a lame leg and McGraw played centre field today for the second team.

But if the Yankees played shabby baseball, they went through their morning military drill, with Colonel E. V. Smith, U. S. A., looking on, like finished troopers. They manoeuvred with dash and precision, and their capital performance was at once a source of surprise and pleasure to Colonel Smith, who had no idea they had become so adept. He congratulated them, expressed his confidence in them to win the Ban Johnson $500 prize, and in the course of his talk on the field told them that "this country must get down to big league stuff in preparedness or go to the bushes as a nation."

The score by innings.

	R.	H.	E.
Second team.....0 0 0 0 7 1—8	6	0	
Regulars .....0 0 0 0 0 0—0	6	3	

Batteries: Second team—Monroe, Love, Olsen, and Walters; Regulars—Ferguson, Enright, and Nunamaker. Hits—Miller, (2,) Aragon, Bauman, Gedeon, Walters, High, (2,) Maisel, Magee, (2,) Nunamaker. Three-base hit—Miller. Two-base hit—Nunamaker. Safe hits—Off Monroe, 3 in 3 innings; off Love, 3 in 3 innings; off Ferguson, none in 3 innings; off Enright, 6 in 3 innings. Errors—Maisel, Peckinpaugh, Nunamaker.

LONG HIKE FOR DODGERS.

Robby Treats Them to Nice Auto Ride, but Makes Them Walk Back.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 20.—The nearest the Robins came to practicing today was when Manager Robinson ordered them to report in uniform at the rear of the hotel at 10 o'clock. Hardly had they made their appearance when a big auto truck and an automobile drove up. Robbie ordered his players aboard the auto truck and, after seating himself comfortably in a big touring car, ordered the chauffeur to take them a dozen miles out in the country. Accompanying the party was a guide with four Arkansas hounds to stir up the bobcats.

After arriving in a dense woods the players were ordered to accompany the guide into the woods further. Hardly had they started when Robbie sped back to town in his car with the auto truck following, leaving his athletes flat on their backs, so to speak, twelve miles from their hotel. Many of them did not arrive back until after 3 o'clock. Hickman, with twenty or more of the athletes, rounded up a rabbit about the size of a kitten in an old negro camp meeting house and finally landed their quarry. Sherrod Smith, who is a hunter by choice in Georgia, returned with a good-sized squirrel which he shot in a dead tree. This constituted the day's work.

As far as Wheat and Stengel are concerned they might just as well have remained in their homes in Missouri. Wheat has had only one conference with President Ebbets, while Stengel appears to be here in the rôle of a stranger in a strange land.

RICKEY TO HEAD CARDINALS.

Browns May Resort to Law to Retain Their Manager.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—Branch Rickey, business manager of the St. Louis Americans, announced this afternoon that he had signed a three-year contract as President and business manager of the St. Louis Nationals. It is understood his salary will be $15,000 a year.

President Ball of the St. Louis Americans was in conference this afternoon with his attorneys. He had previously announced that he would hold Rickey to his contract with the Americans.

Viertel Is Victor with Cue.

William Viertel, the national handicap novice straight-rail billiard champion, defeated Hal Coleman, former Class B champion, by a score of 250 to 238 last night in the first match of an 18.2 balkline tourney for amateurs, which is being conducted at the Jeffersonian Billiard Academy. Coleman yielded a handicap of 100 to Viertel.

SQUADRON A SEVEN WINS LIVELY FRAY

Hamilton Is Star for Troopers in Routing Seventh Regiment Team, 4 to 0.

The troopers of Squadron A roughly repelled the attack of the infantrymen of the Seventh Regiment at St. Nicholas Rink last night, winning the annual hockey game by a score of 4 to 0. The rink was well filled with the friends and relatives of the soldiers, and included many well-known persons. While few of the players have had a chance to practice much hockey because of military duty on the border, the clash was a spirited affair and was jammed with excitement.

Former college and amateur league players were included in the lineups of the two sevens. Marcus, the former Yale player, who was at cover point for Squadron A, played prominent part in the game, for time and again he rushed the puck down the ice, feeding it to Hamilton of Troop D, who shot three of the four goals. Hamilton was the star of the fray, and he made things lively for Bruce Smart at the Seventh's net. Smart is a former Harvard star and is a member of the St. Nick's team, and although rated as a good goal tnder he was unable to deflect the deadly shots which Hamilton directed at the cage.

Marshall Peabody of Troop C, another St. Nick player, also helped to make the occasion uncomfortable for the Seventh Regiment, and although he scored no goals, he continually kept the puck away from his opponents. The checking of the soldiers was no tame affair, and half of the time many of the players were sprawled out on the ice. In the second half, Clarkson, the Seventh's centre, was so severely bruised when he went down that he had to retire from the game, Edward Willis taking his place.

C. F. Greene, the Captain and rover of the infantrymen, had even a more uncomfortable time than he had in Texas, because he was knocked to the ice in nearly every scrimmage. Troop A picked him out as a special target and they bumped him all over the ice. The Seventh's skaters were unable to display any teamwork, because of the hard, rough defensive playing of the aggressive troopers.

There only were on the ice who didn't get any black and blue marks was Pop Bernuth, the referee, but he had a merry time keeping out of the scrimmages which raged about him.

Hamilton shot the first goal for Troop A from scrimmage after 7¾ minutes of play. Two minutes later, Peabody and Marcus carried the disc down, and Hamilton made another long side shot and counted. Five minutes after the second half started Eric Kilner, the left wing for the troopers, shot a goal from a wild scrimmage in front of the Seventh's net.

A few minutes before the end of the game Marcus made another thrilling carry through the Seventh's team, but his try for goal was brushed aside by Smart. Hamilton was right on the spot to catch the rebound and shot the final goal.

In an exhibition half mile skating race, R. Distler of the Riverside Skating Club defeated his club mate, Irving Reiner, in a close finish in 1:34 1-5.

The line-up and summary:

Squadron A, (4.)	Position.	Seventh Regt.,(0.)
Grinnell	P.	Smart
Bailin	P.	Carter
Marcus	C.P.	Cattus
Stanley	C.	Clarkson
Peabody	R.	Greene
Wilner	L.W.	Webster
Hamilton	R.W.	Pope

Goals—First half: Hamilton, Squadron A, in 7:45; Hamilton, Squadron A, in 9:45. Second half: Kilner, Squadron A, in 5:06; Hamilton, Squadron A, in 16:00. Substitution—Willis for Clarkson.

Referee—R. L. von Bernuth, St. Nicholas S. C. Goal umpires—T. Robertson, Seventh Regiment, and R. Flanagan, Squadron A. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

LEAGUE TEAMS IN BUSHES.

WAXAHACHIE, Texas, March 20.—The Detroit American No. 1 team defeated the Dallas Texas League Club here today, 5 to 2, by bunching six of its seven hits in two innings. James was unsteady, walking three men in one inning.

SHREVEPORT, La., March 20.—Napier held the Cincinnati Nationals to four hits today, and the Shreveport Texas Leaguers won the final game of the exhibition series, 1 to 0. The only run was scored on a triple by Tullos, followed by Diamond's double.

RAY-OVERTON TEST TONIGHT

Speed Stars Will Fight for Honors in Mile Race at Garden.

The question as to which is the best indoor mile runner in America will be settled in Madison Square Garden tonight when John W. Overton of Yale University and Jole Ray of the Illinois A. C. meet in a special race at the distance arranged by the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute. There will be a third competitor in Mike Devaney, Millrose A. A., the best of the local milers, but it is the promised meeting of Overton and Ray, in what will be the rubber event, that has aroused the interest of followers of track and field sport.

The two cracks have met twice this Winter and each has gained a victory in record time. Ray won at a mile and a half at the Millrose games, lowering the world's mark. The Yale crack turned the tables when the pair met in the championship 1,000-yard race last Saturday, but he also was forced to make a world's record. The mile practically is an intermediate distance, and experts figure that the race will be fought out right up to the tape, with a new record more than likely. The first inter-league road race championship and an interscholastic relay race are among the other features of the program.

TITLE IN TANK AT STAKE.

Result of Columbia-Yale Meet Tonight Will Decide Team Honors.

More than the usual interest in the league race of college swimming teams is manifest in the final meeting of the season this evening, at New Haven, when Columbia will encounter Yale for the last and decisive match of the Winter. The team title is in the balance. The New Yorkers now lead with a season's tally sheet showing seven straight victories and not a single reverse, whereas Yale has a half dozen triumphs and one defeat. A victory for the Ellis will draw the league standing into a tie for first place, which would have to be decided through a swim-off between Columbia and Yale, whereas a victory for Captain Herbert Vollmer and his mates would give Columbia the championship. Vollmer is scheduled to swim in the 100 and 220-yard races, in addition to being anchor man on the 600-foot relay team, and if necessary he will enter the 50-yard sprint.

LORD ABERDEEN REFEREE.

Will Act as Honorary Official at Hockey Game for Charity.

Lord Aberdeen, the former Governor General of Canada, has accepted the invitation of the Canadian Club of New York and will be the honorary referee of the charity hockey game that is to be played at the Brooklyn Ice Palace this evening. He will also start the contest, which is to be between the Crescent Athletic Club and an All New York seven. The proceeds of the game are to go to the Lady Drummond Hospital for convalescent Canadian soldiers.

William Dobby and E. Garon are to be the regular officials. They will take charge of the game after Lord Aberdeen has called the play. The All New York team, which will include such stars as Hobey Baker, Russell Ellis, Tow Howard, Jr., Marshall Peabody, Regie Young, Bruce Smart, and Jimmie Britton has been practicing at the Brooklyn Ice Palace.

LEADING JUMPERS TO FACE STARTER

Steeplechase Races at Belmont Park Spring Meeting Attract Notable Entries.

Entries for the four steeplechase stakes to be held at Belmont Park Spring meeting closed yesterday, and though the entries have not yet surpassed in number those received for the same stakes in 1916, it is almost certain that an increase will be shown when late nominations, posted Monday, are in the hands of Secretary Earlocker. For the Grand National 39 are in against 40 last year; the International 52 in comparison with the 1916 total of 54; the New York is already tied with the number in 1916, having 51 named, while the Meadow Brook with 50 has five less than last year.

There are many points of interest in the list of nominators and their candidates, which shows that all the prominent supporters of racing through the field have entered their leading steeplechasers. In addition there are several recruits to the ranks who will be represented by strong stables. The largest new contributor to the list is Edward B. McLean, who has eight qualified to run in his own colors. Two more, Bonnie Laddie and Distant Shore, are entered by the Foily Farms, which is the nom de course of Mrs. Edward B. McLean. E. D. Morgan, who has been prominent in hunting and at amateur meets, also has branched out, and is represented by Kingstown Pier, by Kroonstadt-Authors' Love, presumably a chaser which received his education in Ireland. J. E. Widener's six include three which have raced in France, where steeplechases were very popular before the war.

The nominators, with their entries are:

F. Ambrose Clark, Falmouth, imp. Tener, imp. Pigeon's Thorpe; Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, Hibler, Torero, Grey Leg; W. H. Henry, Hugh Hunter, H. L. Pratt, Razzano, Socony; R. L. Derry, Highlite, Crest Hill, Sharpshooter; E. M. Weld, Weldship, St. Charlotte, Huntress; J. E. Widener, Expectation, Sarsenet, imp. Lorevios, imp. Xylon, imp. Escqnaba, Skibbereen; J. Temple Gwathmey, Reliance, Belle of Bryn Mawr; Glen Riddel Farms, Pons Asinorum, Maybud II., Emerald Isle, War Dance; H. W. Sage, Ambrosian, Martian, imp. Quel Bonheur, Pebeto, The Brook, Simon Jones, Orneed; Clark Rockwell, Dilatory; E. A. Burke, Light Arms; J. E. Davis, Bryn Chant, Brooks, The Decision; Thomas Hitchcock, Wolverton, Tomahawk, Mountain Rose, Kintore, E. D. Morgan, Kingstown Pier; Greentree Stable, Cherry Malotte, Royal Amber, Al Reeves; W. L. Schwartz, M. J. Shannon, Alley, Orme's Head; Ral Parr, Shannon River, Robert Oliver, Masterful; Edward B. McLean, Exton, Sun King, Pandean, Sandman II., Shyness, Faker, Dorcris, Mile. Maxime; Foily Farms, Bonnie Laddie, Distant Shore; M. Daly, Saturn; L. C. Smith, Tudor King; Northwood Stable, Northwood, Bill Dudley, Marchena.

LEADERS IN RIFLE TESTS.

Ohio Marksmen in the Van in National Competition.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—At the close of the seventh week of the National Rifle Association competition, the Peters Rifle and Revolver Club of King's Mills, Ohio, was leading the civilian class with an aggregate score of 6,950. Washington State College with 6,936 and New York Military Academy with 6,621 were ahead in the college and military school classes, respectively, and Iowa City High School and Placer County Union High School, Cal., were tied at 6,580 for the lead among the high schools.

The next ranking organizations were the Park Club, Bridgeport, 6,926, and the Marion, Ohio, Rifle Club, 6,924, among the civilians; Michigan Agricultural College, 6,716, and West Virginia University, 6,588, among the colleges; Tennessee Military Institute, 6,382, and St. John's Military Academy of Delafield, 6,308, among the military schools, and McKinley Manual Training School, District of Columbia, 6,252, among the high schools.

During the week the high scores were:

Civilian—Pierre (S. D.) Rifle Club, 998; Marion (Ohio) Rifle Club, 990; Bangor (Me.) Rifle Club, 994.

College—Washington State, 994; West Virginia State, 990; University of Tennessee, 975.

Military Schools—New York Military Academy, 952; Tennessee Military Academy, 946; St. John's of Delafield, 922.

High Schools—Placer Union, California, 963; Iowa City, 947; McKinley Manual Training, 910.

Stock Exchange to Hold Shoot.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange will hold their seventh annual trapshooting tournament on Saturday. The shoot will be held on the grounds of the Country Club of Westchester.

Longwood Tennis Tourney Put Off.

BOSTON, March 20.—The Longwood Cricket Club announced today that the invitation covered court tennis tournament scheduled to begin Thursday had been postponed until March 29. The postponement was made necessary by the meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association in New York this week, which will demand the attendance of R. Norris Williams, 2d, the national champion, who is to be a competitor in the coming tournament.

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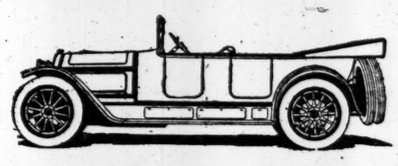

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TEN INTERNED MEN MADE THEIR ESCAPE

Only Four of Those Involved in Dash from League Island Were Captured.

START MOVING CAMP TODAY

Escape Causes Daniels to Accelerate Removal of the 800 Germans to Georgia Forts.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Sub-Lieutenant Victor Korth of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and nine members of the crews of the interned German raiders at the Navy Yard at League Island escaped in the sensational dash for liberty made by fourteen of the interned men last night. Four of the fugitives were caught and were imprisoned in the Marine Barracks for future disposition. This official statement was made today by Captain Robert Lee Russell, Commandant at the navy yard, in a telegram to Secretary Daniels, which was made public in Washington tonight.

As a result of this spectacular exploit the Secretary of the Navy determined to facilitate the removal of these alien sailors to the new detention camps at Fort McPherson and Fort Oglethorpe in Georgia, and directed Captain Russell to move the Germans as speedily as possible after midnight. Mayor Smith, at a public meeting today, said that, with the authority of Captain Russell, he could inform the city that the first batch of these sailors to entrain for the inland journey would be started away at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

It was reported early in the day that Sub-Lieutenant Korth and Machinist Mate Herman Schroeder were drowned in their attempt to escape. The city police, however, hold to the belief that these two reached the shore and escaped with their eight companions, who are believed to have donned civilian attire and found asylum with German sympathizers in this city and its environs. It is known that the men are plentifully supplied with money, as the German Government has remitted their pay regularly during the period of internment.

Policemen stumbled upon two bundles of abandoned uniforms in the marshes near the navy yard today. In the pockets were found watches, cigarettes, and articles of more or less value, together with cards which not only bore the names of German residents in this city and its environs, but also the names of five prominent German-Americans who reside in Hoboken, N. J.

INTERNED MEN START TODAY.

Marines Will Guard Them on Journey to Forts in Georgia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Under arrangements completed today by Secretary Daniels, the German interned sailors belonging to the auxiliary cruisers Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and numbering nearly 800, who are to be transferred from the League Island Navy Yard to Forts Oglethorpe and McPherson, in Georgia, will start on their long journey tomorrow. The men will be accompanied by an ample guard of marines, and will travel in special trains in the same comfort, it was said at the Navy Department, as would be provided for American sailors or soldiers.

COLONEL AT FLOWER SHOW.

Urges Preparedness, Drinks Tea, and Has His Picture Taken.

The Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace attracted among other prominent visitors yesterday Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, James W. Gerard, recently Ambassador to Germany, and Robert Bacon, once Ambassador to France. Their coming drew a large crowd. The Red Cross tea garden, where Colonel Roosevelt spent most of the hour which he gave over to the show, did a record business.

The Colonel arrived at the garden with Mr. Bacon at 4 o'clock, had his picture taken, and then hurried to the tea garden. At the entrance he saw a large sign in blue and white which read: "My Country 'Tis of Thee." He stopped and raised his hat.

"That's the stuff—no fifty-fifty there!" he exclaimed. The crowd gave a cheer. A committee headed by Frederick R. Newbold, Treasurer of the Horticultural Society, and Mrs. Cadwalader Jones took the Colonel in charge, and while the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner" they went to the tea garden annex.

Colonel Roosevelt, in a short, informal talk, told the crowd that he was glad to be there and take a small part in the work which was being done in behalf of the men, women, and children abroad upon whom unmerited misfortune had fallen. He asked the women not to forget, however, in showing their practical sympathy for the peoples of Europe that there would be need of preparedness for similar work here unless the country woke up to the dangers of its situation before it was too late.

Two and one-half years of blindness, the Colonel said, had proved that able and evil forces could not be turned aside by platitudes and nonresistance, and that a nation which prides itself on manliness must be ready to prove its manliness when the time comes to do so. As Colonel Roosevelt concluded his address a boy who was passing by asked him to shake hands.

"I congratulate you, Colonel Roosevelt, on your speech," he said. "I wish you were President."

SUFFRAGE TALK TO WOMEN.

Owen Lovejoy and W. J. Burns Argue for Universal Franchise.

Owen Lovejoy and William J. Burns, the detective, addressed a meeting of suffragists under the auspices of the New York Suffrage Party yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. John Henry Hammond, 9 East Ninety-first Street.

Mr. Lovejoy gave attention to the legislative aspect of the question, while Mr. Burns told how committees of women had aided him in his investigations in California.

One alleged wrong which would be removed if women had the power, said Mr. Lovejoy, is the law governing guardianship of children. He cited an instance of a woman whose husband deserted her and whose son was killed when a scaffold fell, thus taking away her sole support. In the suit which she brought, he said, the husband reappeared in time to collect $15,000 from the company which employed the young man, while the mother received nothing. An eight-hour law for women, wage laws, and other problems were discussed by Mr. Lovejoy.

THE MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

The Second Concert of the Twenty-fourth Season in Carnegie Hall.

The Musical Art Society closed its twenty-fourth season last evening in Carnegie Hall with its second concert which, like most of the Spring concerts given since the outset of its career, had some reference to the Lenten and Easter seasons in its program. There were the usual numbers from the old ecclesiastical composers at the beginning: Palestrina's "Cogitavit Dominus," from the Lamentations of Jeremiah, prescribed in the Catholic Church for the last three days of Holy Week; Arcadelt's "Ave Maria," Eccard's "Vom Leiden Christi"; an Easter hymn by an unknown composer of the sixteenth century, Mozart's "Ave Verum," and a motet by Johann Michael Bach, cousin of the greater Johann Sebastian. Relating also to the Passion of Christ was the "Abend auf Golgotha," by the living composer Othegraven—living at last accounts—a fine chorus of grave beauty for eight voices with orchestra.

These were the most important pieces of the program, and they called for the finest skill of the choir, which sang with great volume and homogeneity of tone. There have been many changes in the membership of the chorus in its twenty-four years, and in recent seasons it has been considerably enlarged. Dr. Frank Damrosch, however, has maintained its high standard and kept its quality of the choiceness aimed at in the beginning and necessary for the proper performance of the unaccompanied music of the old ecclesiastical style, which is still the severest test of choral performance. That style is one that requires a special training and a special ability on the part of singers and conductor; and its singing of this music is now, as it has been for so long, the special distinction of the Musical Art Society.

The last part of the program was devoted to modern part songs by Cornelius, Bantock, Humperdinck, and Brahms. Of the last named his eleven "Zigeunerlieder," Op. 103, were given. The original pianoforte accompaniment was arranged for orchestra by Victor Kolar, and to help convey the gypsy spirit he included in his orchestra the national Hungarian instrument, the cimbalom, played by Arpad Babos.

'L'ORACOLO' TO BE REVIVED.

Leoni's Opera at Next Week Saturday's Matinee—Other Bills.

The last month of the Metropolitan's most prosperous season opens next Monday with "Carmen" and Caruso, already sold out, the twentieth week including two other events with the chief tenor. On Thursday afternoon the annual performance for the emergency fund presents the forest scene from "Hänsel and Gretel," with Delaunois and Garrison; that at the Gates of Thebes from "Aida," with Martinelli, Rappold, Matzenauer, and Amato; the closing scene of "Tosca," with Muzio, Braslau, Botta, and Bada, and the last act of "Rigoletto," including the quartet, with Caruso, Barrientos, Perini, and De Luca.

"L'Oracolo," by Franco Leoni, will be revived at next week's Saturday matinée with Mason, Braslau, Botta, Scotti, and Didur, led by Polacco, and followed by "Pagliacci," with Caruso, Muzio, and De Luca.

"The Canterbury Pilgrims," heard in Philadelphia last night for the first time outside New York, occurs a third time here next Wednesday, with Sembach and Ober; "Iphigenia," on Thursday, with Kurt, Sembach, and Weil, and "The Barber of Seville," on Friday, with Barrientos, De Luca, and Carpi.

Next Sunday's concert has Matzenauer, Botta, and David Hochstein. Good Friday, April 6, is to see a special "Parsifal."

BERKSHIRE STRING QUARTET

Hugo Kortschak's Young Men Play Admirably at Their Debut Here.

The Berkshire String Quartet at Aeolian Hall last night made its bow to New York at a moment offering possibilities to any chamber music players who would dispute the field with the Olive Meads and the Flonzaleys upon the impending retirement of the Kneisels. It was not to be asked of the newcomers that they should qualify in one round. Their leader, Hugo Kortschak, had associated with himself three members of the Chicago Orchestra, and they moved East more than a year ago to the Massachusetts hills, from which they took their new name.

Among these hills they practiced the first music played last evening, Cesar Franck's quartet in D major, a work on which it was recalled that the Kneisels once spent four years' labor. Mr. Kortschak's young men played admirably, not so much in brilliancy of tone as in colorful variety, delicacy of shading, elfin grace in the scherzo especially, and a youthful spirit that made light of difficulties and rode rough shod over some of them. A congenial blending of qualities marked Hugo Wolf's "Serenade," with its harmonies light as air upon a web of insistent rhythms.

The evening ended with a classic quartet, Op. 50, in B flat, by Haydn.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mrs. Hapgood has rented the Garden Theatre for the presentation of the program of one-act plays of negro life, by Ridgley Torrance. The first performance will take place on Thursday night, April 5. Robert Edmond Jones is staging the playlets in which casts of negro players will appear.

A program of playlets will be acted by juvenile actors and actresses at the Hudson Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, April 10. The entertainment will be for the benefit of the school for stage children maintained by the Rehearsal Club. The program will consist of "Op o' My Thumb," "Quiet Family," and "Silver Saucer." Edith Ellis is training the children.

The postponed premiere of the fourth bill of the Washington Square Players will take place tonight at the Comedy. It is expected that Jose Ruben, whose illness caused a postponement from Monday night, will be able to appear.

A movie version of "The Whip," the Drury Lane melodrama that ran throughout a season at the Manhattan Opera House several years ago, will be placed on exhibition next Sunday at the Park. Eight months were consumed in taking the picture, which was made under the personal direction of William A. Brady.

J. C. Williamson, Ltd., has acquired the rights to "You're in Love" and "Johnny, Get Your Gun," for Australia and New Zealand.

In the review of "The Fugitive" in yesterday's TIMES there was some criticism of the performance of the fugitive's brother. Not Henry Warwick, as stated, but Duncan McRae is playing this role.

Mathilda Cottrelly, Helen Lowell, and Willis P. Sweatnam were yesterday added to the cast that will appear in support of Lew Fields in "Bosom Friends," announced for presentation at the Liberty early next month.

The Henderson Players will present Victor Mapes's "Flower of Yeddo" and Alfred Sutro's "Open Door" tomorrow afternoon in Chickering Hall in Lord & Taylor's store. No admission will be charged.

Gustav von Seyffertitz will begin a short engagement at the Irving Place as visiting star tonight. The offering will be "The Little Cafe."

FRANCES WHITE AT PALACE.

She Is Still the Star There Despite New Opposition.

Frances White, who has more style per cubic inch than any one else in the music halls of America, continues to be the best reason for going to the Palace, where she and William Rock are spending their third successive week. Yesterday afternoon the audience seemed grimly determined not to let them leave the stage, although this may have been partly because the tenth chapter of Mrs. Vernon Castle's photoplay was the next on the bill. Also on the bill is Sam Mann in "The Question," an entertaining version of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." Here the beneficent stranger has no sooner brought peace and happiness to a disordered household than it is discovered he is but just escaped from a lunatic asylum.

Sam and Kitty Morton, long since deserted (professionally) by Paul and Clara, have now been joined by their younger children, Joseph and Martha, fresh from school, and in a nice panic of stage fright. By next season they will be known as The Four Mortons. Then when the elders have retired, the four children can play together as the Four Mortons. It can go on indefinitely.

The new Palace program also includes Ruth St. Denis and some other dancers in a few ballets which are all pretty bad.

Charles Cooper's Recital.

Charles Cooper, pianist, who played earlier in the season and made his first appearance here a year ago, gave another recital yesterday in Aeolian Hall. His most important numbers were Beethoven's sonata in C sharp minor, Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," and Chopin's Ballade in F minor He played also the two pieces by Scarlatti that Tausig arranged—pianists seem to be hardly aware that Scarlatti wrote some 500 of such pieces that Tausig, to be sure, did not arrange, but which might serve for variety for such pianists as have a taste for variety—and other pieces by Debussy, Chopin, and Moszkowski.

Mr. Cooper's style is agreeable, his tone musical, his technique facile. His performance gives pleasure to those who are not insistent upon having the deeper thoughts of great musicians revealed to them, which Mr. Cooper is not at present wholly prepared to do. The more graceful and brilliant music of his program fared best at his hands.

TELLS OF ALSACE'S HOPE.

Jonas Lippmann Lectures Before Institute of French Art.

The Institute of French Art was crowded yesterday afternoon to hear a lecture on "The Aspirations of Alsace-Lorraine" by Jonas Lippmann, formerly of the Journal d'Alsace of Strassburg. When Mr. Lippmann referred to the United States as "the neutral of yesterday and the ally of today," the audience loudly applauded.

Alsace-Lorraine hopes, Mr. Lippmann said, to be reunited to France, which always respected the customs and traditions of its people, and to make with the help of America a universal peace, which means the crushing of "that monster called 'Prussianism.'" Miss Eamos, Secretary of the Cercle Rochambeau, asked Mr. Lippmann to repeat his lecture for the members of that association.

Women Advertisers Dine.

The League of Advertising Women held their annual dinner and dance last evening in the North Ballroom of the Astor. There were about three hundred in attendance. Borough President Marcus M. Marks and Mrs. Marks were guests of honor.

MATINEE TODAY Best Seats $1
100 Novelties Now Ice Ballet
Hippodrome THE BIG SHOW 1000 People with ANNETTE (Herself) KELLERMANN, And 200 Marmaids
THE WATER SENSATION & RETURN OF CHARLOTTE.
BIGGEST SHOW—LOWEST PRICES
HIPPODROME SPECIAL SUNDAY NIGHT (SEATS NOW) —GREAT BENEFIT— JUNIOR PATRIOTS of AMERICA
DISTINGUISHED STARS OF THE STAGE with Many Brilliant Patriotic Features.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. BARGAIN MATINEE TODAY, 25c TO $1.00.
The Wanderer
Greatest Cast Ever Assembled in the History of the American Stage.
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50. Wed. Mat 25c to $1

IRVING PLACE Irving Pl. & 15th St. | TONIGHT 8:15
Gustav von Seyffertitz in the comedy, "The Little Cafe."
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. | Popular Prices.
SAM SIDMAN and HIS OWN SHOW.

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Unexcelled for table use.
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Ask your Physician
Bottled at the Famous Spring at VICHY, France
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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. TODAY & Sat.
MATINEE TODAY at 2:15
KLAW & ERLANGER'S GREATEST OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESSES,
MISS SPRINGTIME
All Orch. Seats, incl. Sat. Night, $2.
AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THE THEATRE
MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
MAUDE ADAMS | A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

LYCEUM W. 45th St. Evs. 8:20. | LAST 5 TIMES
Henry Miller THE GREAT DIVIDE
Next Mon., "The Case of Lady Camber."

HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
OUR BETTERS
THE BRILLIANTLY SHOCKING COMEDY with CHRYSTAL HERNE, ROSE COGHLAN, LEONORE HARRIS, FRITZ WILLIAMS, &c.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees TODAY (Pop.) & Sat.
MR. and MRS. COBURN
(with same cast that appeared in "The Yellow Jacket")
Will present in English Moliere's "La Malade Imaginaire," under the title of
THE IMAGINARY INVALID

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. POPULAR PRICE MAT. TODAY 2:15.
GEORGE ARLISS
In J. M. Barrie's The Professor's Love Story Comedy.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.

HARRIS WEST 42D. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
The Brat by MAUDE FULTON

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:30 Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
COURTENAY-WISE WILLIAM THOS. A
In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy. "PALS FIRST"

CENTURY Broadway and 63d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Pop. Price Mat. Today
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
Century Girl
ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK.
After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. at 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:25.
Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in
Come Out of the Kitchen

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:20 Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
John Cort's Farcical Entertainment
Johnny Get Your Gun
with LOUIS BENNISON

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY.
JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"

Laurette Taylor
In J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life
LAST POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY.
LAST 6 TIMES OF THIS PLAY.

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
TUESDAY, MARCH 27—Seats Tomorrow.
MISS TAYLOR in "OUT THERE"
Her second new play by Mr. Manners.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
LAST 2 WEEKS
FRANCES STARR
In the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 42 St. Tel. Bryant 6344.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Pop. Matinee Today 50c to $1.50
"THE WILLOW TREE"
GOOD 1st BALC. SEATS 50c, 75c, $1.00.

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CHEATING CHEATERS
IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER
AT THE ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:20.

Bandbox Theatre, 57th St. E. 3rd Ave.
J. Urban and R. Ordynski NJU *Opening Thursday*

Tomorrow, Thurs., Mar. 22d
At the Residence of
MRS. REGINALD DE KOVEN
1025 Park Avenue
AT 3:30 O'CLOCK.
SALE AND ENTERTAINMENT
For the Benefit of the French Red Cross.
ARTISTS: Miss Ruth Draper, Mr. Frank Pollock, Miss Lillian Emerson, Mr. Mendizabl.
Tickets (Including Tea) $2.00, to Be Had at Door.

Maxine Elliott Thea., Sun. Eve., Mar. 25.
DUET RECITAL
FLORENCE EASTON—and FRANCIS
Maclennan
OF THE CHICAGO OPERA CO.
Tickets 50c to $2. Managem't Daniel Mayer.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Mar. 31, at 2:30.
Paderewski
Tickets $1.50 to $2.50. Boxes $15 and $12, at Box Office. Direction C. A. ELLIS, Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., March 24, at 8:15.
ONLY EVENING RECITAL
JULIA CULP
Coenraad V. Bos at the Piano.
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sunday Aft., March 25, at 3
Bonnet SOCIETE des INSTRUMENTS ANCIENS
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

People's Symphony Club Announces the Quartet Friday evening,
March 23 at 8:15, Washington Irving H. S. (Irving Pl. & 16th St.) Adm. 50c. at door.
FLONZALEY

Princess Thea., Tom'w (Thurs.) Aft. at 3,
BEATRICE HUBBELL— Plummer
SONGS AND VERSES FOR CHILDREN.
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AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., March 24, at 2:30
'Cello Recital SYKORA
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow (Thurs.) Aft. at 3
Deru-Sickesz
Joint Recital—Violin & Piano.
Dir. John W. Frothingham, Inc. (Mason & Hamlin)

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., March 23, at 3
Max Gegna
RUSSIAN 'CELLIST.
Tickets 75 cents to $2. Mgt. Daniel Mayer.

BRAMHALL 27th St., and Lexington Ave. Evs. 8:20 Sat. Mat. 2:30
PLAYHOUSE "Best play and production I have seen in America."—ZIMMERMAN.
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SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY.
JOE WEBER offers the New Romantic Comic Opera, Eileen
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
EMILY STEVENS in John Galsworthy's THE FUGITIVE

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
Like the breath of Springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE with Music.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

NEW GARRICK B'way & 35th. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30.
MAGIC A GREAT PLAY ADMIRABLY ACTED.—Tribune.
and Galsworthy's "THE LITTLE MAN."

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:15 $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY
ADELE ROWLAND
"Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World.
Play with Music and Girls.

Mat. Today.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse W. 48th. Mats. Today, Tom'w, Sat.

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:30.
The 13th Chair
By Bayard Veiller

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS
CANARY COTTAGE

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
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"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

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Oh, Boy! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

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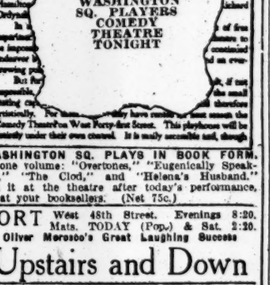

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Tonight at 8, Aida. Music, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Scott, Rossi. Cond., Papi.
Thurs. at 8, Thais. Farrar, Garrison, Delaunois, Howard; Botta, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15, Boheme. Alda, Mason; Caruso, Amato, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Papi.
Sat. at 2, Lakme. Barrientos, Howard; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:45, (25c to $3.) Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Whitehill, Scott. Cond., Bodanzky.
Next Mon. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Mason; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8, Canterbury Pilgrims. Ober, Mason, Sundelius; Sembach, Bloch, Althouse, Leonhardt, Buysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs., Mar. 29, Sp'l Mat. at 2, 2d Scene, Haensel und Gretel; Act II. 2d Scene, Aida; Act III., Tosca; Act IV. Rigoletto. Barrientos, Delaunois, Garrison, Matzenauer, Muzio, Rappold; Amato, Botta, Caruso, Didur, De Luca, Martinelli, Segurola, Conds., Hageman, Papi and Polacco.
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Special Matinee at 1.
Seat Sale begins tomorrow, 9 A. M.
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Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert, Chopin.

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Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Mar. 24, at 3.
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All Wagner
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Cont. 10 AM. to 11 PM.

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GREATEST HAWAIIAN DANCER
THE ORIGINAL CALIFORNIA "JAZZ" BAND From Friaco, in "JAZZ" MUSIC
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1917.

THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

President WILSON has not yet sent the names of his Cabinet appointees to the Senate for confirmation. It is to be assumed that, in accordance with usage and precedent, the resignations of all his Cabinet officers have been placed in his hands. He has entire freedom of choice. The imminence of war lays upon him the imperative duty to consider how and where he may strengthen his council of advisers and executive chiefs. Because of the great part the President himself must take in the determination of policies and the direction of the public business during war, and in view of the always present possibility that he may be incapacitated by illness, the duty to fill the chief posts by appointing men of unquestioned fitness and ability becomes one of compelling obligation. The President owes it to himself, since the success of his Administration in a time of great trial may depend upon it. He owes it to the people, for if, as now seems probable, they are to be called upon to bear the heavy burdens and anxieties of war, there must not be added endless alarms arising from the doubt and fear that the men at the head of affairs are unequal to their tasks and responsibilities.

It is a matter of no ordinary moment at this time, for it is probable that the United States will soon be engaged in the war. If we make war we must wage it, as Polonius advised, in such a way that the enemy will repent of the quarrel. But war is a business of the greatest seriousness, it demands for its direction and conduct the service of men of the first order of ability, men whose qualification may be summed up by saying that they must have the full confidence of the people.

At such a time patriotism commands that the call to duty go forth to the country's great men, equally it commands them to answer the summons by acceptance. The line of party fades from view, the people are one. Men whose experience and capacity, whose names, command confidence, should sit at the President's council table. We are not ready for war, we are deplorably unready. The country's financiers are prepared, they will respond with instant service, knowing well what they have to do. The captains of industry are prepared, the material resources of the country will be swiftly marshaled for war service. It is the Government itself which is unprepared, yet the Government must carry on the war. It must be with the utmost speed put in readiness for the trial, and that extraordinary work can be successfully undertaken only by extraordinary men.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The trainmen like the Adamson law less, the more they reflect upon it. Having obtained exactly what they asked, they object to the terms of the grant, as embodied in these words of Chief Justice WHITE:

> Whatever would be the right of an employé engaged in a private business to demand such wages as he desires and to leave the employment if he does not get them, and by concert of action to agree with others to leave upon the same condition, such rights are necessarily subject to limitation when employment is accepted in a business charged with a public interest. That right is necessarily surrendered when the men are engaged in public service. They are comparable to soldiers in the ranks, who, in the presence of the enemies of their country, may not desert.

Upon that the President of the Trainmen remarks in familiar manner:

> As to the ruling that we have no right to strike without submitting our demands to investigation, we'll interpret it for ourselves when we reach the occasion.

It remains to be seen whether the country will take its law from Congress and the courts or from the unions. If the words of the Chief Justice are law rather than a mere personal opinion, there may be difficulty about finding men for public utility service. If they must submit to arbitration and may not strike, they may prefer other occupations. There is no way of compelling men to enter distasteful occupations. Already capital is deterred from railway investment. The decision is a hint that perhaps it may be necessary to raise wages more than would be necessary if the men were allowed to hold up the country at will.

There is a dilemma either way. Probably it will be solved at the expense of neither the men nor the companies, but at the expense of the general community. Either it will pay the railways' necessary expenses or it will go without the service. Rates must be sufficient to enable the railways to do what they are ordered to do, or they will not do it, for they cannot. No law can require impossibilities, even from those with every disposition to comply. At present there is a deficient supply of railway facilities. How does the country like it? How much further does the country wish to go with the experiment? Wall Street evidently thinks that the country does not like it and means a change. Railway stocks are not rising because a million dollars a week has been added to expenses. They can rise only on the expectation that more than a million a week will be added to income. Shippers and passengers must foot the bills. The time is past for pretending to them that wages can be raised and rates reduced simultaneously.

CROWNER'S QUEST LAW AGAIN?

After an investigation which proved again what everybody knew by too long an experience, the ridiculous incompetency of the elective Coroners of this city, the Legislature in 1915 put an end to that system, and replaced the Coroners by Medical Examiners, trained men. Thus a civilized board, such as more fortunate cities and States employ, was to be substituted for a broken-down and inefficient survival. The act of 1915, which is to go into effect on Jan. 1, 1918, provides that a Chief Medical Examiner, a trained pathologist selected by competitive civil service examination, shall be in charge of the system in all the city.

The apparent purpose of the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. GILCHRIST of Kings, and into the Assembly by Mr. DUFF of the same county, is to annul the act of 1915 and restore the old practice of inefficiency and Coroners for politics. This bill gives back the old-fashioned Coroner, under the name of Medical Examiner, elective in each borough.

This city wants no more of the meddling, the ignorance, the scandalous clash of jurisdictions, the blatant offensiveness, the turning of death into a ghastly joke, which have been too characteristic of Crowner's quest law. Give us experts such as Boston, for instance, has long had, and keep ward politics out of an office whose dignified and scientific administration is so important to the community.

ELEVENTH-HOUR MEASURES.

The National Defense Convention in this city next week under the auspices of the National Guard Association will fitly express the prevailing spirit in this part of the country. The obvious neglect of preparation for the increase of our land defenses, at a time when war seems unavoidable, naturally has caused apprehension. The Federal Government, in any emergency likely to arise, would need more troops than the regular army contains, yet the militia regiments are being mustered out of the nation's service as fast as they come northward. There is encouragement in the fact that so many of them are kept on duty for such service as guarding the bridges and waterworks in many States. The Governors of the New England and Middle States have done all in their power to prepare for a call for soldiers. Under the present military law much reliance must be placed on the organized militia, and the fitness of the men who have performed such heroic service on the Mexican frontier need scarcely be dwelt upon.

There is no stronger argument in favor of a system of universal military training than the result of that experiment with the National Guard. Outdoor life, strict discipline, and rigorous training transformed a body of men unfit for service in the field into a soldierly force which well deserves the praise it has received. The system is wrong. Federal troops should be continuously under Federal control. But there are no more enthusiastic advocates of universal training at this moment than the militiamen who served on the border and realized the unfairness of compelling a few to perform the tasks which should be shared by all.

Dependence on the National Guard, however, is our only hope while the present military law remains in force, and hence the great importance of the forthcoming convention. It cannot fail to arouse the War Department to some definite action in regard to land defense. Not only the militiamen but also the few regular army reserves who have been in Texas and Arizona are to be mustered out, if the present plans are not changed. We shall have no troops ready but the regular army, unless the States keep their own soldiers in readiness for a call. If the Washington authorities think that land defense will be unnecessary, they are playing with danger.

So far as the people are permitted to know, naval preparations are adequate. While the new big warships will not be ready for many months, we are to have a large supply of small boats for harbor protection, scouting, and submarine chasing. There is some talk of active co-operation between our navy and the British and French fleets to rid the ocean of German submarines, and that must come if we are to wage war in earnest. The emergency fund of $150,000,000 has been released for the immediate construction of submarines and small boats and the expedition of the larger shipbuilding operations, all obstacles in the way of an early completion of the war vessels now on the ways have been removed, the Annapolis men are to be put in active service, and naval recruiting is going forward satisfactorily. The Naval bill sets aside a large sum for air service, and it is to be hoped that there will be no further delay in the provision of airplanes and seaplanes for the defense of our great coastline. Admiral FISKE has of late strongly urged the formation of a defensive airplane system with large, well-armed machines, to check the advance of an enemy by sea, and smaller ones for scouting service. Admiral PEARY has long favored a plan of coast defense by airplane. Very little is said of Government preparations to this end, but it is presumed that the money appropriated by Congress will be spent under intelligent direction for the purpose for which it was intended.

That the people are generally in an uncertain state of mind in regard to the preparations for defense, however, is perfectly natural. There has been unpardonable delay in the Washington departments, and the advice of experienced soldiers and sailors has been too often disregarded. Dilatory methods have prevailed until the eleventh hour. It is scarcely credible that the procrastination and indifference will not give way now to a spirited determination to make up for lost time and place the nation in a condition to protect itself.

THE LAST CARD.

Germany proposed a cessation of the war; the Allies refused; Germany inaugurated unrestricted submarine war; the Turks were routed in Mesopotamia; the Allies forced a German withdrawal in France; Russia overturned her faithless Government. These events seem unrelated, but they are related.

By the middle of 1916 Germany was at the end of her victories. BRUSILOFF'S advance had stopped; it stopped soon after PROTOPOPOFF became Minister of the Interior and master of the Government, and it is likely that it stopped for that reason. The year before the Grand Duke NICHOLAS, like BRUSILOFF, swept all before him, only to find, when he got into the enemy's territory, that SUKHOMLINOFF had deprived him of ammunition, and the best he could do was to get back again without destruction—a marvelous feat, in the circumstances, and one to which history will do justice. BRUSILOFF, seeing another Sukhomlinoff take up the reins, stopped just in time. But, though he stopped, Germany could not drive him back; neither could she advance in France. Instead, the French and British began pushing her laboriously and slowly back.

The end of victories had come, when something happened to enable her to keep the illusion of victory for a while longer. Rumania dashed gayly and light-headedly into the eagle's talons. It had become impossible for Germany to defeat her real adversaries, but it was easy to grasp this little kingdom by the throat—easy, with the aid of Bulgaria, Austria, and Turkey; and for a little the people at home were still entertained with the fiction of an irresistible and all-conquering imperialism, from which the reality had departed.

But the supply of Rumanias, Serbias, Montenegros, and Belgiums was exhausted, and Germany saw all around her the real adversaries, growing continually, now stronger than she was. The Winter gave her a respite, because of the weather, but she knew that when the Spring opened her armies must give way. She knew that the Turks could not resist the Russians and the British; she knew that she must give up her foremost line in France, if no more; she undoubtedly knew that her allies in Petrograd would not last much longer, and that when their grip was taken off the arms of BRUSILOFF, NICHOLAS, and RUSSKY she would have to meet real war from Russia.

So she made one last effort to win victory from defeat. She proposed peace, to be arranged in secret around a council table at which the shrewdest manipulator would come off best, as has so often happened at such councils. "In agreement with the sovereigns of my allies, and with the consciousness of victory," announced the Kaiser grandly, "I have made an offer of peace to the enemy." "Our aims are not to shatter or annihilate our adversaries," said the Chancellor in the same tone.

The Allies refused to be drawn into the trap. They announced their peace terms openly. It was a complete discomfiture for the German plan; gone was all hope of wresting a victor's terms from coming defeat by backstairs intrigue while a council was going on. That was the only kind of peace that could be a victorious peace for Germany. In the event of such a failure as had now come, Germany had a second plan ready; to cut loose from the restrictions of civilization and declare a war on the world, in the hope that by starving England she could halt the Allies' military operations before the Spring was far advanced. She now executed the alternative plan.

She has not yet starved England, and her submarine war is becoming less terrible as it goes on, though still terrible enough. Meanwhile, the military operations she hoped to check have been begun ahead of time. The events she foresaw when she adopted her double-headed plan of a peace offer and a war on the world are coming to pass. The British have Bagdad and are pursuing the demoralized Turks into the jaws of NICHOLAS'S army, which is coming swiftly on from Persia without serious opposition and driving another Turkish army before it. Defeat for the Turks is certain; the only question is whether it will involve capture as well. In the west the Germans have already retired to the Aisne, giving up before the Spring drive is commenced more than JOFFRE and HAIG aimed at in their last campaign. On the 1,300-mile Russian front the weather still holds the armies bound; but the commanders of those armies are BRUSILOFF, no longer with the fear of a traitor in his rear to hamper him, and RUSSKY, whose answer to the Duma's announcement of the success of the revolution was, "Commission executed." That commission was to take the Czar in custody and invite him to abdicate.

The events which Germany foresaw in December, the events which prompted her haughty but anxious offer of peace, and her desperate swing loose from the bonds of civilization on the sea, are moving more swiftly even than her statesmen expected. They expected to give up the Ancre, but not in March; they expected to lose their Petrograd alliance, but not in a day. The end, too, may be sooner than they expected.

ANTI-PATRIOTIC LEADERS.

"I don't want to have tomorrow come," said Secretary LANE to the railroad managers, "and find the 100,000,000 people of the United States face to face with two horrors—one the destruction of our ships by an enemy and the other the possible starvation of our people and paralysis of our industries." The railroad managers, putting patriotism above the interest of the railroads, yielded to the demands which the brotherhood chiefs put above patriotism. The chiefs had their way. They carried off an insolent victory which may yet disappoint them. The real victors were the railroad managers, for they let national feeling conquer self-interest. They have nothing to be ashamed of. The brotherhood chiefs have nothing to be proud of. It would be superfluous to dwell on the indecent haste which could not wait for the decision of the Supreme Court. The brotherhood chiefs have turned into ill-will the general good-will felt for them and their cause before they began, last Fall, the arbitrary and callous course which reached its extremity of indifference to the public interest in the ultimatum of a strike in the midst of virtual war. They have led with singular unwisdom. The trainmen must be weary of leaders who have set the whole country against them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Leaders Who Can and Do Write Well.

A good many Governments older and more firmly established than the one now in control in Petrograd might, and indeed should, envy the Russian revolutionists for the notable excellence in style as well as substance of the documents by means of which they are announcing their acts and revealing their purposes to the outside world.

Over here, of course, we know what they have to say only in translation, and probably in a double translation, first from Russian into French and then from French into English. Perhaps some of the praise is due to the literary skill of the last translator. Every principal, however, can claim credit for the good work of his agent, as the principal selects the agent, and the rule is applicable the other way—that is, the faults of the agent are in large measure the faults of the principal who chose him. Again and again, of late, not only have public documents that reached us straight, or more nearly straight, from the hands of their authors been wretchedly expressed, but not infrequently obscurity has been added to clumsiness of diction.

The outgivings of the Duma, on the contrary, have been, as they reached us, both elegant and lucid in form, as well as admirable in sentiment. These praises apply not only to the documents that are avowedly the production of the revolutionists, but also to those nominally written by the Czar and the Grand Duke MICHAEL—a fact not at all surprising, as it is a safe assumption that the latter documents, except for their signatures, are of the same origin as the former.

The belief that all Russians are remarkable linguists has for basis only the fact that a very small class of Russians have been compelled to learn, and to learn thoroughly, one or more languages other than their own, as their own was of no use to them away from home. Under a like compulsion other nations would show the same ability. Indeed, they all did show it in the days when all scholarly folk really learned Latin, instead of merely studying it, as now. It is not a special talent that the Duma leaders display, therefore, but a special appreciation of their need to make themselves clearly understood in other countries, and to remove any suspicion that they share the illiteracy, and consequent ignorance, characteristic of the Russian majority.

Preparing for All Emergencies.

Good citizens who for one or another reason do not see their way clear to enlisting in any of the really military organizations as yet open to them could hardly do better, in this city, than to join the Home Defense League, the formation of which has been the happy thought of Commissioner WOODS. The members of this organization are not soldiers, indeed, nor will they become soldiers as a result of the training they get. On the other hand, they are not policemen. They stand between the two, a little nearer the policemen than the soldiers, but at least partially prepared to do, in case of need, a part of the work of either.

Best of all, they show their readiness to undertake onerous responsibilities, to suffer hardships and dangers when emergencies arise—in short, to do something for somebody besides themselves, and that is much in these days, when so many show energy only in avoiding, as long as possible and in all possible ways, the risk of getting hurt in person and pocket.

The men in the Home Defense League doubtless love peace, but they are not pacifists, and it is natural, therefore, that they should receive encouragement from the representatives of the large commercial interests which pacifism puts in special danger. And they are getting it. Already the firm of B. Altman & Co. has provided for its employés opportunity and facilities for joining the league, and 600 of them have enrolled for its training and service. Other large employers of labor will doubtless follow this excellent example. To do it will subject them, of course, to a certain immediate disadvantage, as compared with employers who evade the incidental expenditures of money on their own part and of time by their employés, but intelligent patriotism is practical wisdom, and will have its sufficient reward, if only in the satisfaction that comes from the sense of sacrifices made for the public welfare.

That there will be work for the members of the league to do in this city in case of war—and work that they will be competent as well as willing to do—has been made lamentably evident of late. There are within its limits not a few persons who regard this as "the enemy's country" and act accordingly. Such persons, even now, will be, if not the better, at least the less dangerous, if subjected to a lot of watching. They are only talking near-treason at present, but they constitute a potential peril as serious as any that can be foreseen.

His Surprise Quite Unnecessary.

Secretary ANDREWS of the American Association for Labor Legislation expressed rather grieved astonishment yesterday that anybody should have attacked the compulsory health insurance plan without knowing that in an important place among its purposes was that of preventing the ills which it is designed to alleviate.

This was not at all astonishing, as the only antagonists of compulsory health insurance are those who have carefully refrained from making any real investigation of its workings. It is their ignorance that enables them to be antagonists—their ignorance that permits them to talk so eloquently about it as a wild leap into the unknown.

Better informed, they would have to admit that in one form or another it has already become firmly established in one civilized country after another, until now the United States, in lacking it, has in Europe only the company of Spain, Portugal, Greece, Bulgaria, Albania, Montenegro, Turkey, and—well, yes, it must be confessed, Italy. All the rest have "come in," and not one that adopted the plan has ever abandoned it or thinks of doing so.

The natural and inevitable sequence of compulsory workmen's compensation, compulsory health insurance, is not an experiment or an innovation. It is a well-tested social benefit, and the only sane and honest discussion there can be about it relates to details of operation.

The Response of German Socialists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One may very well believe that the war is over. German autocracy is helpless before the advent of the new democracy in Russia. We all remember that the intelligent working class of Germany was coerced into a forceful entrance into the war by the insincere but none the less powerful threat that the Russian Cossack, wielding his barbarous knout, was about ready to invade Germany. The Socialists, forgetting their internationalism, sprung like one man to the defense of German civilization, and well have they defended their country. But now that Russia has repudiated absolutism and terrorism, and with a giant stride has overtaken democracy, will the Socialists help the autocratic Kaiser throttle this young democratic sapling? It is unbelievable! Democratic Germany, socialist Germany, knows fully well the importance to internationalism of the Russian move.

The threat by the German overlord of a Cossack invasion was a powerful stimulant to German action, but the reaction will prove as powerful a boomerang. Liebknecht, Haase, Bernstein, Kautsky, Hoffmann, and others will not let slip the psychological moment. German intelligence will rebound to meet Russian intelligence in a comradely fashion. Watch the developments.

H. B. HOFFMAN.

New York, March 18, 1917.

A Belgian Tragedy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has come to my attention from trustworthy Belgian sources a piece of German deviltry that ought not to be concealed. From the small town of Ottignies, between Brussels and Namur, the Germans deported several hundred men, whom they shipped to a distant part of Germany, where they were forced to work in mines and munition factories. They were subjected to horrible mental torture and vile physical abuse. Recently, in severe Winter weather, a train of cattle trucks came slowly back to Ottignies, carrying 117 of these poor men, broken down by cold, starvation, and excessive toil, and no longer able to slave for their cruel taskmasters. They had been several days on the journey, without food and drink, and when the cars were opened and the human wrecks lifted out, in the midst of their weeping wives and children, seven of the number were found to be dead. GEORGE M. HARPER.

Princeton, N. J., March 19, 1917.

A Heavy Punishment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are to be commended for your editorial remarks in today's paper entitled "An Unwise Punishment." Aside from the urgency of the need of the services of one who "has just made 100 per cent. and obtained an E (excellence) for the practice," the Secretary of the Navy is putting a blight on a man of fine character, who must face the world anew after twelve years of service given to his country. Are men so cheap and easily to be obtained for such positions that their slightest offense shall cause their future ruin?

ALFRED P. HINTON.

New York, March 20, 1917.

THE BLOOMING OF THE ROSE.

Up from the earth comes the message,
in with the tides of the sea:
"Forever we'll battle for Russia, the
war of the armed and the free!
We're loyal, we're valiant, we're patient . . . we have sweated and
bled for this day,
For freedom to think, for freedom to
speak, to work and to print and to
pray!"

Up to the stars and in from the sea
Comes the chant of an army . . .
an army set free!

Out of the grimness of battle, sprung
from the blood of the slain,
Blossom of tumult and torment, blossom
of passion and pain:
Rich with the colors of sunrise, warm
with the warmth of the sod,
Boldly and gladly it greets you . . .
flow'r of the freedom of God!

Blooms this rose glowing red o'er the
graves of the dead,
Sprung of patriot seed which the
Armies have spread!

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

DEPUTIES WELCOME THE RIBOT CABINET

Their Promises of Co-operation Indicate a Strong Government Majority.

DEFENSE QUESTIONS FIRST

An Interpellation as to Team Work with the Allies Is Already Announced.

PARIS, March 20.—The new Government is to be asked to explain the manner in which it purposes to utilize in the best way the resources of France and those of her allies. A notice of an interpellation to this effect was given today by Deputy Louis Dubois.

M. Dubois said he would carefully avoid everything pertaining to the military operations proper. He also said that he did not foresee the eventuality of a secret session.

A number of Deputies who came to the Chamber today spoke favorably of M. Ribot's Cabinet. Virtually all of them affirmed that they were disposed, in the interests of a patriotic union, to facilitate Governmental action in order to continue to give more impulse to work for national defense and to solve in the best interests of the country economic problems of the present time.

In these conditions it is probable the new Ministry will have a strong majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Cabinet met today, and it was decided that all the Under Secretaries of State in the Briand Cabinet should be retained. Afterward the Cabinet discussed the terms of the Ministerial declaration, which will be read in the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow. Later the Ministers called on President Poincaré, who signed a decree constituting the new Cabinet.

The Ministerial crisis has been so completely overshadowed by other events that there has been little comment on the new Cabinet. It was well enough received, and it is considered adequate for the task, but probably never before did a political change of such importance leave the public so indifferent.

Alexandre Ribot, in setting up the Cabinet in forty-eight hours, is understood to have beaten all speed records, and his task was not an easy one, for the list changed many times before it became permanent. Many men approached by him refused to serve, while others accepted at first but later withdrew their acceptances.

M. Ribot asked the former Premier to remain as Foreign Minister, but M. Briand pointed out that, having had to deal with the Allies with the double title of Premier and Foreign Minister, he would not have the same weight in diplomatic affairs with only the latter title. He also thought that, in view of the hostility of certain groups, it would be preferable to keep him out of the combination.

Léon Bourgeois was then approached, but declined the appointment on the ground that his health precluded his undertaking a labor of such magnitude. He agreed, however, to take the portfolio of Labor. The Premier himself assumed the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

PLANS NEWS PRINT BOARD.

Trade Commission Will Supervise the Sale and Distribution.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Federal Trade Commission plans to supervise the sale and distribution of news print paper through a board which will represent all interests concerned.

The board, to be named as soon as a price-fixing pool proposed by the manufacturers finally is arranged, will comprise five members—one each from the manufacturers, jobbers, large publishers, small publishers, and the Trade Commission. The Trade Commission representative will operate the pool from offices in New York. Other members of the board will serve in an advisory capacity, and their powers will be purely ministerial.

Manufacturers who have been accused of intimidating publishers into remaining out of the price-fixing agreement have, it is understood, assured the commission that if there has been any intimidation subordinates have been responsible, and that officers of the companies themselves have not countenanced it.

Members of the Trade Commission just back from New York, where they urged on publishers the necessity for strict economy in the use of news print, say the war situation threatens a new condition in which the news print demand threatens to outstrip production. The balance has been extremely close for the last year.

CONTRACT LABOR IN HAWAII.

Evil Conditions Due to Evasion of Immigration Laws.

New York, March 18, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The new immigration law, with its further restriction of contract labor, is the immediate reason for this letter. Nearly five years ago I went to Honolulu to make an investigation for a local committee into the industrial condition of native girls and women in that city. Unfortunately, the scope of my formal investigation was limited to Honolulu, and my report necessarily included only that city; but in the Hawaiian Islands as a whole I found a condition of affairs which no one seemed to understand, and of which I have never been able to secure an explanation.

The Sugar Planters' Association, including all the large plantations in the islands and employing many thousands of plantation hands, completely evades or is exempted from—no one seemed to know which—the contract labor laws. Not only is labor imported from all over the world, especially from Porto Rico and the Philippines, to an increasingly large extent, but men, women, and children are brought into the islands through the Planters' Association's station at Honolulu without even passing through the Federal Immigration Station there. They come directly through the Planters' Association's own station, subject to the scrutiny only of the officers of, and physician employed by, the Planters' Association. Filipino and Porto Rican boys 16 to 18 years of age, bearing the stamp of the American school system, are imported by the thousands, thus depriving their own communities, for whose self-government the United States Government is ostensibly educating them, of the future benefit of this education.

In this way, too, hookworm, trachoma, specific and other contagious diseases are being brought wholesale into the Hawaiian Islands, and the plantations, not equipped with either adequate hospital or even medical attendance, are being infested with all manner of infections. Occasionally a human wreck, blind and decrepit, drifts into Honolulu, bearing testimony to this condition of affairs, but the great majority are buried on the plantations, for if a man is too sick to come to the doctor he gets no medical attention. Both the Spanish and the Portuguese Consuls called the writer's attention to this condition of affairs, saying they had tried without avail to secure action through the Department of State.

Men, women, and children, boys and girls, were herded in one room, where they sometimes lived for weeks at a time, with no privacy whatever.

Since I returned to New York the matter has been called to the attention of the Department of Labor; but, although through its Children's Bureau it has undertaken a child welfare survey of Hawaii, nothing has been done in regard to the larger question, so far as I have been able to learn.

In view of the fact that even contracted personal servants are barred under the revised immigration laws, I shall be glad to have this letter published.

(Miss) FRANCES BLASCOER.

FOR SHAKESPEARE GARDEN.

H. C. Folger Gives $1,500 to Keep Up Park Feature.

Shakespeare Garden in Central Park is to be saved to the New York taxpayer, for another year at least, owing to the generosity of H. C. Folger, President of the Standard Oil Company of New York. Mr. Folger sent Park Commissioner Cabot Ward yesterday a check for $1,500 with this letter:

"Inclosed herewith you will find my check for $1,500, the same to be set up as a special trust account to be distributed under the direction of the Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Richmond and Manhattan, for the purpose of maintenance and operation of the park area known as Shakespeare Garden in Central Park."

Mr. Folger is a collector of Shakespeareana, and was concerned over the prospective loss of the garden when it was announced that no provision had been made in the budget for maintaining the garden another year. The garden is on the hillside at the southwest end of the lower reservoir, near the old Belvedere. It has in it every plant mentioned in the works of Shakespeare, more than 200 varieties. Even cabbages and potatoes are included. There is also a tomato plant, which is the Park Department's interpretation of the "Love Apple."

The garden was originated about six years ago by Dr. E. B. Southwick, former entomologist of the Park Department. Last Summer there was much criticism of the city government when it became known that sufficient money had not been appropriated to continue it.

FOR FUNDS TO TRAIN BOYS.

Junior Patriots Will Have Entertainment at Hippodrome on Sunday.

To raise funds to send boys to military and naval training camps a patriotic entertainment is to be held at the Hippodrome on Sunday next at 8:30 P. M., under the auspices of the Junior Patriots of America, Hamilton Fish, Jr., President. Mayor Mitchel will tell of the objects of the organization; Mme. Frances Alda will sing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and some of those who will appear are Miss Ethel Barrymore, Miss Constance Collier, Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat, Mlle. Baron-Fonariova of the London Opera House, Mme. Roshanara, John Barrymore, Frank Tinney, and Miss Grace La Rue. Angus Fraser's Scotch Pipers will play. The new preparedness film, "Uncle Sam Awake," will be shown for the first time, introduced by Miss Elizabeth Marbury.

Miss Oliver Harriman will appear in a tableau, and General Leonard Wood, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, and ex-Ambassador Gerard will be present. The Junior Police, Junior Naval Reserve, Plum Island Plattsburg Boys, and Boy Scouts will attend in uniform. Miss Elsa Maxwell, who is arranging the entertainment, will direct the performance and conduct the orchestra. The Vice Presidents of the Junior Patriots of America are Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Joseph M. Beck, Jr., Mrs. Payne Whitney, and Anson Phelps. Miss Georgiana Owen is the Founder; Beaumont Spencer, Secretary; Charles Knight, Executive Secretary, and Robert Ingersoll Brown, Treasurer.

SERBIA SUMMONS DR. RYAN.

Already on His Way Back to Reorganize Sanitation and Relief.

In response to a request from the Serbian Government Dr. Edward W. Ryan, formerly head of the American Hospital in Belgrade, has just sailed for France on his way to Saloniki to reorganize the sanitary and relief work north of that port. This work is to supplement and put on a permanent basis the beginnings made by the American Sanitary Commission in fighting the typhus epidemic in Serbia two years ago.

The first task undertaken by Dr. Ryan will be organization of a war relief clearing house at Saloniki. Through this central body, under the direction of the American Red Cross, medical and hospital supplies, as well as foodstuffs forwarded for civilian relief, will be distributed.

Distribution of supplies and foodstuffs forwarded to Saloniki from the United States up to this time has been in the hands of representatives of the American Relief Committees, the American Consular service, or various agencies of the Serbian Government. The work is limited to the territory behind the allied lines north of Saloniki. Neither Germany nor Bulgaria will permit the American Red Cross to supervise relief work in the occupied portions of Serbia.

Dr. Ryan's efforts will be directed in large part toward "cleaning up" the country behind the allied lines, much as Colonel Gorgas cleaned up Panama for the building of the canal. Sanitation and a pure water supply for the refugees will be the chief ends sought.

DR. JOWETT TAKES A REST.

While Out of Town He May Decide About Call from London.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, has left the city to rest for a week and, presumably, to determine how to answer the call which has come to him from Westminster Chapel, London. Great pressure has been brought to bear on him to return to England, and, it is said, Lloyd George has written him a personal appeal. Dr. Jowett has, according to his secretary, made no secret of the fact that he has been strongly moved by the appeals, but he also appreciates fully the desire of his friends to keep him here, which they have displayed by their endeavors to find some middle course that should solve the problem.

One proposal is that he extend his present annual vacation of four months to six, all of which he might spend in England. The plan was said to include the provision that Dr. Jowett should receive a salary of $18,000 a year, although devoting only half of his time to the Fifth Avenue Church. James H. Schmeizel of 18 West Fifty-sixth Street, a prominent member of the church, said yesterday that the proposal had been made only informally and the question of salary had not been raised.

BAKER TO ADDRESS GUARD.

Senators and Governors Also Coming to Defense Convention.

The National Guard Association at its offices in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory announced yesterday further plans for its national convention to be held in the armory Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week, with delegates present from all States and a notable list of speakers. The sessions of the convention will be conducted along the lines of a public forum. National Guard officers are extending invitations to well-known pacifists to present their views on national defense.

The purpose of the convention is to encourage military preparedness, to discuss lessons learned during the mobilization on the Texas border, and to devise methods of co-operation with the War Department. The speakers will include Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Governor Whitman, Governor Edge of New Jersey, Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, Chief of the Militia Bureau of the War Department; Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior during the administration of President Taft; Senators Lewis of Illinois, Reed of Missouri, Cummins of Iowa, Lee of Maryland, former Governor Fielder of New Jersey, and many others.

A dinner will be given Monday evening to the visiting delegates, at which Mayor Mitchel will welcome them.

LANSING GIVES TEXT OF NOTE TO MEXICO

Washington Reply to Carranza Based on Hopelessness of Peace at Present.

BERLIN PLOTS AN OBSTACLE

Conceived While German Officials and Subjects Were Abusing Liberties in America.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The note to General Carranza, declining his proposal for neutral action to bring peace to Europe by cutting off exports of supplies to belligerents, was made public today at the State Department.

The refusal was based first upon the apparent hopelessness of peace at the present time, as shown in the futility of President Wilson's efforts and Germany's attempts to embroil Mexico and Japan in war with this country, and in the belief that any restriction of commerce with the belligerents would in effect be an unneutral discrimination.

Nevertheless, the note concludes, "the President would not be understood as desiring to impede the progress of a movement leading to the resumption of peaceful relations between all the belligerents and would not, therefore, wish the Mexican Government to feel that his inability to act in the present state of affairs should in any way militate against the attainment of the high ideals of General Carranza by the co-operation of other neutral Governments in the use of their good offices and friendly mediation to bring about the end of the terrible war."

The text of the American note follows:

"The Secretary of State to Ramon P. de Negri.

"Department of State,
"Washington, March 16, 1917.

"Sir: I have to request that you will have the kindness to transmit to the President-elect of the Mexican Republic the following reply to the communication of Feb. 11, 1917, addressed by him to you with instructions to deliver it to the Government of the United States:

Reviews Carranza's Offer.

"In his note of Feb. 11, 1917, the President-elect proposes to all the neutral Governments that the 'groups of contending powers (in the present European conflict) be invited, in common accord and on the basis of absolutely perfect equality on either side, to bring this war to an end either by their own effort or by availing themselves of the good offices or friendly mediation of all the countries which would jointly extend that invitation. If within a reasonable time peace could not be restored by these means, the neutral countries would then take the necessary measures to reduce the conflagration to its narrowest limit by refusing any kind of implements to the belligerents and suspending commercial relations with the warring nations until the said conflagration shall have been smothered.'

"The Government of the United States has given careful and sympathetic consideration to the proposals of the de facto Government, not only because they come from a neighboring republic in whose welfare and friendship the United States has a peculiar and permanent interest, but because these proposals have for their end the object which the President had hoped to attain from his discussion a few months ago of the aims of the belligerents and their purposes in the war.

"Of the futile results of the President's efforts at that time General Carranza is no doubt aware. Instead of the conflict being resolved into a discussion of terms of peace, the struggle, both on land and on sea, has been renewed with intensified vigor and bitterness. To such an extent has one group of belligerents carried warfare on the high seas, involving the destruction of American ships and the lives of American citizens in contravention of the pledges heretofore solemnly given the Government of the United States, that it was deemed necessary within the last few weeks to sever relations with one of the Governments of the allied Central Powers.

"To render the situation still more acute, the Government of the United States has unearthed a plot laid by the Government dominating the Central Powers to embroil not only the Government and people of Mexico, but also the Government and people of Japan, in war with the United States. At the time this plot was conceived, the United States was at peace with the Government and people of the German Empire, and German officials and German subjects were not only enjoying but abusing the liberties and privileges freely accorded to them on American soil and under American protection.

Regrets Inability to Act.

"In these circumstances, all of which were existent when the note under acknowledgement was received, the Government of the United States finds itself, greatly to its regret and contrary to its desires, in a position which precludes it from participating at the present time in the proposal of General Carranza that the neutral Governments jointly extend an invitation to the belligerent countries to bring the war to an end either by their own effort or by availing themselves of the good offices or friendly mediation of neutral countries.

"At the present stage of the European struggle the superiority of the Entente Powers on the seas has prevented supplies from reaching the Central Powers from the Western Hemisphere. To such a degree has this restriction of maritime commerce extended that all routes of trade between the Americas and the Continent of Europe are either

VILLA FUND HANDLED BY GERMAN CONSUL

Agents of an Exporting Firm Have the Official's Receipt for 200 Pesos.

A CONTRIBUTION FOR WAR

Persons Returning from Mexico Tell of Many Germans Now In Bandit Leader's Forces.

Documentary evidence of financial assistance given by the Germans in Mexico to the Villistas was placed in the hands of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by representatives of a large exporting house with agencies in Mexico. The document, on the official paper of the German Consular Service, was a receipt for money contributed by a German resident in Torreon, Mexico, to the Villista cause. The receipt was signed by the German Vice Consul in Torreon, and is herewith reproduced. A translation of the document follows:

February 10, 1917.

I herewith acknowledge to have received from ——— $200.00, two hundred pesos national gold, as his share of the war contribution to the Villistas.

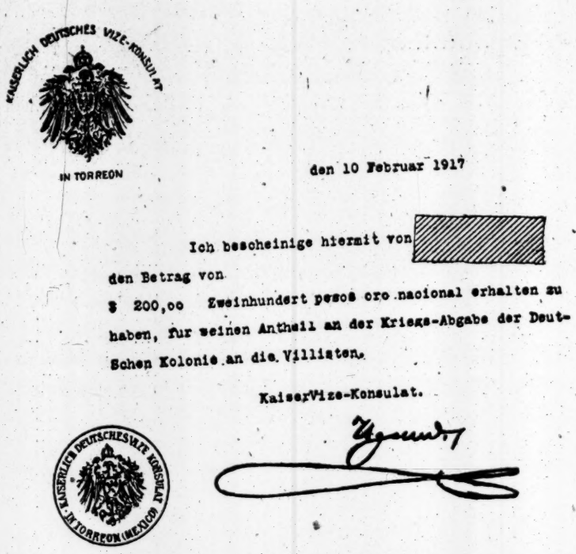
Persons recently returning from the territory in which Villa has been operating in Chihuahua and Sonora are authority for the statement that he had several German officers in his army. Among them is a German non-commissioned officer who acted as orderly to Captain Franz von Papen, the German Military Attaché to Washington and Mexico City, who was recalled as being objectionable to the American Government.

There has been considerable mystery as to the source of the funds with which Villa has seemed to be provided at all times. J. J. Hawes, who arrived in the United States some months ago and announced himself as the authorized agent of Francisco Villa, stated in an interview at that time that Villa was amply supplied with funds and also with ammunition. When questioned as to the source of the ammunition he said Villa had been offered a large quantity of war material stored on neutral territory easily accessible to Mexico. He refused to say where the war material was or of what it consisted.

It has been a noticeable fact that Villa activity has been timed at such intervals as to coincide with important crises in the Mexican situation. This has been so obvious as to attract the attention of Government officials and to have given rise to much speculation on their part. At the time of the Presidential elections Secretary of War Baker gave out astatement that the Government was in possession of information showing conclusively that certain interests had subsidized Mexicans to make raids on American border points just prior to the election in order to discredit the Administration of President Wilson. He later amplified his statement by saying that no Americans or American companies were implicated in the alleged plot.

Recent reports from the Mexican border indicated that a conference between two German agents and Francisco Villa took place at the Bustillos ranch, west of the City of Chihuahua, on Feb. 12, two days after the date of the document now showing that German subjects were contributing to his cause. The report stated that the conference lasted two days, at the end of which Villa agreed to a series of raids on the border in case war with Germany was declared by the United States. The sum mentioned as a primary consideration was $250,000.

Facsimile of German Consul's Receipt.



A. K. WORMS WEDS ACTRESS.

New York Banker Marries Margaret Brainard, Who Quits Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20.—Margaret Brainard, leading woman this season for William Collier in the production in New York of "Nothing But the Truth," was married at noon today to Augustus K. Worms, a New York banker and broker. She has given up her professional career.

The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hills Hall, 57 High Street, Charlestown. Members of the two families, with relatives and a few intimate friends, attended. The Rev. Ransom A. Greene, minister of the First Universalist Church in Charlestown, with which the Hall family has been identified for several generations, was the officiating clergyman. Mr. Hall gave his daughter in marriage. She was unattended. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, S. E. Worms of New Orleans, as best man.

A wedding breakfast was served, after which Mr. and Mrs. Worms left on their wedding journey. They go first to Chicago, and from there will travel for a month or more, including a visit to New Orleans, and then will make their home at 9 East Forty-fifth Street, New York. Mr. Worms is a member of the firm of Newman Brothers & Worms, 25 Broad Street, that city.

BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH ALBODON AND THEY'LL BE CLEAN

All tube dentifrices *but one* change consistency with the weather. They melt, harden, dry-out or "cake." ALBODON DENTAL CREAM is *that exception.* Its consistency never varies, *with the cap on or off.* Throw away the cap and try it.

Every dentist knows the formula
Every dealer sells it

$200,000 RED CROSS CHAIN.

Auction Bridge Party at Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer's Opens Campaign.

A new movement to raise funds for the Red Cross was started yesterday in this city. "The Associated Cities' of the United States of America Auction Chain Fund for the Benefit of the American Red Cross, for Sufferers from Infantile Paralysis," is the name the organizers have given their plan.

The officers and Working Committee are Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, President and Treasurer; Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Vice President and Secretary; W. Seward Webb, Jr., Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Alfred Anson, Mrs. Charles S. Barney, Mrs. Phillips A. Clark, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. George Dempster Hamlen, Mrs. George Harvey, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. F. B. Keech, Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Mrs. Roy Rainey, Mrs. Ernest Schelling, Mrs. Henry Seligman, and Mrs. Edward Van Ingen.

The basis of the plan is a chain of auction bridge parties which, if the chain be played out unbroken, should net more than $200,000. Mrs. Pulitzer opened the campaign yesterday afternoon by holding the first bridge meeting at her home, 7 East Seventy-third Street, where the committee gathered. After discussing and approving the chain idea the players proceeded to follow it. This plan was: Each guest contributed $2 to the auction fund and besides promised to have an afternoon of bridge of four tables, one less than the original number, collecting in turn $2 from every guest and exacting a pledge that every one shall have an afternoon of bridge of three tables and so on down. The tournament will thus reach a point where the last hostess will be giving a bridge afternoon of one table, after which the tournament will end, which must arbitrarily do by Sept. 1. The amount realized will be sent to the American Red Cross in Washington and to the infantile paralysis fund.

A tournament of this nature has been conducted in Montreal with success.

TO ENLIST WOMEN IN NAVY.

Will Do Clerical Work Ashore, Relieving Men for Sea Duty.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Secretary Daniels today ordered naval commandants at shore stations and all recruiting officers to be prepared to enlist women in the actual naval service in case of emergency. The Judge Advocate General has ruled that women can be enlisted under the laws regulating recruiting.

While it is not intended to place women aboard ships, they may be utilized for shore duty in connection with coast defense work. Grades corresponding to the yeoman class will be given to those qualifying as stenographers, clerks, typists, or in similar positions. Training in camps, a number of which have been organized under the auspices of the Navy League, also will be recognized by navy officials as a factor in choosing the women recruits. Another grade of work for which they may be designated is that of radio telegraphy and other communication divisions.

Difficulty of obtaining men stenographers and clerks for the navy from among the regular enlisted personnel caused the question of women's employment to be taken up. By filling the positions on shore with women the department expects in time of emergency to relieve the men for fleet service and sea duty.

Winthrop-Adams Wedding April 11.

The wedding of Miss Helen Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Adams of 3 East Eighty-fourth Street, and Louis H. Winthrop of Winnipeg, will take place on Wednesday afternoon, April 11, at 4 o'clock, in the Chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. The Rev. Karl Reiland, rector of the church, is to officiate. A reception will follow at the Cosmopolitan Club.

Miss Adams's engagement was announced in January. Mr. Winthrop is a graduate of Williams College, Class of '05. Last year he spent several months at the French front, driving an ambulance for the American Red Cross.

Miss Despard's Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Gwendolen R. Despard, daughter of Mrs. Clement L. Despard of 49 West Fifty-seventh Street, and John W. Wendell of Boston will take place at 4:30 o'clock on Thursday, April 12, in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church. Owing to the death last Spring of Miss Despard's father, relatives and intimate friends only have been invited to the ceremony. Miss Margaret Despard is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the ushers selected are Morton L. Newhall of Philadelphia, John Richardson of Boston, and Edmund L. Marvin and Charles De Rham, Jr., of New York.

Miss Wiggin to Wed Lynde Selden.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin of 521 Park Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Muriel Wiggin, to Lynde Selden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen L. Selden of 969 Park Avenue.

Miss Wiggin has been active in the younger set since her début. Her father is President of the Chase National Bank. Mr. Selden is a graduate of Yale, Class of '13.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Albert-Ash Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Albert of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jeanette Albert, to Edward Ash, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Ash of New York. Mr. Ash is a lawyer, of the firm of Alexander & Ash of 92 William Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Olive Archer Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Archer of 1,931 Madison Avenue and formerly of Staten Island, announce the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Olive Archer, to Vilhelm L. Körboe of Denmark.

President Wilson Sees Vaudeville.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—President Wilson, accompanied by Miss Margaret Wilson and Miss Bones and Melville Clark of Syracuse, occupied a box at Keith's Theatre tonight.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $10 from L. E. C. to be applied to the Belgian Relief Fund.

Teachers to Uplift the Movies.

The New York City Teachers' Association has joined the movement to uplift the movies, and at a meeting held at 302 Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon it was announced that a typical program of films suitable to be seen by a whole family would be exhibited at the Strand Theatre on the morning of April 14. The entertainment has been arranged by the National Committe on Films for Young People, which is affiliated with the National Board of Review. All of the teachers in the public schools of the city will be invited to attend the exhibition.

Travel to West Indies and Colon.

Some of those booked to leave today for Kingston and Colon on the steamship Almirante are:

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Carpenter, H. S. Hutton, R. T. Heneker, A. H. Lindo, P. F. Lind, the Rev. E. N. Pearl, E. Stern, E. D. Tannahill, C. L. Warner, Harry Watson, Mrs. Watson.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Santiago and Kingston on the Tagus were:

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Archambeau, Miss S. E. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Anthony, Mrs. J. Boyd, James Chisholm, Miss Elvira Dunn, Mrs. F. E. Dawson, Mrs. E. B. Edie, Miss L. Gordon, George Hardy, J. W. Hughes, Miss Lula Jackson, Mrs. G. E. Moon, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Knight, C. H. Palmer, Miss Grace Peyton, A. D. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Roy D. Read, E. A. Wells, R. J. Thorpe, Harold Waite.

MRS. W. EARL DODGE WEDS G. D. WIDENER

Divorcee, the Elder Daughter of Henry T. Sloane, Is Married in Her Home.

FEW AT THE CEREMONY

Young Philadelphian, Son of Late Financier, and His Bride Leave for South on Honeymoon.

The marriage of George Dunstan Widener, a son of the late George D. Widener of Philadelphia and Mrs. Widener, now Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, and Mrs. Jessie Sloane Dodge, elder daughter of Henry T. Sloane, took place at noon yesterday at the home of the bride, 113 East Seventy-first Street, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, officiating.

The ceremony was held in the dining room decorated with lilacs, dogwood, Japanese lilies, and roses, and the bride was a blue brocaded crêpe gown topped by a blue hat with touches of silver. She had no attendants, and her father gave her in marriage. Mr. Widener had Fitz Eugene Dixon as his best man, and there were no ushers, as none except a few relatives and intimate friends were present. As soon as the ceremony was over Mr. Widener and his bride left in a motor, and their honeymoon will be spent in the South and in California.

Among those at the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Munroe Douglas Robinson, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., Miss Ruth V. Twombly, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, James M. Barney, Robert L. Gerry, the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, and Joseph E. Widener, Jr.

Mrs. Widener obtained a divorce from her first husband, William Earl Dodge, last Autumn. He was the grandson of the philanthropist, William Earl Dodge, and son of William Earl Dodge and Mrs. Dodge, who is now Mrs. Stephen Olin. She married him in 1905 and has two children by him. Her mother is now Mrs. Perry Belmont. The bride's younger sister, Miss Emily Sloane, was married more than a year ago in France to Baron Amaury de la Grange.

Mrs. Widener's father was lost in the Titanic disaster. His grandfathers were the late P. A. B. Widener and William L. Elkins, and he inherited a large fortune and will inherit more. His mother, who married the explorer, Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice, in 1915, is one of the richest women in Philadelphia. Mr. Widener is 28, and five years younger than his bride. His home is Lynnewood Hall at Elkins Park, Penn., but it is probable that he and Mrs. Widener will spend much time in New York. He is a Director of the Philadelphia Traction Company, and is a member of the Radnor Hunt, Germantown Cricket, Philadelphia Country, Racquet, Huntington Valley, Union League, and other clubs.

The engagement of the two had been rumored and denied many times until the taking out of a marriage license by them on Monday at City Hall in this city confirmed it.

COL. BARBOUR'S WILL FILED.

Bulk of Estate Goes to Widow and Sons.

The will of Colonel William Barbour, who died suddenly on March 1, gives the bulk of his estate to his wife, Julia Adelaide Barbour, and his sons, Thomas, Robert, William Warren, and Fritz Krupp Barbour.

The will gives $5,000 each to the General Hospital Association, St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson; the Paterson Orphan Association, and the Florence Crittenton Home of Paterson. John H. Sprague, brother-in-law, and Mrs. Frank L. Dunn of Paterson also get $5,000 each. The value of the estate is not estimated.

Debts Reduce Dinnean Estate.

The estate of Municipal Justice Thomas P. Dinnean, who died Oct. 27, 1913, was appraised yesterday at $22,152, less debts and deductions which reduced the net estate to $10,879. The decedent gave an annuity of $600 to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Foy Dinnean; left $1,000 to Grace O'Brien Dinnean, an adopted sister, and divided the residue among two sisters, two nephews, and three nieces. He had stock worth $16,372.

Mrs. Wormser Left $209,202.

An inventory of the personal estate of Mrs. Carrie Wormser, who died Feb. 2 last, was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday showing that her property, exclusive of real estate, was worth $209,202.

DR. C. W. ELIOT IS 83.

College Associates Felicitate the President Emeritus of Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 20.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, observed his eighty-third birthday today. He spent the day at home, and there was no unusual observance. Nevertheless, members of his family dropped in to pay their respects. Dr. Eliot was further reminded of the day by messages from friends and college colleagues.

In one respect Dr. Eliot has changed a habit of years. He has given up his morning bicycle ride, which for a long time he was accustomed to take with Mrs. Eliot. This is due to the increasing motor traffic, which makes bicycle riding unpleasant, if not dangerous.

Dr. Eliot resigned from the Presidency of Harvard in 1909, after forty years of service. Bishop Lawrence in an appreciation in The Crimson today concludes: "Harvard students may well lift their hats today in recognition of their debt to the great President and the great citizen who still lives and works in Cambridge."

Louis Herzog.

Louis Herzog, a retired jeweler, died yesterday at the Hotel Ashton, 1,312 Madison Avenue. Mr. Herzog was born in Germany, and was 76 years old. He established the jewelry firm of Louis Herzog & Co. and, later, Herzog, Goldsmith & Frank; he retired years ago. He was a member of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Montefiore Home, the Home for Aged and Infirm, and Mount Sinai Hospital. Mr. Herzog left a widow and four children.

Obituary Notes.

ROY F. PARSONS died yesterday after a long illness. He had been court investigator of the Big Brother Movement from 1909 to 1913. The funeral will be held from his late residence, 600 West 125th Street, tomorrow.

JOHN E. RAYNOR, a farmer of Westhampton, L. I., and Treasurer of the Presbyterian Church there, died at the Raynor homestead on Monday from Bright's disease. He was 52 years old.

JOHN BACON WOOD, a retired dock builder who constructed the docks, basins, and bridge of the Gowanus Canal in South Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 397 Third Street, Brooklyn, in his nineties year. Mr. Wood was born in Haverstraw, N. Y., and in his youth was Captain of a schooner plying between that city and Manhattan. During the civil war he was engaged in transporting troops and supplies for the Union army.

JOHN CARLTON WOODRUFF, 59 years old, an electrician and a well-known Mason, died on Monday, and the funeral services will be held at the home of his brother, 231 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, this evening. He was a member of Adytum Lodge, 640, F. and A. M.; Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Nassau Chapter, 109, Royal Arch Masons, and Clinton Commandery, 14, Knights Templars.

GEORGE A. HUDSON, a son of the late Thomas D. Hudson, at one time President of the old Commercial Bank of Brooklyn, died recently at his home, 4,030 Hubbard Street, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease. He was 68 years old and unmarried.

Mrs. CATHERINE REDDY DERBY, 67 years old, widow of John J. Derby, a Brooklyn florist, died on Sunday at her home, 777 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MAUD MURRAY BIGELOW, wife of Edwin Wilder Bigelow, who is in business in Detroit, Mich., died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Monday, and the funeral services will be held at the home of her mother, 246 Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

Mrs. IRENE LYON SCHAEFER, 45 years old, a daughter of the late Frank H. Lyon, a civil war veteran, and wife of Andrew M. Schaefer, who is in the wholesale clothing business in Manhattan, died at her home, 1,230 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday.

HENRY E. WILKE, a Brooklyn lawyer with an office at 26 Court Street, died at his home, 103 Linwood Street, Brooklyn, on Monday from heart disease. He was born in East Prussia, Germany, and was long the Republican Captain of his election district in the Ninth Ward, where he formerly lived.

WILLIAM D. SHATTUCK, a former resident of Brooklyn, and for the last four years manager of the Pine Grove Springs Hotel at Spofford, N. H., died in a hospital in Boston, Mass., on Monday after an operation. He was 54 years old, and was born in Brooklyn.

ROBERT H. CLAYLAND, a veteran of the civil war and in the hardware business in Bridgeport, Ohio, died at his home in that city yesterday in his seventy-fourth year. He was a son of Henry Martin Clayland of 150 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, who is in his 100th year.

Mrs. ELLA LOUISE MOORE MILLER, widow of Theodore F. Miller, died on Monday at the home of her cousin, Dr. Edwin S. Moore, Coroner of Suffolk County, at Bay Shore, L. I. She was 68 years old, and formerly for many years lived in Brooklyn, where she was an active member of St. Ann's P. E. Church. Her husband, who died in May, 1913, was for more than thirty years President of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

Dr. LEWIS G. LANGSTAFF, who died at Thorne Hill, near Toronto, Ontario, Canada, on last Friday, was formerly for many years a practicing physician in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn. He was born fifty-five years ago in Canada, and was graduated from the Toronto University. About two years ago he married Miss Josephine Chadwick, the daughter of Colonel John Chadwick, a British officer. Dr. Langstaff was a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Crescent Athletic Club, the Canadian Club of New York, and the Toronto University Club.

Mrs. SARAH ELIZABETH BUDLONG, wife of the Rev. Frank Budlong, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Dorchester, Mass., died on Monday.

JAMES OGDEN HALSEY, for thirty-five years with Arnold, Constable & Co., died on Sunday at his residence in Riddewood, N. J. He was in his seventieth year.

LEVERETT S. TUCKERMAN, a lawyer and former Secretary and Trustee of Sailors' Snug Harbor, died on Monday in Boston. He was born in 1848.

HOWARD J. GAW, formerly connected with the Newark Building Department, died yesterday in Caldwell, N. J. He was 25 years old.

GEORGE POLKINGHORNE, until recently Secretary of the Fraternal Bowling League, died yesterday at his home in Belleville, N. J.

FREDERICK W. MONAHAN, Treasurer of the American Ambulance, died yesterday in Paris. He formerly lived in Chicago.

ADOLPH ROSENHEIMER, head of the Rosenheimer Box Manufacturing Company, died suddenly at his home, 601 West 142d Street. He was 56 years old.

W. J. LECHER of Engine Company 68, a fireman for more than ten years, died in St. Vincent's Hospital.

Mrs. RACHEL LEVY, wife of Ferdinand Levy, former Registrar and Tax Commissioner, died Sunday at her home, 527 West 110th Street. She was 72 years old.

Mrs. MARGARET MAKEPEACE, widow of William Makepeace, a department store owner, died in Paterson, N. J. She was 85 years old.

ROBINSON.—John J. M. CHASE, former Postmaster of Nutley, N. J., died there yesterday. He was 84 years old.

Mrs. COPELAND ALLEN, widow of John H. Allen, a New York commission merchant, died yesterday in Orange, N. J. She was 90 years old.

Mrs. EMILY A. BANISTER, widow of De Witt Banister, died on Monday at her home in Orange, N. J. She was 63 years old.

HENRY EDWARD MARSHALL, 76 years old, died yesterday at his home in Greenwich, Conn. For many years Mr. Marshall was with the Kansas and Missouri Savings Bank in Kansas City.

GURDON G. BRINCKERHOFF, a retired banker, died on Monday at his residence, 222 Riverside Drive. He was born in this city in 1836. Mr. Brinckerhoff entered the employ of the National Butchers and Drovers Bank as a clerk when he was 16 years old. During his fifty-eight years of service he rose to be its President.

WILLIAM JOSEPH ROBINSON, 71 years old, a retired business man and an old-time resident of the Sixth Ward, died yesterday at his home, 40 Gramercy Park.

JOHN A. McLORINAN, a former Alderman and Overseer of the Poor of Newark, N. J., died at his home, 445 Summer Avenue, in that city. He was 63 years of age.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HIRSCH.—Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Hirsch of 1,005 Hoe Av. announce the birth of a daughter, Ruth, on March 17.

LIEBOWITZ.—To Mr. and Mrs. D. Liebowitz, 884 15th Av., on March 18, a son, Bris-Milah March 25.

Engaged.

KIDDE—BANTA.—Dr. Francis Marion Banta of 215 West 101st St., New York City, announces the engagement of his daughter, Mildred Banta, to Regnar Therun Kidde of New York.

VAN DINE—DAYS.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Days of Hollis Park Gardens, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Elma Natalie, to Merle C. Van Dine of Cedarhurst, L. I.

WEINSTEIN—DUKE.—Angie Duke to Irving Weinstein.

Married.

BASSETT—CASH.—At Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., on March 18, by the Rev. Lewis B. Whittemore, Bertha Annie Cash and William Alfred Bassett.

SEYMOUR—WATERS.—On Thursday, March 8, in New York City, John Cotes Seymour of New York to Florence Andrea, daughter of Mrs. Josephine Waters of Patchogue, N. Y.

Brooklyn.

FIRTH—SMITH.—March 19, Edna B. Smith to Walter R. Firth.

Died.

ADAMS.—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce, with regret, the death of Miss Agnes Crittendon Adams, a member of this society.
ELEANOR VAN RENSSELAER FAIRFAX, President.
THERESE K. THORNE,
Recording Secretary.

ADELSON.—Dr. Jonas, on Tuesday, March 20, at 50 Watts Place, Lynbrook, L. I., beloved husband of Lulu L., (nee Cohen,) father of Samuel and Hazel, and beloved son of Joseph and Fannie Adelson, and brother of Louis F., Harry L., Minnie Schlang, Dora Shapero, and Ray Haft. Funeral services take place at Bayside Cemetery, (Acasia,) Thursday, 11 A. M.

ALLEN.—On Tuesday, March 20, 1917, Mary Copeland, widow of John H. Allen, in her 90th year. Service at her late home, 31 North Burnet St., this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Interment Lima, N. Y.

BIGELOW.—On Monday, March 19, 1917, Maud Murray Bigelow, wife of Edwin Wilder Bigelow and daughter of Martha H. and the late Jacob B. Murray. Funeral services private, from the residence of her mother, 246 Carroll Park, Brooklyn. Friends and relatives are particularly requested not to send flowers.

BRIARLY.—On Tuesday, March 20, Ellen M. Briarly, (nee Killeen,) beloved widow of Richard Briarly. Funeral from her late residence, 1,174 Park Av., on Friday, March 23, at 9:30 A. M., to Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St. Interment Calvary.

BRINCKERHOFF.—On Monday, March 19, 1917, at his residence, 222 Riverside Drive, New York City, Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff, son of the late Colonel A. B. Brinckerhoff, in his eighty-first year. Funeral private.

CHASE.—On Tuesday, March 20, 1917, Robinson J. M. Chase, in his 85th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 39 Hampton Place, Nutley, N. J., Thursday next, 2 P. M.

CHURCH.—At Washington, Conn., March 19, 1917, Mary B. Church. Funeral service at St. John's Church, Washington, Conn., Wednesday, March 21, at 1 P. M.

COBB.—On March 20, 1917, after a long illness, Susan Fessenden, only daughter of Edmund P. Cobb and the late Annie B. Fessenden, aged 54 years. Funeral service at Grace Episcopal Church, Vyse Av., near 177th St., West Farms, on Wednesday at 4 P. M. Interment at Manchester, Mass.

COOKE.—On Monday, March 19, 1917, at her residence, 250 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Fannie Ross, wife of the late Abram Cooke, in her 77th year. Funeral services at her late residence on Wednesday evening, March 21, at 7:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at convenience of family.

CURTIS.—On Monday, March 19, 1917, Jeremiah W. Curtis, in his 73d year. Funeral service at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, corner Vireo Av. and 238th St., Woodlawn, on Wednesday, March 21, at 11 o'clock.

CURTISS.—Albert Milton, beloved husband of Caroline Stewart Curtiss, on March 19, 1917, St. Louis, Mo. Interment Cleveland, Ohio.

DICK.—March 19, Jane, in her 87th year. Funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., between 5th and Madison Avs., Thursday, March 22, at 11 A. M. Interment at White Plains, N. Y.

DODD.—At Somerville, N. J., on March 19, 1917, James Dodd, aged 75 years. Funeral from his late residence, 67 North Bridge St., on Thursday, the 22d, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J., at 1:10 P. M. Please omit flowers.

We will loan the money to help you build a home.

If you are putting off building, because of lack of funds, we can probably help you to build right now—this Spring.
Just write us an idea of the sort of house you have in mind—tell us where your place of business is so that we can suggest suitable location. State also what you can afford to pay a month.
We are helping many people to realize their dreams of owning their own homes—why not write us fully today and see what we can do for you? Address

Realty Trust Astor House Building.
217 Broadway. New York City.

Died.

ENNIS.—Daniel J., March 19, at his residence, Hunt's Point, Bronx, beloved husband of Mary T., (nee Delaney.) Funeral Thursday March 22, at 9 A. M.; thence to Church of St. Athanasius, Tiffany St. and Southern Boulevard, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. Interment St. Raymond. Kindly omit flowers.

FOLEY.—Monday, March 19, 1917, Electa D. Foley. Funeral services at her late residence, 86 6th Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, March 21, 8:15 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

FRANCKE.—On Monday, March 19, 1917, Jennie Westerfield, beloved wife of Charles Herman Francke, at her residence, 581 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Services at the residence of her brother, 610 Eastern Parkway, on Wednesday, March 21, 10 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

FRIEDMAN.—Raelehmann, beloved wife of Max Friedman, March 20. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRAVES.—At her home, Morristown, N. J., March 19, Mary Jane, wife of the late Edwin Graves. Funeral private.

GRISWOLD.—At his residence, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., on March 18, 1917, George Griswold. Funeral will be at Tuxedo Park Wednesday, March 21, on arrival of Erie R. R. train leaving Hudson tube, 33d St. and Broadway, at 9 A. M.

HERZOG.—On Tuesday, March 20, 1917, at his residence, Hotel Ashton, Louis Herzog, in his 76th year, beloved husband of Cecelia Herzog and father of Harry L., Howard S., Maurice, and Edith Herzog. Funeral private.

LAHR.—On Tuesday, March 20, Mary M. Lahr. Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, 35th St. and Madison Av., Thursday, March 22, at 11 A. M.

LEWIS.—In New Haven, Conn., March 19, 1917, Charles G. Lewis. Funeral services will be held in Greenwood Cemetery Chapel Thursday afternoon. Time will be announced in Thursday morning's paper.

McNAMEE.—On March 20, Elizabeth McNamee, at her residence, 2,078 65th St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later.

MacMANNUS.—Edward D., March 19, 1917, in his 52d year, beloved husband of Augusta MacMannus. Services at his late residence, 2,030 West 120th St., Wednesday evening, March 21, at 9 o'clock. Funeral private.

MILLER.—Suddenly, at Bayshore, L. I., March 19, 1917, Ella Louise Miller, widow of Theodore F. Miller of Brooklyn. Funeral service at St. Ann's Church, corner Clinton and Livingston Sts., Brooklyn, Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

MITCHELL.—John William, for thirty-seven years faithful servant in the family of Mr. Henry H. Vail, at Greenwich, Conn., Monday, March 19. Cincinnati (Ohio) papers please copy.

MONCRIEFF.—Ambrose, at his late residence, 2,464 Hoffman St., Bronx. Funeral services Thursday, 3:30 P. M., at United Presbyterian Church, 187th St. and Lorillard Place, Bronx. Hope Lodge, 244, F. and A. M., relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend. Jersey City papers please copy.

MORRIS.—At Pocantico Hills, N. Y., March 20, Elizabeth S., aged 92 years. Funeral service at the residence of Mrs. Emma A. Minnerly on Thursday, March 22, at 3 o'clock.

OGDEN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, March 20, 1917, Maria P. Ogden, in her ninetieth year. Funeral services at Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., Friday morning, March 23, at 10 o'clock.

OWENS.—On March 20, 1917, at St. Vincent's Hospital, Margaret M., beloved daughter of the late Maurice and Ann Owens and sister of Maurice S. and Bernard J. Owens. Funeral Friday, March 23, to St. Joseph's Church, Washington Place and 6th Av. Solemn requiem mass will be offered at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

PASHLEY.—Suddenly, on March 19th, 1917, Nellie F. Hibberd, beloved wife of William H. Pashley. Funeral services from her late residence, 1,609 New York Av., Flatbush, Wednesday March 21, at 8 P. M.

RILEY.—Joseph, husband of the late Mary Agnes Riley, on Sunday, March 18. Funeral at his late residence, 59 East 123d St., on Wednesday, March 21; thence to St. John the Evangelist Church, at 55th St. and 1st Av., where a requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 A. M.

ROBERTS.—Brig. Gen. Cyrus Swan Roberts, U. S. A. (retired,) born at Sharon, Conn., Aug. 24, 1841; died at Long Beach, Cal., March 19. Interment at National Cemetery, Arlington, at the convenience of the family.

ROBERTS.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the society of the death, on March 19, 1917, in California, of their late associate, Brig. Gen. Cyrus Swan Roberts, U. S. Army, (Retired,) No. 711 on the roll.
DE WITT CLINTON FALLS, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

ROBINSON.—William Joseph, on March 19 at his late residence, 40 Gramercy Park, in his 71st year; son of the late Dr. Thomas Oliver Robinson and Maria Forbes of New York. Funeral March 21 at 9 A. M.

ROY.—In Wappingers Falls, N. Y., March 18, 1917, William K. Roy, aged 63 years. Funeral services Thursday afternoon, March 22, at 2:30 o'clock from Zion P. E. Church, Wappingers Falls. Interment in the Wappingers Falls Cemetery.

RYDER.—On March 20, 1917, Edgar Mitchell Ryder. Funeral service at 153 East 44th St. on Wednesday at 1 P. M.

SCHAEFER.—On Monday, March 19, 1917, after a long illness, Irene, (nee Lyon,) beloved wife of Andrew M. Schaefer, in her 45th year. She is survived by her husband, Andrew M. Schaefer; two sons, Harry A. and Carl J., and one brother, Frank Lyon. Funeral from her late residence, 1,230 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 22, at 9 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam, near Ralph Av., Brooklyn, at 9:30, where solemn requiem mass will be celebrated.

SHATTUCK.—At Boston, Mass., March 19, William D. Shattuck of Spofford, N. H. Funeral services at 133 Glenway St., Dorchester, Mass., Wednesday, March 21, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Spofford, N. H.

SHIPMAN.—At Edgewater Park, N. J., Tuesday, March 20, Paul R. Shipman, beloved husband of Alice D. Shipman.

SMITH.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, March 18, 1917, Mary Lewin Thomas, widow of Alexander Smith, and daughter of the late William G. and Mary Lewin Wetherd Thomas of Baltimore, Md. Funeral services at her late residence, 355 Palisade Av., Yonkers, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

SOLOMON.—Suddenly, March 19, Rachel Solomon, in her 67th year, widow of the late Joseph A. Solomon, dearly beloved mother of Benjamin M., Nettie Lyons, Gertrude Bernstein, and George L. Solomon. Funeral from her late residence, 771 West End Av., Wednesday, March 21, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

STIEBEL.—On Monday, March 19, 1917, Frances Stiebel, beloved wife of the late Isaac Stiebel. Service at her late residence, 405 West End Av., Wednesday morning, March 21, 9:30 o'clock.

THORMANN.—Monday, March 19, 1917, Louis George Henry, beloved son of Louis and Dora H. Thormann, in his 6th year. Services at his late residence, 415 61st St., Brooklyn, Thursday, March 22, 8 P. M. Interment Flower Hill Cemetery, N. J., Friday, private.

TITUS.—On Sunday, March 18, 1917, Mary Gabriella, daughter of the late Samuel and Sarah Adelaide Titus. Funeral services at the Chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, on Wednesday, March 21, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

VAN EPPS.—Mrs. Robert Taylor Bell Ingersoll, suddenly of pneumonia, in her 67th year, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Joel F. Freeman, 410 Park Av., on Tuesday, March 20. Funeral service in Rockport, N. Y., at the convenience of the family.

WALLACE.—The interment of the late Judge William James Wallace will take place at Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse, on Tuesday, May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment will be private, with floral tributes omitted.

WEISS.—On March 20, Hanni Weiss, beloved wife of Leopold Weiss and mother of Moritz, Samuel, Harry Weiss, Pauline Stiverman, and Bertha Ertecek. Mourners at 900 East 179th St.

WOLF.—On March 20, 1917, Mary, beloved wife of Herman and mother of Emanuel H., Fannie Prowler, and Gertrude W. Smith. Funeral on Thursday, March 22, 1:30 P. M., from her late residence, 450 West 149th St. Please omit flowers.

Died.

Long Island

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Continue Advance—Strength of the Underlying Situation.

Those who, before the movement of the last few days began, had not expected the market to rise because of its favorable internal condition, and because of the strong economic position of the country at large, are finding it difficult to explain the very decided strength of the last couple of days. There is more or less conflict in the interpretation of the business and market significance, of the momentous news which has lately come to hand. The predominant interpretation is favorable, but not unnatural to expect its market effect to be offset by opposing views and by the admitted uncertainties of the international outlook. The reason why that has not been the case and why, on the other hand, the market has shown increasing strength and a very decided broadening of activity is that the business situation at large and the market's own position were so decidedly favorable as to call for only a slight addition to the favorable factors to bring about what has actually happened in the last few days.

The favorable factors are very definite and forceful; the unfavorable ones for the most part are vague and uncertain. The positive good to be derived from the settlement of the railroad controversy so far as the present situation is concerned far outweighs the disadvantages which may grow out of the manner of the settlement. Likewise the plain implication of the developments in Russia, of the retreat of the Germans on the Western front and of the purpose of this country to defend energetically its rights at sea outweighs the possible adverse economic effects of our being forced into the struggle. Or from another point of view, if peace is happily to be brought about much earlier than had lately been expected the advantages of that after a very brief period of readjustment would no doubt outweigh the less lasting advantages to be derived from a continuation of war-time trade.

In such a situation it is natural enough that the public should lay the greater stress upon the favorable features of the situation and that traders in the stock market should be reflecting this public point of view. Nor should we underrate the natural effect of the coming of a season which facilitates manufacturing and transportation and which may be expected to cure before long a good share of the congestion which affected the railroads directly and through them all the rest of the country's industrial establishment.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 2½ Last 2½
Low ..... 2½ Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Thirty days	3 @3¼	Thirty days	3½
Sixty days	3 @3¼	Sixty days	3½
Ninety days	3½	Ninety days	3½
Four months	3½@3¾	Four months	4
Five months	3¾@3¾	Five months	4¼
Six months	3¾@3¾	Six months	4¼
One year	4¼@4½	One year	4½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2⅝@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3¼@3¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 4
4 to 6 months ..... 4@4¼
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 4½@4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.76½	$4.75½	—.00 2/32
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	....
France—				
Demand	5.84⅞	5.84⅞	5.84⅞	+ .00⅛
Cables	5.83⅝	5.83⅝	5.83⅝	+ .00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	69.00	69.00	69.00	....
Cables	69.06¼	69.06¼	69.06¼	— .06¼

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.75⅞
5.1825 Paris	5.84½	5.83¾
95.28 Berlin	69.00	69.06¼
20.26 Austria	11.20	11.25
China—		
Hongkong	55.25	55.35
Peking	86.00	86.13½
Shanghai	81.00	81.12½
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.06
40.10 Holland	40.31¼	40.37½
52.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	7.80¼	7.79½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.75	49.87½
51.85 Russia	50.12½	50.25
26.79 Scandinavia—	28.50	28.60
Copenhagen	29.00	29.20
Stockholm	29.55	29.65
Christiania	29.30	29.50
19.295 Spain	21.25	21.40
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.00	44.12½
42.44 Rio	23.62½	23.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.04¼	5.03¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69¾	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $537,382,956; balance, $27,912,185; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $880,639; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $8,169,997.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@50c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.875@95 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 35 15-16d, off ¼d; in New York, 72¾c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 55¾@56¾c.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Money Is Plentiful and Discount Rates Are Quiet.

LONDON, March 20.—Money was plentiful today owing to the continued redemption of Treasury bills. Discount rates were quiet and steady.

The stock market continued to reflect the good war news and maintained all of yesterday's advances as far as British and allied securities were concerned. Home rails, Grand Trunks, and rubber shares advanced further, but Argentine rails declined fractionally on profit taking. American securities advanced sharply with Wall Street, and this necessitated the raising of Treasury bids for requisitioned issues.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 20.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 60 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 31½ centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 20 centimes.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$11,536,506	$146,068,061
Ord. internal revenue	21,184,980	287,858,878
Income tax	3,187,026	39,528,185
Miscellaneous	3,078,317	47,924,281
Total receipts	$38,975,420	$514,867,871
Exs. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	16,893,654	172,890,949
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	18,465,792	187,894,009
Expenditures	49,874,055	659,728,821

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, March 20, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued March 15, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion increased	218,000
Gold increased	140,000
Treasury notes increased	45,228,000
Notes of other banks decreased	1,048,000
Bills discounted increased	826,876,000
Advances increased	789,000
Investments increased	4,065,000
Other securities increased	49,977,000
Notes in circulation increased	894,000
Deposits increased	896,222,000
Other liabilities increased	29,968,000

Total gold holdings, 2,684,117,000 marks.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1917.

Day's sales	1917. 1,327,413	1916. 621,165	1915. 619,156
Year to date	41,242,668	39,217,674	13,708,689

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
17⅛	17⅜	800	Advance Rumely	17	17½	16⅝	17½	+ ⅛
53	54	200	Advance Rumely pf	53	53½	53	53½	+ ½
09	10	200	Ajax Rubber	09	09	09	09	+ ½
8	8⅜	700	Alaska Gold Mines	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	600	Alaska Juneau	7	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
20¼	20½	8,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
86	87	1,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	86	86	86	86	+ ⅛
91	92	1,700	Am. Agri. Chem. x d	92	92⅜	91½	92	+ ⅛
42¾	43¼	100	Am. Banknote	43	43	43	43	-1
93⅝	93¾	6,000	Am. Beet Sugar	98	94¼	92¼	93⅝	+ ⅞
47⅝	48	7,000	Am. Can	47½	48⅛	47½	48	+ 1⅛
106½	108	100	Am. Can pf	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
69	69¼	3,000	Am. Car & Fdry	68⅛	69½	68¼	68⅝	+ 1⅛
44	44½	300	Am. Cotton Oil	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
99	100	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
15	15½	3,100	Am. H. & Leath.	15¼	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
70⅜	71	3,600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	70½	71¼	69⅝	70⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	28	500	Am. Ice Securities	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅜	3,500	Am. Linseed	21¼	21⅝	20	20	-1
54	54¾	1,400	Am. Linseed pf	54¼	54⅞	54	54	+ ⅛
73½	74	7,100	Am. Locomotive	74	74⅞	73½	73½	+ 1⅛
104	107	100	Am. Locomotive pf	106	106	106	106	+ ½
51¼	52¼	400	Am. Loomoive pf	51⅜	52	51⅜	52	+ ½
106½	106¾	20,300	Am. Malt pf. cfs. of d	107⅝	108⅜	107⅛	108⅛	+ ⅛
100	100¼	1,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝	+ ⅛
64	64½	1,000	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	64	64⅝	63½	64½	+ 1
112⅞	113	4,600	Am. Steel Fdries	112	113⅝	112	112½	+ 1
119	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref	119	119	119	119	+ 1
127½	127½	400	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	127½	127½	127½	127½	+ 1
214	217	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	216	216	216	216	+ 1
106¾	108	100	Am. Tobacco	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¼	+ ⅛
50	50½	1,900	Am. Tob. pf. new	50⅜	50⅞	50	50	+ ⅛
51	51½	600	Am. Woolen	51	51⅝	51	51½	+ ⅜
37¼	37⅝	1,400	Am. Writing P. pf	37½	37⅝	37½	37½	+ ⅛
68¼	69¼	600	Am. Zinc L. & S	68⅛	68⅞	68⅛	68⅞	+ ⅛
85¼	86⅛	30,600	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	85⅝	86⅛	85⅝	86⅛	+ ⅛
104¼	104⅝	2,700	Anaconda Copper	104	104⅝	104	104⅝	+ ⅛
99	99½	400	Atch., Top. & S. F	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
15	16	1,700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	15	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
112¼	112⅝	9,500	At., Birm. & At	110⅝	113½	110¼	112½	+ 2⅜
61⅜	62¼	300	At. Gulf & West I	62	62½	62	62½	+ ⅛
56¼	56⅝	13,200	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	62	62½	62	62½	+ ⅛
101	102	600	Baldwin Loco	56	57⅝	56	56½	+ 1⅜
79	79½	3,800	Baldwin Loco. pf	102	102	100¼	100¼	- ⅛
73⅛	73½	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	80	80¼	79½	79½	+ ⅛
111	111½	300	Baltimore & O. pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ 1
		2,700	Barrett Co.	111	111	110⅝	111	+ 1½
114	115	100	Barrett Co. rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
		1,300	Barrett Co. pf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
145½	146¼	5,000	Do. rights	114⅜	114⅝	114⅛	114⅛	+ ⅛
139¼	139½	40,700	Bethlehem Steel	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
10	10⅜	100	Beth. S. class B cfs.	138	138	138	138	+ 1½
116¼	118	600	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S.	130½	130¾	130	130½	+ 1½
47¼	47⅝	400	Burns Brothers	10½	10½	10½	10½	+10½
		2,800	Butte & Superior	117½	118	117½	117½	+ ⅛
25	25⅛	1,900	California Petrol	47	48	47	47⅝	+ ⅛
56⅛	57	1,100	California Pet. pf	25	25⅛	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
82⅝	83½	500	Calumet & Arizona	56	57⅛	56	56¾	+ 1¼
158½	159⅛	5,400	Canadian Pacific	83	83	83	83	
88	89	50,800	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	158	159½	158	158	+1⅜
95	96		Central Leather Co	88	88	88	88	
114	115	100	Central Leather pf	95½	97	95	95½	+ ⅛
103¾	104½	600	Cerro de Pasco	118¾	119¼	118¾	119	+ ⅛
60¾	60⅞	2,500	Chandler Motor	30¼	30⅝	30	30	+ ⅛
17½	18	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	104	104⅝	104	104⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	12½	900	Chicago & Alton	60¾	61	60¼	60½	+ ⅛
34⅜	35	1,100	Chi. Great Western	17⅜	17⅝	16½	17⅜	+1⅛
85¾	86	3,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	- ⅛
118¾	119¼	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	85½	86	85	86	+2
115⅞	116¼	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	119	119	118½	118½	+ ⅛
38⅛	38½	800	Chi., Rock Island & P.cfs.of d.1st in.pd.	116	116⅛	115⅞	116⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	26	5,100	Chile Copper	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
59⅜	60	6,200	Chino Copper	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
53¾	54	13,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	59⅞	60⅜	59⅝	59⅞	+ ⅛
26¾	26⅞	400	Col. & Southern	27	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
44¼	44½	5,700	Columbia Gas & El	26⅞	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
120	120⅜	400	Consolidated Gas	43	44⅛	43	43	+ ⅛
25½	26⅛	26,500	Corn Products Ref	120	120¼	120	120	+ ⅛
106⅝	107½	900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	24⅛	25⅜	24½	25½	+ ⅛
71½	71⅝	36,500	Crucible Steel	106¾	107⅜	106¾	106¾	- ⅛
111½	112	200	Crucible Steel pf	70½	71⅝	69⅝	71⅛	+2
45	45¼	18,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	111½	111½	111	111	-½
90	90¾	550	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	43⅜	45½	43¼	45	+2
		400	Delaware & Hudson	90	90	90	90	+1
140¼	142½	900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	141¼	141⅝	141⅜	141⅝	+2½
34½	35	42	Detroit Edison	35	35	34	34½	+ ⅛
106		100	Det. Edison rights	134	134	132	132	
22½	22⅝	700	Distillers' Secur	¼	¼	¼	¼	- ⅛
18⅝	18⅞	300	Dome Mines	22⅞	23	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	28⅞	15,000	Erie	18½	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
41⅛	42	2,100	Erie 1st pf	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	33¼	800	Erie 2d pf	41¾	42⅜	41⅝	42	+ ⅛
		100	Federal Min. & S	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
34½	35	500	Gaston, W. & W	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
168½	169¼	6,200	General Electric	35	35⅛	35	35	
121½	122	7,900	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	166½	169¼	166¼	169½	+3⅝
90¼	91	200	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs	122	124¼	121¾	121¾	- ⅛
57¼	57½	3,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
89	89½	2,800	Granby Consol	57	58⅛	57	57⅛	+ ⅛
114½	115	725	Great Northern pf	89	89⅝	89	89	+ ⅛
37⅛	37¼	13,700	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	114⅝	116	114⅝	114⅞	+ ⅛
45	45⅜	700	Greene-Cananea	86	37¼	36	37¼	+1⅛
131	133	1,100	Gulf States Steel	45¼	46	45⅜	46	+ ⅛
105	106⅜	100	Gulf States S. 1st pf	132½	132½	131	132½	+ ⅛
		500	Illinois Central	107	107	107	107	+ 2½
103⅝	104	16,200	Inspiration Copper	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ⅛
62⅜	62⅝	600	Interboro Consol	63½	63½	62⅝	63¼	+ ⅛
12¾	13	800	Interboro Con. pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
65	66	400	Int. Agricultural	66	66	65	66	+1
19	19	300	Int. Agricultural pf	19	19	19	19	
46	46	100	Int. Harvester N. J	46	46	46	46	+4
117½	119¼	900	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	117½	119¼	117½	119¼	+ ⅛
119½	119½	800	Int. Harvest. Corp	119½	119½	119½	119½	+ ⅛
78⅜	81	57,900	Int. Mer. Marine	81	82⅜	78⅛	81	+2⅜
89	89⅜	94,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf	20	31⅝	20	31⅝	+1⅝
88	89	63,900	Int. Nickel	88	89⅝	88	91⅝	+1¼
44	44½	4,900	Int. Paper	44	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅛
44¼	45¼			44	44	44	44	
64	64	100	Jewel Tea	64	64	64	64	+2⅞
23¼	23¼	400	Kansas City South	23½	23¼	23	23½	+ ⅛
61⅝	62⅜	3,300	Kelly Spring Tire	62⅜	62⅝	61¾	62¼	+ ⅛
46½	46⅝	11,300	Kennecott Copper	46½	46⅝	46¼	46⅜	+ ⅛
85¼	86⅛	5,500	Lackawanna Steel	86⅜	86⅝	85⅝	86⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	22	200	Lake Erie & West	21⅞	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
45	45	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	40	40⅜	40	40	- ⅛
23	23¼	1,600	Lee Rubber & Tire	22¼	23½	22¼	23	+ ⅛
70⅜	70⅝	3,100	Lehigh Valley	70⅞	70⅞	69½	69½	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅝	700	Long Island					
127½	127⅞	100	Louis. & Nash	41	41¼	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
55	56	2,000	Maxwell Motors	126	126	126	126	
70¼	71	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	56½	56½	54⅞	55½	- ⅛
34	35	1,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	71⅛	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝	- ⅛
62¼	64¼	25	May Dept. Stores	35	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
95½	95½	19,700	Mexican Petroleum	64	64	64	64	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅝	6,000	Miami Copper	95	97¼	94	95½	+ ⅛
126	126	10	Michigan Central	41½	42	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	23¼	1,150	Minn. & St. L. new	117½	120	117½	117½	+ ⅛
113	115	350	M., St. P. & S. S. M	23	23¼	23	23	+ ⅛
8	8¼	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	113¼	118¼	113¼	118¼	+ ⅛
16¼	16⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	12⅞	150	Missouri Pacific	16½	17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
81	81	600	Mo. Pacific t r	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	30⅝	3,800	Mo. Pacific w i	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
80½	81	500	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	81	81¼	80⅝	80⅝	+ ⅛
55	56	300	Montana Power	55	56	55	55	
102⅜	102⅝	600	Nat. Biscuit Co	102⅜	102⅝	102½	102½	+ ⅛
118⅜	119	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	118⅜	119	118⅜	119	+1
112	112	1,400	Nat. Enam. & St	112	112	112	112	+2
35¼	35¼	500	National Lead	35¼	35¼	34⅞	35	+ ¼
58¾	58¾	200	National Lead pf	58¾	58¾	57⅞	57⅞	
111½	111½	1,300	Nevada Con. Cop	111½	111½	111½	111½	+3½
25	25¼	2,200	N. Y. Air Brake	25	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
150	153⅜	3,700	N. Y. Central	150	153⅜	150	152½	+3¼
98	98	8,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	98	98	97½	97⅝	+ ⅛
46¼	46¾	900	N. Y., Ont. & West	46	46	46	46	+ ⅛
25	25	2,600	Norfolk & Western	25	25	24⅜	24⅜	
131	131¼	200	North American	131	131¼	130¾	130⅝	+ ⅛
69¾	70¼	1,810	Northern Pacific	69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼	+ ⅛
105	106			105	106	105	106	+ 1⅛
112¼	114½	9,900	Ohio Cities Gas	112¼	114½	112¼	114½	+ 2½
51¾	52¼	1,000	Ohio Fuel Supply	51¾	52¼	51¾	51¾	+ ½
5¾	5¾	300	Ontario Mining	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
102	102	200	Owens Bottle Mach	102	102	102	102	+ ½
24½	24½	1,500	Pacific Mail	24½	24½	23¾	23¾	- ⅛
54¼	54⅝	4,250	Penn. R. R	54½	54⅝	54¼	54¼	+ ⅛
96½	97	300	People's Gas, Chi	97½	97⅝	97	97	+ ⅛
10¾	12	200	Peoria & Eastern	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
28½	29	900	Père Marquette w i	29	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
88	89	500	Philadelphia Co	89	89	88	88	- ⅛
48¾	48¾	17,800	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	47¾	49	47¾	48¾	+1½
117	118	300	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	118¼	118¼	117	117	-1
100¼	101	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	100	100	100	100	
80¼	80¾	1,100	Pressed Steel Car	80	80⅜	80	80⅜	- ⅜
52¾	53	1,600	Railway Steel Sp	52½	53	52¾	53	+1
98	100	400	Railway Steel S. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
98	98¼	36,900	Ray Con. Copper	29½	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
85¾	85¾	26,800	Reading	98	99¾	97¾	98	+1⅝
103	103¼	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	84½	85	84½	85	+ ⅝
64¾	65½	3,700	Rep. Inc. & S. pf. x d	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
20½	21	300	Royal Dutch r	66¾	66¾	64¾	65¾	+2⅛
56	57	600	St. Louis & San F	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
15	15½	100	Saxon Motor	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅛
194	198	200	Seaboard Air Line	15½	15½	15½	15½	- ⅛
28¾	29	1,550	Sears, Roeb. & Co	195	195	195	195	
73	73½	12,400	Shattuck-Arizona	29	29½	28¾	29	+ ⅛
96¼	96¼	4,400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	68	74	68	73	+6
29	29¼	10,600	Southern Pacific	96¼	96¼	96	96¼	+ ⅛
59¾	60	900	Southern Railway	29¼	29⅝	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
105¼	105⅞	7,200	Southern Ry. pf	59¾	60	59¾	59¾	+ ⅛
105¼	105⅞	300	Studebaker Co	105	106	104⅝	105⅝	+ ⅛
46	47¼	100	Studebaker Co. pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ⅛
			Stutz Motor	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
16⅜	17	2,800	Tenn. C. & C	17⅛	17½	17	17	- ¼
229½	230¼	1,500	Texas Co	230	232	229¼	229¾	+1¼
16½	16⅝	100	Texas & Pacific	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
41	41	900	Third Avenue	40½	40⅞	40½	40⅝	+1½
57¼	57¾	1,900	Tobacco Products	57½	57½	57	57	- ⅛
7	8	300	T. St. L. & W. t r	8	8⅛	8	8	- ⅛
46¼	46½	4,900	Transue & Wms	46	46⅝	45⅞	46⅛	+ ⅛
117	117	200	Underw. Typew. pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ⅛
97	100	200	Union B. & P. new	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
140¼	140⅝	12,800	Union Pacific	140	141	139¾	140¼	+1¼
46¼	46⅝	8,200	United Alloy Steel	46	46⅞	46	46	+ ⅛
101	101½	1,700	United Cigar Stores	102	102	101	101	-1
75	80	100	United Drug	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¼	- ⅛
52⅜	53¼	400	United Drug 1st pf	53¼

Permanent Monthly Income

of $25

can be had for

$4,750

invested in 50 shares of

Denver Gas & Elec. Light Preferred

One of the largest and most important subsidiaries of Cities Service Company, the well-known public utility organization.

Dividends Earned 9 Times

Monthly Dividends

Ask for Circular T-103

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American Chicle
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Borden's Cond. Milk
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New Jersey Zinc
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1857

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Letter on

Comparative Pipe Line Statements for February

Annual Statements:

Solar Refining Co.
Illinois Pipe Line Co.

Sent on request

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1917 Dividend Calendar

Sent on request

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We want offerings of
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Yielding 3.85% to 5.25%

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SHORT TERM NOTES

3 to 18 Months Maturities

TO YIELD 5 TO 5½ %

Bankers Commercial Corporation
(Sub. under N. Y. State Banking Law)
Bankers Trust Co. Bldg. New York

$120,000,000 PLEDGED BY FRANCE FOR LOAN

J. P. Morgan & Co. Makes Public List of American Securities Deposited.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TOMORROW

$20,000,000 of Total Consists of U. S. Stocks and Bonds and Canadian Pacific Obligations.

J. P. Morgan & Co., who have been authorized by the French Government to issue in this country $100,000,000 of 5½ per cent. two-year notes of the Republic of France, made public yesterday a list of the American securities that have been deposited as collateral with the Central Trust Company. The French Government has pledged securities having an aggregate value of $120,000,000, of which $20,000,000 consists of American stocks and bonds and obligations of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The remainder is composed of bonds of neutral countries, Canadian provinces, the State of Berne, Switzerland; the City of Stockholm, bonds and shares of Spanish railway companies, and of the Suez Canal Company.

Subscription books to the loan will be opened tomorrow, the price to the public being 99 and interest, yielding investors slightly over 6 per cent. The two-year notes are convertible into twenty-year 5½ per cent. obligations of the French Government.

"The notes," says a statement given out yesterday by the Morgan firm, "embody a clause permitting the holder, at his option, to collect both the principal and the interest in francs, at a rate of exchange of 5.75 francs, which, should normal conditions of trade and exchange be measurably restored within the life of the notes, would yield a substantial further advantage to the investor.

"This country's volume of trade with France is far in excess of any figures ever reached prior to the war, our exports in the calendar year 1916, according to official reports, having aggregated over $860,000,000, as contrasted with $500,000,000 in the calendar year 1915, and $159,000,000 in the year ended June 30, 1914, the last normal year. The extraordinary increase of exports has had its effect on the market for French exchange, and the value of the franc, as measured in dollars, is considerably below its normal level. Should French exchange return to normal, which is 5.18⅞ francs to the dollar, the value of the new notes at maturity would work out at a substantial premium, assuming the holder exercised his right to claim payment in Paris in francs. Under normal trade conditions the market for French exchange stays close to the foregoing figure, the range from Jan. 1, 1910, to June 30, 1914, having been between 5.15⅝-1-16 and 5.21¼-1-16. A return to these figures will obviously be dependent upon a great many factors which cannot be foreseen, but any advance above the figure of 5.75 francs should inure to the benefit of the holders of these notes, without involving any increased interest cost to the French Government."

Following is the list of American collateral that has been deposited as security for the loan:

Railroad Stocks.

Atchison common and preferred.
Baltimore & Ohio common and preferred.
Canadian Pacific Railway.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul common and preferred.
Chicago & Northwestern.
Delaware & Hudson Co.
Great Northern preferred.
Illinois Central.
Lehigh Valley Railroad.
Louisville & Nashville common.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie preferred.
New York Central Railroad.
Norfolk & Western common and adjustment preferred.
Northern Pacific Railway.
Pennsylvania Railroad.
Reading.
Southern Pacific stock and certificates of interest.
Union Pacific common and preferred.

Railroad Bonds.

Atchison 4s, 1955; Transcontinental Shore Line first 4s, 1968; 4s, 1960; general 4s, 1995, and adjustment 4s, 1995.
Atlantic Coast Line 4s, 1952.
Atlantic & Danville 4s, 1948, (So. Ry. Co.)
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s, 1925; Southwestern Division 3½s, 1925; 4½s, 1933, and first 4s, 1948.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit first refunding 4s, 2002.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh 5s, 1937, and 4½s, 1957.
Canadian Pacific 6 per cent. notes, 1924.
Central New England first mortgage 4s, 1961, (N. Y., N. H. & H.)
Central Railroad of N. J. 5s, 1987.
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, 1930; 5s, 1939; R. & A. Division 4s, 1989, and 4½s, 1992.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Illinois Division 3½s, 1949, and general 4s, 1958.
Chicago Great Western 50-year 4s, 1959.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, C. & P. W. Division 5s, 1921; convertible 4½s, 1932, and general 4s, 1989.
Chicago & Northwestern extension (1886) 4s, 1926.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 4s, 1988.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Cleveland 50-year general mortgage 4s, 1939.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis 4s, 1930; 4s, 1990; 4s, 1993, and White Water Valley Division 4s, 1940.
Colorado & Southern first refunding 4½s, 1935.
Delaware & Hudson Co. 5s, 1935.
Erie prior lien 4s, 1996, and general lien 4s, 1996.
Hocking Valley first consolidated 4½s, 1999.
Illinois Central 4s, 1953.
Interborough Rapid Transit first refunding 5s, 1966.
Kansas City Terminal first 4s, 1960.
Lehigh Valley first guaranteed 4½s, 1940, and general consolidated 4s, 2003.
Lehigh Valley Terminal 1st 5s, 1941.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 25-year 4s, 1928, (N. Y. C.,) and 4s, 1931.
Louisville & Nashville first 4s, 1940, and So. Joint Monon collateral 4s, 1952.
Manhattan Railway Co. consolidated mortgage 4s, 1990.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 4s, 1990.
New York & Hudson River 4s, 1934; 3½s, 1997, and registered 3½s, 1997.
New York Central 20-year convertible 6s, 1935, and 4s, 1998.
New York, New Haven & Hartford debenture 4s, 1956.
New York, Ontario & Western refunding 4s, 1992.
Norfolk & Western general mortgage 6s, 1931, and first 4s, 1996.
Northern Pacific-Great Northern collateral 4s, 1921.
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, 1997, and general lien and land grant 3s, 2047.
Oregon Short Line refunding 4s, 1929.
Pennsylvania Company 4½s, 1921.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis 4½s, 1940, and 4½s, 1942.
Southern Pacific Company 4s, 1929, and 20-year convertible 6s, 1934.
Southern Pacific first refunding 4s, 1955.
Southern Railway development and general mortgage 4s, Series A, 1956, and first consolidated 5s, 1994.
Terminal Railroad Association (St. Louis) first 5s, 1944, and 4s, 1953.
Union Pacific convertible 4s, 1927; first 4s, R. R. & L. G., 1947, and first and refunding 4s, 2008.
West Shore guaranteed first 4s, 2361, (New York Central.)

Miscellaneous Stocks.

American Can preferred.
American Smelting and Refining preferred.
American Smelters Securities preferred A.
American Telephone and Telegraph and French bearer certificates.
Butte and Superior Copper.
Chino Copper, French bearer certificates.
General Electric.
International Harvester of New Jersey.
International Harvester Corporation pf.
Miami Copper.
Ray Consolidated Copper.
United States Rubber first preferred.
United States Steel preferred.
Utah Copper.

Miscellaneous Bonds.

City of New York revenue bonds, 1914, 6 per cent, due 1917; corporate stock 4 per cent., Nov. 1, 1956, registered; 4½ per cent., 1957; 4½ per cent., 1960; 4¼ per cent., 1962, and 4½ per cent., 1963.
American Smelters Securities convertible debenture 6 per cent., 1926.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company 4s, 1929.
Armour & Co. real estate first 4½s, 1939.
American Telephone and Telegraph 4½s, 1933.
General Electric Company debenture 3½s, 1942, and 5s, 1952.
Indiana Steel first mortgage 5s, 1952.
Reading Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company general 4s, 1997.
United States Steel 5s, 1963.

The pledge agreement provides that a margin of 20 per cent. shall always be maintained, and permits of the sale of any part of the collateral with the understanding that the proceeds of such sales shall be used for the purchase of the notes. Collateral may be substituted from time to time, but the amount of American must not be reduced.

CHANGE RESERVE DISCOUNTS

Federal Board Standardizes the Rate for All Member Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Federal Reserve Board announced today a decision to bring all the Federal Reserve Banks into a general classification of discount rates. Since the organization of the reserve system, each bank has adjusted its discount arrangements in its own way and submitted them to the Reserve Board for its approval.

From time to time the board has made changes in discount rates, adapted to the conditions of business and the demands for money to move crops or various exports, or to meet the exigencies of seasonal buying of stocks of goods. It has now prepared and adopted a general classification of discounts. Previously the "spread" or range within which bankers' acceptances were to be taken, was from a 2 per cent. minimum to a 4 per cent. maximum. It has now been altered to run from 2½ to 4 per cent. As the prevailing rate is now around 3 per cent., the change cannot be regarded as an increase of the discount rate.

The classification adopted by the board is as follows:

1. Paper maturing within fifteen days, including collateral notes.
2. Paper maturing within sixteen to sixty days.
3. Paper maturing within sixteen to ninety days.
4. Trade acceptances maturing within sixty days.
5. Trade acceptances maturing within ninety days.
6. Bankers' acceptances maturing within ninety days.
7. Commodity paper maturing within ninety days.
8. Agricultural paper maturing within ninety to one hundred and eighty days.

The board has approved this schedule with accompanying rates of discount for nearly all the banks. At the next meetings to be held the Directors of the various banks that have not already acted on the new plan are expected to revise their discount schedule to conform with that announced by the Reserve Board. The main purpose of the changes is to eliminate some cumbrous and unnecessary classifications and cut out overlapping schedules of periods and rates.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1917.	Increase.
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—		
2d week March	$321,565	$43,952
Jan. 1-March 14	3,544,673	460,242
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—		
2d week March	507,100	90,400
Jan. 1-March 14	4,856,563	615,207
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—		
2d week March	230,622	*16,830
Jan. 1-March 15	1,571,826	*253,062
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—		
2d week March	308,000	51,000
TEXAS & PACIFIC—		
2d week March	395,135	31,676
Jan. 1-March 14	4,179,037	411,850
WESTERN MARYLAND—		
2d week March	230,417	28,793
Jan. 1-March 14	2,427,834	330,762

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—		
Gross 1st week March	201,244	10,118
Gross from Jan. 1	1,906,560	93,065

ARIZONA POWER CO.—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Dec. gross	$36,264	19,458	16,806
Net after tax.	24,245	14,542	9,702
Sur. after chgs	11,197	4,298	6,898
12 mos. gross	309,801	233,477	76,324
Net after tax.	203,800	158,190	45,609
Sur. after chgs	62,507	35,389	27,118

MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY & LIGHT CO., a subsidiary of the North American Co., for the year ended Dec. 31—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross revenue	6,961,151	5,971,715	989,436
Op. expenses	4,981,323	4,164,881	766,442
Net rev. aft. taxes	2,029,827	1,806,834	222,993
Gross income	2,107,000	1,836,155	270,845
Net after chgs	1,347,607	1,042,585	305,022
Sur. aft. com. dividend	18,732	9,522	9,522

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT—	1917.	1916.	Increase.
February gross	2,205,349	2,036,166	169,483
Net after tax.	981,091	855,423	45,668
Surp. aft. chgs	117,413	68,685	48,728
8 mos. gross	18,490,282	16,607,056	1,883,224
Net after tax.	8,126,789	7,295,843	830,946
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,612,073	766,534	845,539

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earnings	17,127,134	15,539,281	1,586,105
Net after tax.	8,309,422	7,585,602	722,071
Surp. aft. chgs. and div.	1,073,225	1,322,792	*249,167

Income account of same company for the yea follows:

Gross income	1,712,927	1,618,467	94,459
Net	1,064,199	1,575,441	88,758
Other income	311,857	.....	311,857
Total income	1,976,057	1,575,441	400,615
Interest chgs.	789,762	833,064	*43,301
Surplus	1,186,294	742,377	443,917
Preferred divs.	549,864	471,398	78,566
Amortisation	55,000	.....	55,000
Balance	581,330	270,979	310,350

*Decrease.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER—	1917.	1916.	Increase.
February gross	478,490	457,563	20,490
Net	255,786	240,248	15,538
Total income	263,006	246,943	16,063
Surp. aft. chgs.	106,917	97,941	8,976
8 mos. gross	3,981,852	3,732,310	249,642
Net	2,053,176	1,988,901	64,275
Total income	2,117,675	2,053,646	64,029
Surp. aft. chgs.	911,761	899,990	11,771

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY January report as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission—			
Total op. rev.	5,555,907	4,572,979	982,928
Total op exp.	3,694,827	2,988,900	705,887
Op. income	1,676,299	1,446,575	229,724

Miscellaneous.

E. W. BLISS & CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—	1916.	1915.
Net earnings	$10,565,321	$5,332,101
Preferred dividends	100,001	100,000
Balance for common	10,465,321	5,432,101
Comunon dividends	4,093,750	250,000
Surplus after divs.	6,371,571	5,182,101
Prev. on bonds retired.	174,880	.....
Surplus for year	6,296,691	5,182,101
Previous surplus	7,425,148	2,243,047
Total surplus	13,721,839	7,425,148

MAY DEPARTMENT STORES CO. for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31—	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net profit	$3,422,362	$2,161,101	$1,902,889
Other income	22,096	25,964	22,215
Total	3,445,058	2,187,065	1,925,104
Exp., tax., &c.	209,212	153,819	168,559
Depreciation	190,506	176,341	201,085
Interest	12,088	120,362	150,124
Balance	3,032,351	1,730,542	1,405,336
Pref. divs.	512,531	534,187	544,320
Balance	2,519,820	1,196,355	861,016
Com. divs.	462,300	412,500	750,000
Surplus	2,107,320	783,855	111,016

ISLE ROYALE COPPER CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Copper sold	3,209,537	1,715,251	1,494,286
Silver sold	53,066	39,973	14,118
Total	3,262,624	1,754,224	1,508,400
Op. exp., &c.	1,865,999	1,255,947	610,022
Net profit	1,396,655	498,277	898,378
Deprec., &c.	857,819	.....	857,819
Dividends	750,000	.....	750,000
Deficit	211,164	*498,277	709,441

*Surplus.

OTIS ELEVATOR CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net earnings	*1,036,589	735,669	$76,425
Pension fund	50,000	.....	25,000
Pf. divs.	390,000	390,000	390,000
Balance	596,589	345,669	461,425
Com. div. res.	318,575	318,575	318,765
Reserves	†250,000	.....	120,000
Surplus	28,014	27,094	22,660

*Net after deducting depreciation, interest, operating expenses, &c. †For depreciation and contingencies.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio.	1917-'26	4 @4½	4.40	4.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.25
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	5.75	5.25
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.62	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.60	4.40
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'26	4½	4.30	4.20
Ch., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.45	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.70	4.40
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	5.50	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.38	4.20
Erie Railroad	1917-'26	4½@5	4.65	4.40
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.00	4.50
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.38	4.20
Louisville & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.85	4.15
Michigan Central	1917-'80	5	4.55	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'28	4½@6	4.55	4.35
Norfolk & West	1917-'24	4½	4.30	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	4.70	4.40
Penn. Gen. Freight	1917-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.00
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Seab'd Air Line	1917-'26	5	4.75	4.50
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.40	4.25
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@6	4.65	4.40

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Tin, spot	55.00	57.00	54.00	55.00
Lead	....	10.00	....	9.75
Spelter	11.50	.....	11.50	.....
Antimony	33.00	34.00	30.00	32.00
Quicksilver	$115 00	$120.00	$115.00	.....
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	35.00	36.50	35.00	36.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 36½@37c, carload lots, first quarter; 34@35¼c, second quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	136	0	0	136	0	0
Copper, futures	135	10	0	135	10	0
Tin, spot	208	15	0	198	15	0
Tin, futures	208	10	0	208	10	0
Spelter	47	0	0	47	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

COTTON MORE ACTIVE

Advance of More Than $1.50 a Bale Over Monday's Close—Market Well Supported.

The cotton market showed renewed strength yesterday, with active months selling more than $1.50 a bale above Monday's closing prices. Reactions followed under heavy realizing, but the closing tone was steady at a net advance of 10 to 17 points. March contracts touched 19 cents, and May sold as high as 18.82 cents, the former closing at 18.90 cents, and the latter at 18.61 cents.

The failure of the news to suggest any basis for Monday's rumor of a revolution in Germany seemed to be chiefly responsible for some scattering liquidation in the early trading, but offerings were very well absorbed, while the advance reflected growing anxiety as to the new crop start.

The census report showing a total ginning of 11,336,944 bales, counting round as half bales, equivalent to 11,443,838 bales of 500 pounds each, was too near the December estimates of 11,511,000 bales to create any aggressive sentiment. If anything, however, it was a bullish influence, while buying of new crop positions was partly on the forecast for unsettled weather east of the river where crop preparations have already been much delayed. Wall Street buying was the factor on the advance which carried May contracts up from 18.35 to 18.82 cents and October from 17.88 to 18.30 cents. There was also a broadening commission house demand, while it looked as though recent trade buyers were liquidating part of their contracts. On the afternoon reaction of 25 or 30 points, trade interests turned buyers again, causing the closing rally of several points.

Following were yesterday's quotations:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	19.00	18.68	18.90@18.97	18.73
April	....	....	18.75 bid	18.60
May	18.82	18.35	18.81@18.82	18.47
June	....	....	18.56 bid	18.43
July	18.71	18.27	18.50@18.51	18.39
August	....	....	18.42 bid	18.32
September	....	....	18.20 bid	18.04
October	18.30	17.87	18.09@18.10	17.95
November	....	....	18.11 bid	17.95
December	18.34	17.96	18.19@18.20	18.02
January	18.35	18.07	18.21 bid	18.06

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 60 points higher at 19.05 for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 18.75c; New Orleans, 18.19c; Savannah, 18¾c; Augusta, 19c; Memphis, 18.50c; Houston, 18.65c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton as quiet; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 5,000. Imports, 5,000; American, 3,000; mid.-upland, 12.49d. Futures opened steady, 15 to 16 points higher. Closed quiet at a net advance of 11 to 14 points. March-April, 11.83; May-June, 11.82; July-August, 11.85; October-November, 11.17; January-February, 11.02.

Manchester: Yarns quiet; cloths in more demand.

Yesterday's port receipts totaled 23,784 bales, compared with 22,067 last year. Stocks total 1,234,295. Exports for the day were 17,461 bales, making 4,238,566 so far this season.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The annual meeting of the Aetna Explosives Company was adjourned to April 5 without action being taken on the election of Directors. The postponement is to afford the Stockholders' Protective Committee more time in which to investigate the affairs of the company.

The Bondholders' Committee of the Eastern Steamship Corporation desires to purchase $700,000 par of the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of Eastern Steamship Company to satisfy sinking fund requirements. Offers for sale of bonds will be received until March 29.

Thomas Danny, Adrian Iselin, Jr., and Henry R. McHarg have formed a committee to protect the interests of the holders of the first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1917, of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company. Holders of these bonds are requested to deposit their bonds with the Farmers Loan and Trust Company.

Holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for preferred stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company have been notified to present their certificates at the agency of the voting trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the company. J. P. Morgan & Co., as agents for the voting trustees, will be prepared, on and after April 14, 1917, to distribute the dividend of 3 per cent. to holders of preferred stock issued in exchange for stock trust certificates who file mailing instructions with them.

Directors of the National Fuel Gas Company have adopted a resolution to increase the capital stock of the company from $16,000,000 to $32,000,000. Stockholders of the company will vote on this proposal at the annual meeting to be held on April 26 next.

At the annual meeting of the Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company Joel S. Coffin was elected a Director.

The investment firm of Sparrow, Troth & Co. has been formed, with offices at 50 Broad Street, consisting of W. H. Sparrow, formerly with L. Doherty & Co.; W. P. Troth, formerly of Williams, Troth & Coleman, and Rowland S. Mott, who lately was of Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co.

Frank H. Kemp has become associated with Charles H. Jones & Co. in their railroad and industrial bond department.

The Perfektone Corporation was incorporated in Maryland yesterday with an authorized capital of $2,000,000. The incorporators were Alva Jones, President; Joseph E. Miller, Vice President; William J. Donaldson, Treasurer, and John S. Lattin, Secretary. The company will manufacture phonographs and phonograph records, with an office in the Witherspoon Building in this city.

Fanning, Buck & Co. announced yesterday that a bond department had been installed under the management of Eugene Oppenheim.

H. F. Sinclair, President of the Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation, announced yesterday that stockholders of the corporation would have preferential rights to subscribe to stock of the Sinclair Gulf Corporation.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.			
Alpha	.04	Hale & Norcross	.04
Alta	.03	Jacket	.04
Andes	.12	Kentucky	.03
Best & Belcher	.04	Mexican	.04
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.10
Caledonia	.14	Overman	.04
Challenge Con.	.06	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.05	Savage	.05
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Virginia	.09	Union Con.	.34
Exchequer	.04	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.50

TONOPAH.			
Jim Butler	.70	Goldfield Merger	.06
McNamara	.03	Great Bend	.06
Midway	.15	Jumbo Exten.	.40
Mizpah	.13	Kewanas	.17
Monarch Pitts.	.14	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.23	Spearhead	.07
North Star	.15	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.27	Big Four	.12
Tonopah Exten.	3.10	Gold Wedge	.06
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Manhattan Cons.	.17
West End	.69	Morning Glory	.28
West Tonopah	.20	Union Amalg.	.17
GOLDFIELD.		White Caps	2.06
Atlanta	.18	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Booth	.10	Big Jim	1.12½
El Paso	.03	Blue Bird	.01
Florence	.20	Packard	.50
Fraction	.03	Rochester	.55
Goldfield Con.	.58	Round Mountain	.45

COLORADO SPRINGS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6	6½	Gold Sov.	4	5
Dr. P'pot.	7½	9	Granite	50	58
Elkton	10	12	Isabella	19½	22
El Paso	....	80	McKinney	25	30
Fanny R.	5	7	Portland	170	180
Golden C.	235	237	Vindicator	80	88
Gold Dol.	1	2¼	U. Gold M.	16¾	17½

BOSTON CURB.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Iron Cap.	15½	16
Am. Oil	.28	.30	Iron C. pf.	10½	13
Begole	.75	1	Jerome V.	1½	2¼
Bay St. G.	.09	.10	La Rose	.50	.58
Bingham	10¼	11	Majestic	.60	.65
Boston Ely	.58	.60	Mex. Met.	.19	.20
Bos. & M.	.66	.70	Mojave T.	.56	.60
Bos. & A.	1⅞	2¼	Nevada D.	2½	2⅝
Bohemia	1⅛	1⅜	N. L. & Z.	.52	.55
Butte & L.	.22	.24	New Baltic	1½	2
Butte & D.	1	1⅛	N. Cornelia	17⅞	18¼
Cal. Carb.	2½	3	New U. B.	.50	.75
Calaveras	4	5	Nixon	.67	.70
Cham. Cop.	.09	.10	Oneco	.60	.65
Chief Con.	2⅜	2½	Onondaga	.60	.75
Cons. Ariz.	2¼	2⅜	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1⅜
Cons. Cop.	4	4½	Pioneer C.	2¼	2⅜
Cortez	.20	.35	Ray Hero.	4	4½
Crown Res.	.33	.37	Rilla	.05	.07
Eagle & B.	2¼	2⅜	S.W. Miami, part paid	2½	2⅝
Earl-Eagle	.38	.40	S.W. Miami, full paid	2½	3
Fortuna	.18	.20	Trunk	2¼	2¾
Gold Lake	.06	.07	U. V. Ext.	38½	39¼
Homs Oil	1⅜	1⅝	Yukon G.	1⅝	2¼
Houghton	1¾	1⅞			
Humboldt	1	2½			
Iron Blos.	1¼	1⅝			

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25 Singer Manufacturing Co.

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

We Can Use

100 Hendee Man'f'g Pfd.
100 General Development
50 Goodyear Tire&Rubber
20 U. S. Finishing
25 Laconia Car

We Offer For Sale

500 Mich. Lime & Ch. Pfd.
100 Otto Eisenlohr & Bro.
100 Middlewest Utilities
25 Eastern Steel
50 Detroit Edison

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building. Phone 5354 Rector

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AMERICAN SURETY
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BOSTON-VIRGINIA TRANS.

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TRACTION SPECIALISTS

Engineering—Construction—Operation

68 William Street, New York

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272-Page Booklet. Revised Monthly

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations was reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
1,200	Am. Water Works & El.	13¾	13	13¼	13½
150	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf..	88	85	85	86
550	Am. W. W. & E. partic..	36¾	34½	35	36
285	Cities Service	294	289	290	293

BONDS.

$10,000	Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s.	81½	81½	80½	82½

Closing quotations for Issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	28	28
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	82	84
American Cities.....	5	15
American Cities pf.....	32	33½
American Gas	118	120
Am. Gas & Electric....	138	140
Am. Gas & Elec. pf....	50	51
Am. Light & Traction.	357	358
Am. Light & Trac. pf..	112	112½
Am. Power & Light....	84	85
Am. Power & Light pf.	91	92
Am. Public Utilities...	36	39
Am. Pub. Utilities pf..	71	73
Appalachian Power....	6½	7½
Appalachian Power pf.	37	41
Carolina Power & Light	38	42
Carolina Pow. & Lt.pf.	98	102
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	70	75
Central States Electric.	14	16
Central States Elec. pf.	74	76
Cities Service pf.....	89	89½
Colorado Power	30½	32
Colorado Power pf.....	99	101
Commonwealth P. & L.	57	59
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	80	82
Columbus Electric pf..	80	85
Connecticut Power pf..	94	96
Consumers' Power pf..	97	99
Dayton Power & L. pf.	94	97
Duluth Edison pf.....	80	85
Eastern Texas Electric.	60	65
Eastern Texas El. pf...	85	90
Electric B. & S. pf....	100	102
Electric Properties	58	62
El Paso Electric.....	113	113
El Paso Electric pf...	100	..
Empire Properties	58	62
Empire D. Electric.....	88	92
Empire Gas & Fuel....	99¼	100
Federal Light & Trac..	14	16
Fed'l L. & T. pf.....	50	52½
Galveston-Hous. Elec..	34¾	..
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf..	76	81
Gas & Elec. Securities.	300	325
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	96
Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction..	49	51
Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19...	98½	99½
Appa. Power 5s, 1932..	82	84
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s..	90	93½
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s....	97	100
Central Ill. Light 5s...	96¾	98
Cape Breton Eli. Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100½	101¼
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27.	89½	90¼
Col. G. & E. deb 5s, '27.	80	83
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944.....	98	101
Conn. Power 1st 5s....	95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942.....	94	99
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100¼	101½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99½	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42.	91	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	99	100
East. Ohio 1st 5s.....	100	102
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18.	100	100½
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	92	95
El Paso Electric 5s....	96	99
Empire Gas & F. 6s....	99	100
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s....	87½	90
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s....	90	93
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	91	93
Gt. Lakes P. 6s, '19-'35.	99	101
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	87	89
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	97	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98	..
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s,'42	99	102
Ken. Pub. Ser. 5s, '41.	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36..	90	95
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s,'41	92	98½
Mich. Light 5s, 1940...	97½	99

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Adventure ..	3½	3½	3½
105	Ahmeek	102½	102	102½
130	Alaska Gold.	8¾	8¾	8¾
25	Allouez	68	68	68
1,155	Am. Zinc....	37¾	37	37
25	Do pf.....	69½	69½	69½
435	Ariz. Com'l..	14	13¾	13¾
294	Cal. & Ariz..	83	82½	83
12	C. & Hecla.	565	565	565
25	Centennial ..	21¼	21¼	21¼
225	Chino	60	60	60
375	Cop. Range..	66	65½	65½
440	Davis-Daly ..	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
5	Daly-West ..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
700	East Butte..	15	14¾	15
25	Franklin	8¼	8¼	8¼
150	Hancock	18	17½	18
840	Island Creek	68	67½	67½
125	Isle Royale..	34	34	34
50	Keweenaw ..	4½	4½	4½
125	Keweenaw ..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Lake	14¼	14¼	14¼
5	La Salle	46	46	46
100	Mass Con...	14¼	14¼	14¼
300	Michigan	4¼	4	4¼
70	Mohawk	89	88	89
20	Boston & A.	172	172	172
230	Boston El...	75	74	74½
11	Boston & L.	125	125	125
138	Boston & M.	44	44	44
20	Do pf.....	60	60	60
9	Me. Central.	99½	99	99½

Railroads.

Miscellaneous.

10	*Am. Ag. C.	93	93	93
205	*Do pf.....	101	100½	100½
20	Am. Sug. pf.	120	119	120
88	Am. Wool. pf	97½	97½	97½
15	Amoskeag ..	97½	97½	97½
295	Art Metals..	11	11	11
2,439	A.-G. & W.I.	113¼	110½	112¾
25	Do pf.....	62	62	62
145	Cuban Cem't	18	17½	18
5	East E. L....	9¼	9¼	9¼
35	Edison	210	210	210
79	Int. Port. C.	18	17	17
29	Do pf.....	33	33	33
10	McElwain pf.	101	101	101
1,637	Mass. Gas....	98¾	96	98¼
9	Do pf.....	80	80	80

Bonds.

$1,000	Am. Agr. C. 5s, 1924....	82	82	82
20,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s.....	82	81¼	82
6,000	A. T. & T. 5s.	101	100¾	101
1,000	C.J. & S.Y.	5s.	101¾	101¾
2,000	C. B. & Q. joint 4s....	98	98	98

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
940	A. W. Gl. M..	55	52⅝	54
25	Caney Riv. G.	48	48	48
250	Crucible St'l.	70½	70½	70½
50	Colum. Gas..	44¼	44	44
200	Cable Con....	10c.	9c.	9c.
1,000	Gold Bar....	40c.	40c.	40c.
550	La B. I. & S.	86¾	85½	86⅝
10	Lone Star....	97	97	97
1,830	Mfrs. L. & H.	73¼	73	73¼
25	Nat. F'p'g pf.	16¼	16¼	16¼
781	Ohio Fu. Sup.	51¼	51¼	51¼
1,250	Ohio Fuel Oil	21¾	20½	21¼
150	Okla. Nat. G.	101¼	101¼	101¼
40	Pitts. Pl. Gl.	122	122	122
395	Pure Oil....	23½	23¼	23⅜
1,680	Pitts. O. & G.	17¼	16¾	17
14	Riv. West. Oil	15	15	15
100	San Toy....	15	15	15
210	West. A. B..	150½	150½	150½
770	Westing. El.	54	52	54

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alabama Co.	50	50	50
413	Con. Power..	123	122½	123
652	Con. Coal....	100½	100	100½
10	Com. Cred. pf.	26½	26½	26½
256	Cos. & Co...	15¼	15⅛	15¼
244	Cos. O. & G.	14¾	14¾	14⅝
10	C. O. & G. pf.	5	5	5
580	Dav. Chem..	44	43	43
100	Elkhorn	29½	29½	29½
40	Fin. & Guar.	34	34	34
15	Hous. Oil pf.	61½	61½	61½
4,200	Balt. C. 4s.	57.	101	101
1,000	Balt. C. 4s.	61.	101	101
1,000	B. El. unst.	5s.	100¼	100¼
3,500	Con. Pow. n.		106	105
2,000	Con. Gas 4½s		95	95
2,000	C. Coal ref.	5s	94¼	94¼
8,500	C. Coal ref.	6s.	106¼	106¼
1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s..		96¾	96¾
13,000	Cos. O. & G.	n.	108¼	108¼

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4	Am. Radia'r.	290	290	290
25	Do pf.....	135	134	134
270	Am. Ship....	70¼	70	70¼
100	Booth Fish..	78½	78½	78½
100	Do pf.....	90¼	89½	90¼
245	C. C. C. pf..	32	32	32
40	Chi. P. Tool.	69½	69½	69½
10	Chi. R. S. I.	70	70	70
125	Do Ser. 2..	18¾	18¾	18¾
645	Cudahy	120	118	118
39	Com. Edison.	136	136	136
1,289	Dia. Match..	132¾	127	129
5	Ill. Brick..	85	85	85
100	Lindsay L....	21	21	21
25	Nat. Carbon.	320	319	320
94	Armour 4½s.	94	94	94
1,000	C. C. & C. 5s.	72	72	72
1,000	C. C. R 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½
5	Alliance Ins.	21¼	21¼	21¼
2	Am. Gas....	120	120	120
23	Am. Rys. pf.	95½	95	95
130	Bald. Loco...	57½	57	57½
60	Cambria Iron	45	45	45
160	Eli. Stor. Ba.	64¾	64	64
36	Ins. Co. N.A.	208	208	208
2,335	L. Sup. Cor.	23¾	23	23½
314	Lehigh Nav.	82¼	81½	81½
20	Lehigh Val..	70	70	70
963	A. G. & E. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾
5,000	Elec. & Peo. Trac. 4s...	83	83	83
6,000	L. V. gen. 4s	90¾	90¼	90¼
1,000	L. V. Coal 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾
1,000	L.V.Tran.1st ref. 5s.....	93¼	93¼	93¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Alliance Ins.	21¼	21¼	21¼
2	Am. Gas....	120	120	120
23	Am. Rys. pf.	95½	95	95
130	Bald. Loco...	57½	57	57½
60	Cambria Iron	45	45	45
160	Eli. Stor. Ba.	64¾	64	64
36	Ins. Co. N.A.	208	208	208
2,335	L. Sup. Cor.	23¾	23	23½
314	Lehigh Nav.	82¼	81½	81½
20	Lehigh Val..	70	70	70
963	A. G. & E. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾
5,000	Elec. & Peo. Trac. 4s...	83	83	83
6,000	L. V. gen. 4s	90¾	90¼	90¼
1,000	L. V. Coal 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾
1,000	L.V.Tran.1st ref. 5s.....	93¼	93¼	93¼

Bonds.

$7,000	K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s..	75	75	75
28,000	Pond C'k 6s.	110	107¾	109¾
2,000	Swift 5s.....	101¾	101¾	101¾
5,000	U. Fruit 4½s, 1925.....	97	97	97

*Ex dividend.

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Aetna pf.....	25	30	25
American Brass...	340	344	323
Atlas Powder	135	150	135
Do pf.....	100	102	100
Babcock & Wilcox.	120	124	120
Bliss	600	625	580
Do pf.....	75	78	73
Can. F. & F....	175	185	175
Can. Explosives...	375	475	400
Canadian Expl. pf.	104	110	104
Cons. Arms	820	850	835
Du Pont	231	235	228
Du Pont deb.....	102	104	101
Hercules Powder.	232	240	232
Do pf.....	116	119	116
Inter. Arms.....	22	24	22
Niles-Bem't-Pond.	173	178	174
Scovill Mfg.	630	635	630
Winchester Arms.	800	850	800

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Am. B. Sug.	98¾	98¼	98½
450	Am. Can....	48½	47½	48⅝
50	Am. C. & F.	69	68¾	68¾
50	Am. H. & L.	15½	15⅜	15½
1,360	Am. Loco...	74⅜	73¾	73⅝
1,250	Am. Smelt..	108¾	107¼	107¾
100	Am. Sugar..	113⅜	112¾	112¾
200	Am. Zinc...	37⅜	37¼	37¾
4,750	Anac. Cop..	86⅜	85⅝	86¼
250	Atchison	104½	104¼	104½
100	A., G. & W. I.	113⅜	112¾	112¾
1,200	Bald. Loco..	57⅜	56¾	56¾
100	Balt. & Ohio	80	79½	80
50	B'klyn R. T.	66⅝	66⅜	66⅜
100	Butte & Sup.	47⅛	47¼	47¼
650	Cal. Petrol..	25⅞	24½	24½
4,850	Cent. Leather	97	95	96⅝
200	Ches. & Ohio	61	60½	60¾
250	C., M. & St. P.	86	85¼	85¾
350	Chino Copper	60¾	59⅜	60
1,120	Col. F. & I..	52½	49⅝	52½
200	Colum. Gas..	44	43	44
1,150	Corn Prod...	25½	24⅜	25⅜
3,250	Crucible St'l.	71⅜	69⅞	71
1,750	Cuba Canesu.	45½	43¾	45¼
10	Dist. Secur..	22½	22½	22½
1,030	Erie	29	28⅜	28⅝
100	Do 1st pf..	42	42	42
150	Gen. Motors.	124	121¾	122
50	Goodrich Rub.	57½	57	57½
50	Gt. Nor. pf.	115	115	115
250	Gt. Nor. Ore.	36⅜	33¾	36⅜
550	Inspir. Cop.	43¼	42⅝	43
1,450	Int. Mer. M.	32¾	29⅝	31½
2,850	Do pf.....	94	88	90¾
500	Int. Nickel..	46¾	44⅝	45¾
150	Int. Paper..	46	44½	44½
10	Kan. Cy. So.	22¾	22¼	22..
350	Kenne. Cop.	44¼	40⅝	40⅜
150	Lack. Steel.	86⅝	85½	86⅜
30	Do pf.....	71½	70	70
50	Max. Motor..	54¾	56	56
2,750	Mex. Petrol.	97	94¾	95½
50	Miami Cop..	41¾	41¼	41⅝
50	M., K. & T..	8½	8½	8½
10	Mo. Pac. w.i.	31	31	31
50	Do ctfs....	13¼	13	13½
150	Nev. Con. C..	23½	24⅞	23½
150	N. Y. Cent..	97¾	97½	97½
280	N. Y., N. H. & H.	46½	45¾	46
100	N.Y., O. & W..	25⅜	25	25
50	Norf. & Wes.	131¼	131¼	131¼
20	Pac. Mail....	24	24	24
50	Pennsylvania	54⅜	54¼	54½
150	Pitt. Coal ctfs.	48⅜	47⅝	48⅜
20	Pred. St'l Car.	80¼	80¼	80¼
20	R. Steel Spgs	52½	52½	52½
250	Ray Con. Cp.	25⅜	25½	25⅝
2,750	Reading	99¼	97¼	98¼
950	Rep. I. & S..	85⅛	83⅝	85⅜
450	So. Pacific..	96⅝	96½	96⅝
750	So. Railway.	29½	29	29½
1,250	Studebaker ..	106½	104¾	105
200	Tenn. Copper	17⅜	17	17¼
100	Tob. Prod....	57¼	57	57
850	Union Pac...	141	139½	140½
900	U. S. Ind. A.	130	127½	129½
10	U. S. Rub....	62¼	62¼	62¼
59,740	U. S. Steel..	117¾	115	117⅜
1,430	Utah Cop....	116	115	115⅜
30	Wab. pf. A..	50	50	50
50	Western Md.	24¼	24½	24¼
1,350	Westing. El..	54⅜	52¾	54⅛

MINING STOCKS.

1,200	Atlanta.....	.14	.13½	.14
1,340	Jumbo Ext..	.38	.33	.38
600	Manhattan..	.14	.14	.14
1,000	Mizpah	.14	.14	.14
500	Mon. Mtns..	.18	.18	.18
1,500	Morn. Glory	.25	.21	.25
150	Ontario....	5.75	5.75	5.75
300	Portland ..	1.77½	1.77½	1.77½
1,000	Silver Pick	.11	.11	.11
100	Sioux Con.	.18	.13	.18
100	Ton. Ext..	3.07½	3.07½	3.07½
400	Union Con.	.35	.35	.35
1..	.....	.....	2.00	2.05

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Aetna Expl.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,200	‡Aetna cfs.old.	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Am. Br. Mfg.	9	9	9
1,500	Am. Int. Cp., $50 paid ..	52⅜	52	52½
1,500	Am. Sum. T.	25¾	25	25¼
1,800	Carwen Steel	13⅝	13¼	13¼
2,500	Chevro. Mot.	141	130	133
1,160	‡Ellie Pl. S..	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,695	Emer. Phon.	13	*12	12½
1,850	H. & B. Cas.	44¾	43½	44
175	Holly Sug. C.	43	42	42
100	Inter. Rub..	11¾	11½	11½
1,000	‡Joplin Ore Spelter, n..	30	30	30
5,000	Key. T. & R.	17⅜	17⅛	17¾
150	K. T. & R. pf.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
300	‡S. S. Kres..	12½	12½	12½
500	S. S. K. pf..	11¼	11¼	11¼
800	‡Lake T. B..	9½	9	9½
350	‡L. T. B. 1st pf.	9½	9¼	9¼
1,200	Manh. Trans.	⅛	⅛	⅛
508	‡Mansell Sc.	10	10	10
300	Mar. Arms., v. t. ctfs..	88½	87	87

RAILROADS.

150	‡R. I., w. i..	37¾	37	37¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

80	Buck. P. L..	111	105	111
90	Illinois P. L.	244	240	244

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

500	Alcoken Oil, (a prospect)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
3,200	‡Al. O. & G.	67	62	67
5,000	‡Am. V. Oil	23	22	23
800	‡B. O. & G..	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
1,700	‡Con. Ut. Oil, (a prospect)	95	95	95
300	‡Cos. & Co.. (oil ref)..	15¼	15¼	15¼
700	‡Cos. O. & G.	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
20,000	‡Elk B. Pet.	14½	13	13⅝
17,000	‡Esm. O. Cp.	1½	1½	1½
6,500	‡Federal Oil.	5¾	5½	5½
8,000	‡Int. Pet'm..	14½	14	14¼
12,000	Kenova Oil, (a prospect)	½	½	½
7,000	‡Mer. O. Cp.	31	30	30½
6,000	Met. Pet'm..	3	2¾	3
600	Mid-C. C. O. & Ut	14½	13½	13¾

MINING STOCKS.

2,500	Al.-Brit. Col. Metals	⅝	⅝	⅝
9,200	Alaska Min..	1⅝	1½	1⅝
9,000	‡Al. Stan. C..	37	33	37
3,800	‡Ariz. Chlor.	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	‡Ariz. C'p'r ds	⅝	⅝	⅝
9,700	‡Ariz. United	55	51	55
4,100	††Atlanta....	*14	13	13½
1,000	Big Jim....	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
9,100	B. Ledge C..	5	4⅝	5
400	‡Bisbee Cop. (a pros.)....	1⅛	1	1
4,000	Bos. & Mon.	69	64	66
1,200	‡Brad. U. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Buffalo Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs..	11⅝	10⅝	11¼
2,200	Butte Det....	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
2,500	††Caledonia..	64	63	63
6,800	‡Cal. & Jer..	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛
600	Canada Cop..	2	1⅞	1⅞
200	Carlisle Min.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2,300	††Cashboy ..	7	6½	7
2,200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2⅜	2¼	2⅛
3,000	Con. Cop. M.	4¼	4	4⅛
2,100	‡Con-H'stead	¾	¾	¾
700	Cres. Con. G.	6¾	6½	6¾
1,500	Davis-Daly ..	6	6	6
1,900	‡Dexter. M..	⅛	⅛	⅛
725	Dundee-Ariz. C. (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅞	1⅛
3,000	Ely Con.....	13	12	12⅞
8,550	‡Emma Con.	1⅞	1¼	1⅝
100	First Nat'l..	2⅛	2⅞	2⅛
3,000	‡Gila Canon	55	55	55
500	Globe Dom..	½	½	½
1,000	‡Gd. War. M.	70	70	70
1,500	‡Gold. Con..	59	57	58
2,000	††Gold. Mer.	7½	7½	7½
2,500	††Gt. Bend..	7	6	6
8,830	Gr'm'ster M.	2⅛	1⅛	2
22,000	Hargreaves M.	23	21	23
1,360	Hecla Min...	8	7½	8
100	Insp. Needles C. (a pros.)	¼	¼	¼
1,000	‡Iron Blos...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	Jer. Y. (a pr.)	2¼	2	2
1,500	‡Jim Butler	72	70	70
15,700	‡Jumbo Ext..	40	32	38
1,000	††Kewanaa..	18	18	18
400	La Rose Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	Loma P. M...	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Iron Blos...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	Jer. Y. (a pr.)	2¼	2	2
1,500	‡Jim Butler	72	70	70
15,700	‡Jumbo Ext..	40	32	38
1,000	††Kewanaa..	18	18	18
400	La Rose Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	Loma P. M...	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Midwest R..	134	130	134
275	S. O. Co. N. Y..	322	310	319
15,000	††Midwest O.	82	80

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.
New York, March 20th, 1917.
A quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the common stock of Republic Railway & Light Company has been declared, payable April 14, 1917, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 1917. E. W. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 23.
New York, March 20th, 1917.
The Board of Directors has this day declared the twenty-third consecutive quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of the Republic Railway & Light Company, payable April 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 1917
E. W. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
American Public Utilities Company
Grand Rapids, Michigan
Dividend No. 19.
The Board of Directors of the American Public Utilities Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock, payable April 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20th, 1917. Transfer Books will not close.
Kelsey, Brewer & Co.
OPERATORS
March 17, 1917.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK
A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after April 2nd, 1917, to shareholders of record at the close of business, March 28th, 1917.
ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

UNITED DRYWOOD CORPORATION.
New York, March 5, 1917.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 2.
Common Capital Stock Dividend No. 1.
A dividend of $1.75 per share (from a sum set aside for the payment of $7.00 per share for the year 1917) on the Preferred Stock, and $1.50 per share on the Common Stock of this Corporation, has been declared payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Wednesday, March 14, 1917. The transfer books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed by The New York Trust Co. of New York.
DE WITT CLINTON JONES, Treasurer.

The Market and Fulton National Bank
New York, March 20, 1917.
A Quarterly Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable free of tax, on and after April 2nd, 1917. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 28.
New York, March 14, 1917.
A regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%), on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31, 1917, payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business March 20, 1917.
FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets
Philadelphia, March 14, 1917.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), and in addition an extra dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share) out of profits derived from the sale of securities, payable April 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1917. Checks will be mailed.
I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
No. 176 Broadway, New York City.
March 20, 1917.
By resolution of the Board of Trustees the regular quarterly dividend of FIVE per cent. has been declared and is payable March 31, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on March 23, 1917.
CLARENCE C. HARMSTAD, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, April 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, March 31, 1917.
C. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
OF the City of New York.
New York, March 20th, 1917.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable on and after April 2d, 1917. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM WOODWARD, President.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
THE FIRM OF NATHAN & TUCKLER, heretofore composed of the undersigned and SAMUEL H. TUCKLER, heretofore doing business at 187 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, has been dissolved.
A. L. NATHAN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
CITY OF NEW YORK,
BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.
Public notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held January 26, 1917, the following petition was received:
To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York:
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY, a New York corporation, owning and operating a street surface railroad in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, City of New York, hereby petitions for a franchise to construct, maintain and operate a double track extension of its existing railroad in the Borough of Manhattan, as upon, along and over the following described route:
Beginning at and connecting with the existing tracks of the Company in West 207th Street at or near its intersection with Amsterdam or Tenth Avenue, thence southerly upon and along said Amsterdam or Tenth Avenue to its intersection with Nagle Avenue, thence southwesterly upon and along Nagle Avenue to its intersection with Dyckman Street, thence northwesterly along Dyckman Street to the existing tracks of the New York Central Railroad Company at the foot of Dyckman Street.
The Company proposes to operate said extension by an overhead current of electricity similar to that employed by the Company on its existing lines of railroad, except that it proposes to operate on Dyckman Street by an overhead current of electricity up to and including June 10, 1925, and thereafter to install an underground system of electricity on Dyckman Street and to operate thereby.
Dated: New York, January 11th, 1917.
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY,
By EDWARD A. MAHER, Vice-President.
Attest: SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.
(Corporate Seal.)
State of New York, County of New York, ss.
Edward A. Maher, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Vice-President of Union Railway Company of New York City, the petitioner herein; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof and that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief and as to those matters he believes it to be true.
EDWARD A. MAHER.
Sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1917. CHARLES WITZEL,
Notary Public, Bronx County, New York; Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.; Bronx Co. No. 21; Bronx Co. Reg. No. 1704; N. Y. Co. No. 27; N. Y. Reg. No. 7088. Commission expires March 30, 1917;
and at the meeting of February 23, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:
Whereas, The foregoing petition from the Union Railway Company of New York City, dated January 11, 1917, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held January 26, 1917:
Resolved, That in pursuance of law this Board sets Friday, the 23rd day of March, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and Room 16 in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place when and where such petition shall be first considered, and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard; and be it further
Resolved, That the petition and these resolutions shall be published for at least fourteen (14) days in two daily newspapers in The City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in the "City Record" immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publication to be borne by the petitioner.
JAMES D. McGANN, Assistant Secretary,
Room 1307, Municipal Building. Telephone, 4590 Worth.
New York, February 23, 1917.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS.
Investors and students of economics will find much to interest them in The Annalist, a magazine which marks the industrial progress of the country and presents an independent view of financial movements. Every Monday, 10c.—$4.00 a year by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SENATE APPROVES STATE POLICE BILL

Passes Constabulary Measure, 26 to 24, Rejecting All Proposed Amendments.

DEMOCRATS ALL OPPOSE

Minority Leader Wagner Declares Proposal "Reeks with Politics"—9 Republicans Join Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—With a bare majority in its favor, the Mills State Constabulary bill was passed by the Senate today, after amendments offered by Senators hostile to the measure had been voted down. The final vote stood 26 to 24. All the Democratic members of the Senate voted against the bill. Nine Republican Senators joined them. They were Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., Charles C. Lockwood, Robert R. Lawson, and Alfred J. Gilchrist of Kings; Ross Graves of Erie, J. Henry Walters of Onondaga, George F. Thompson of Niagara, James W. Yelverton of Schenectady, and William H. Hill of Broome.

The chief attacks on the bill were made by Senator Graves of Erie and Senator Wagner, the minority leader. Senator Graves denounced the measure as undemocratic.

"The hearings here on the measure," said Senator Graves, "disclosed the fact that chronic hatred exists in Pennsylvania between the State constabulary and the citizenry. Do you want to transplant that condition to New York State by passing this bill?"

"Now I want to ask another question," said Senator Ogden L. Mills, sponsor for the bill. "Why are the Senator and the people he represents so averse to the creation of a police force?"

"In regard this proposition to create a force of troopers, equipped to kill, as an insult to labor," replied Senator Graves.

"Why is it more of an insult to establish a police force for the rural districts than to maintain one in the cities?" asked Senator Sage. "The hearing on this measure disclosed the need of a rural police. The objections advanced by certain labor leaders who feel that this force would act more efficiently in industrial disturbances than the National Guard should have absolutely no weight with us."

"This bill reeks with politics," Senator Wagner at this point declared. "They say this is a new proposition. It is as old as Plattism. Platt, when he was the boss and collector of Republican campaign funds in this State, sponsored a constabulary bill."

Senator Brown, who closed the debate, said that with the growth of population and changed conditions in the rural districts the Sheriff and village constable had proved inadequate to uphold the law and protect property and life in the country districts, hence the need for a State police. Senator Brown said he favored the bill also because it would abolish the expensive practice of calling out the National Guard in industrial disturbances and provide a force that for less money would give permanent service.

"This measure is directed against crime," Senator Brown continued, "and you people who parade labor here are putting labor in a wrong light. As far as I am concerned I am opposed to crime, whether it be committed by an organization or an individual."

Senator Wagner and other members then attacked the bill because under its provisions prospective members of the force would not be subject to a competitive civil service examination. Senator Wagner said that the exemption has been made in order to attract the support of Senators who anticipated patronage for their districts. An amendment providing a competitive examination for members was offered by Senator Burlingame and defeated by a vote of 23 to 27. Another amendment, offered by Senator Gilchrist of Kings, to keep the proposed constabulary out of cities was defeated 21 to 29. The bill now goes to the Assembly for concurrence.

MARSH AMENDS "AD" BILL.

Specifically Exempts All Publications from the Proposed Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—Advertising men from all parts of the State appeared at the hearing on the Marsh bill before the Assembly Cities Committee today to object to the proposed tax on display advertisements. Before the hearing began Mr. Marsh read a statement in which he said that his bill was not meant to include advertisements printed in newspapers or in magazines.

"I have had many inquiries," said Mr. Marsh, "asking whether my bill would include advertisements in publications. Now, it was never meant to do so, but in order to obviate any such idea I have drawn an amendment, approved by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which excepts publications from the terms of the bill."

Mr. Marsh's amendment states specifically that "the term advertisement, when it occurs in the bill, shall not include any advertisement published in a newspaper, periodical, book, pamphlet, circular, or handbill, or any notice affixed to real property stating that such property or some part thereof is for sale or rent."

SIGNS MILLS TAX BILL.

Whitman Approves a Measure Affecting Secured Debts.

ALBANY, March 20.—Under an emergency message from Governor Whitman, the Legislature today passed a bill introduced by Senator Ogden L. Mills, preventing owners of secured debts on property within and without the State from paying a small registration fee under the mortgage tax law, thereby becoming exempt from any additional taxation.

The bill was passed to correct an omission in the present laws governing taxation of secured debts. The bill was signed by Governor Whitman tonight.

Harriman Bank Deposits $35,570,000

The Harriman National Bank will celebrate today the sixth anniversary of its operation under a national bank charter. The deposits of $35,570,000 show an increase of 756 per cent. over the total when the charter was secured and are $5,349,000 greater than they were a year ago. The bank increased its capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000 last January in order to provide for its growing business, which is a product of the expansion of trade in its locality, along Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth Streets.

The sixth anniversary of the bank was celebrated last night at the Hotel Biltmore with a dinner given by the Board of Directors to Joseph W. Harriman, President of the bank. The guests sat around an oval table covered with flowers.

Smelting Co. Bond Trade Operative.

The American Smelting and Refining Company announced yesterday that the plan to exchange its first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds for the Series B 5 per cent. preferred stock of the American Smelters Securities Company had been declared operative. About 80 per cent. of the outstanding $30,000,000 stock has been deposited under the exchange plan and the offer is still held open, subject to withdrawal without notice.

Another Union Bank Dividend.

Justice Aspinwall in Brooklyn authorized the State Banking Department yesterday to pay another dividend of 5 per cent. to depositors of the defunct Union Bank. This is the second dividend of the same amount in seven months and calls for the disbursement of more than $180,000. Payment was made possible through sales of real estate and the payment of $100,000 bonds of the Ohio Copper Company held by the bank.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was a feverish affair, and seemed to foreshadow coming events. At least, the trade was nervous over the possibility of important political developments and, after moving irregularly over a range of about 2 cents a bushel, the market closed heavy, with net losses of 1⅛ to 1⅜c. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.15½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.26½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.25¼, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.88¾	1.86¾	1.86¾	1.88⅛	1.08⅞
July	1.59⅞	1.56⅞	1.57¼	1.58½	1.07⅝
Sept.	1.46⅝	1.44¼	1.44½	1.46⅝	1.06⅛

CORN.

Prices in the corn market again advanced to new high records with an active demand. Part of the gain was lost under profit taking and in sympathy with wheat, but the close was ⅛c to ⅝c above that of Monday. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.25, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.12⅞	$1.12⅛	$1.12¾	$1.12	.75½
July	1.11⅛	1.06⅝	1.10⅜	1.10⅝	.76⅛
Sept.	1.09¾	1.07⅝	1.08⅞	1.08¾	.76⅝

OATS.

Prices in the oats market followed corn, and after an early advance of ½ to ⅝c, prices eased off and at the close were ⅛c higher to ⅛c lower. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 75½c; No. 2 white, 76c; No. 3 white, 74½ to 75c; No. 4 white, 73½c; fancy clipped white, 77 to 80c; ordinary clipped white, 75 to 77c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	59½	58¾	58¾	58¾	44⅝
July	57½	56¾	56¾	57	43¼

PROVISIONS.

The opening was strong at new high levels, following higher live hogs and the warlike tone of political news, but considerable realizing developed and subsequent actions of the market were easier, with the close about steady. Only 7,000 hogs were received at Chicago, with 28,000 expected on Wednesday, while Kansas City had 7,000, Omaha 5,000, and the entire West about 45,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	19.85	19.65	19.70	19.55	11.50
July	19.82	19.62	19.67	19.55	11.75
Ribs—					
May	18.20	17.92	18.02	17.97	12.10
July	18.25	18.07	18.12	18.02	12.32
Pork—					
May	34.65	34.00	34.27	34.40	22.95
July	33.90	33.35	33.40	33.50	22.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil displayed pronounced strength during the early operations, and the active positions made new high records. The advance attracted heavy profit taking, and toward the close of the day values eased off sharply and final quotations were net unchanged to 10 points lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	13.75	13.85
March	13.80	13.80	13.75@13.85	13.85
April	13.85	13.84	13.70@13.75	13.75
May	13.88	13.73	13.72@13.74	13.80
June	13.84	13.76	13.74@13.75	13.75
July	13.82	13.71	13.71@13.74	13.80
August	13.88	13.71	13.70@13.72	13.75
September	13.85	13.72	13.72@13.73	13.75
October	13.38	13.26	13.25@13.27	13.25

COFFEE.

The coffee market lost most of Monday's advance during yesterday's trading. May contracts sold off from 7.80c to 7.75c, and September from 8.15c to 8.10c. The market closing at practically the low point of the day, showing a net loss of 13@16 points. Sales were reported of 54,750 bags. The local spot market was quiet at 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	7.60@7.63	7.75
April	..	..	7.60@7.62	7.75
May	7.86	7.75	7.72@7.73	7.86
June	..	..	7.79@7.80	7.94
July	8.02	7.88	7.85@7.87	8.00
August	..	..	7.92@7.93	8.07
September	8.17	8.01	8.00@8.02	8.15
October	8.18	8.18	8.05@8.06	8.19
November	..	..	8.10@8.15	8.25
December	8.32	8.17	8.15@8.17	8.31
January	8.31	8.27	8.21@8.23	8.37
February	..	..	8.27@8.29	8.43

SUGAR.

The future market opened steady and 1 point higher, and price changes were narrow, with rather free offerings by Cuban interests, which, however, were well absorbed by leading operators. There was little in the way of special feature in the market, and it closed showed a net gain of 1 point, a decline of 4 points, with total sales 13,550 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.54	4.52	4.53@4.55	4.52
April	..	..	4.57@4.59	4.56
May	4.65	4.60	4.61@4.62	4.64
June	..	..	4.64@4.65	4.67
July	4.71	4.66	4.67@4.68	4.69
August	4.73	4.73	4.69@4.71	4.72
September	4.76	4.70	4.71@4.72	4.75
October	..	..	4.63@4.65	4.67
November	..	..	4.53@4.55	4.57
December	4.49	4.48	4.46@4.48	4.47
January	..	..	4.36@4.40	4.37

The market for refined sugar was unchanged, with list prices ranging from 7c@7.80c for fine granulated. There were good withdrawals on old contract, and new business was moderate, with refiners said to be gradually clearing up old contracts. The Pennsylvania reduced list prices to the basis of 7.25c for fine granulated. The market was quiet and steady, but buyers were not active and sales were of small volume, being somewhat of a disappointment to holders who rather expected an active market now that the railroad strike has been settled. A local refiner bought 11,000 bags Cubas, April shipment, at 4½c, cost and freight, and Canadian buyers took about 9,000 bags nonprivileged sugars, mostly Santo Domingos, afloat, private terms, said to be a fraction above 4¾c, cost, insurance, and freight. Operators bought 14,000 bags Cubas, now about due, at 4¾c, cost and freight, equal to the present spot price of 5.36c, duty paid. At the close holders asked 4¾c, cost and freight, for nearby sugar, but buyers seemed to lack an active interest, awaiting developments. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.39c; molasses, 4.52c; cost and freight, 4¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,430 packages. It is quite evident that a good many jobbers bought quite a good deal of stock ahead last week in anticipation of railroad troubles this week. The new business in consequence is on a small scale, and receivers are having some difficulty in sustaining late prices. The feeling is barely steady on both fresh and held creamery. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock are fairly firm, but not quotably changed. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 42½@43c; extras, 92 score, 41½@42c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 38¾@41c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 35¼@38c; thirds, 34½@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 43@43¼c; extras, 42@42¼c; firsts, 39@41½c; seconds, 36@38½c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 38¾c; extras, 38c; firsts, 37@37¾c; seconds, 35@36¼c; thirds, 34@34½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40@41c; good to prime, 37@39½c; common to fair, 36@38½c; renovated, extras, 39@39½c; firsts, 37½@38c; lower grades, 29@31c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31@32c; ladles, current make, firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 28¼c; lower grades, 27½@28c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 29@29½c; No. 2, 27½c; lower grades, 26@27c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday 21,298 cases. Arrivals, while somewhat less than last week, are ample for all needs if stock was freely offered. Advices from the country indicate relatively high prices prevailing at primary points. A good deal of the stock coming in is under limits, and the offerings are no more than needed at fully sustained prices, market showing a steady to firm tone. Nearby white eggs are not active and buyers are becoming very critical when paying top quotations. Strictly choice uniformly large sized goods are sustained in price; the greater part of the supply is freely offered at a range of 31@38c. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 29c; extra firsts, 28½c; firsts, 27½@28c; seconds and lower grades, 20½@27c; dirties, No. 1, 20@20½c; cheeks, good to choice, dry, 25@25½c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 33@34c; ordinary to good, 31@32c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 30@33c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 30@31c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 29@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 28@29c. Duck eggs, 40@45c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—Forecast:
N. Car.—Cloudy Wed., followed by rain in w. and at night in e. Thurs, probably rain; moderate s. winds.
S. Car.—Rain Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate s. winds.
Ga.—Rain Wed. Thurs. cloudy, with probably rain in e.; moderate s. winds.
Fla.—Fair Wed., except rain in n. Thurs. fair; gentle to moderate s. winds, except moderate to fresh s. over extreme n. w.
Ala. and Miss.—Rain Wed. Thurs. probably fair; moderate s. winds, shifting to n. w. Thurs.
Tenn.—Rain Wed. Thurs. fair, except rain in extreme e.
Ky.—Rain Wed. Thurs. probably fair.
Ind.—Rain Wed. Thurs. probably fair, colder in n. and cent.; moderate n. winds, becoming variable.
Lower Mich.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., colder Wed.; in n. gentle to moderate w. winds, becoming variable.
Upper Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.
Ohio—Cloudy Wed., probably rain Thurs; cloudy and somewhat colder; moderate winds, mostly n.
La. and Ark.—Cloudy Wed.; showers in extreme e.; Thurs. fair; moderate temperature.
E. Tex.—Fair Wed.; colder in n. w.; Thurs. fair; moderate temperature.
Ill. and Mo.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs.; probably showers; cooler in n. e. by Wed. night.
Wis.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; probably showers in s.
Minn.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; cooler Wed.
Iowa—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; probably showers in e. and cent.
N. and S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Neb.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; cooler in extreme s. Wed.
Kan.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; cooler Wed.

SALES OF U. S. STEEL TOP BILLION DOLLARS

Continued from Page 1.

this and foreign markets took $150,463,290. Iron ore was dug out of the earth on a bigger scale than in other years, and to offset this and the deterioration of plant and equipment the sum of $104,576,379 was set aside from gross earnings, a gain of $31,618,391 in comparison with the preceding year. Bonds to a par value of $9,041,000 were redeemed by the sinking funds during the year and more than $2,000,000 in addition were retired. The total bonded debenture and mortgage debt on Dec. 31 was $303,588,063.

Employes to the number of 39,072 subscribed to a total of 67,410 shares of common stock in January at $107 per share. The year before, at $85 a share, 29,940 workers subscribed for 49,742 shares. The corporation employed an average of 252,068 workers, compared with 191,126 the year before. The average wage or salary per day was $3.36, against $3.01 in 1915, including the administrative and selling forces. The average wage of the men who worked with their hands in plant and blast furnace was $3.20, an increase of 37 cents a day. Expenditures for welfare work among the employes amounted to $848,080, against $608,644, and $711,130 was paid out in pensions. At the end of the year 3,013 names were on the pension roll.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY EARNS 836.32 PER CENT.

Profit Per Share Heaviest for Any Concern Doing War Business —Net Revenue Doubled.

The E. W. Bliss Company practically doubled the earnings of 1915 in its operations last year with a total net revenue amounting to $10,465,321, against $5,532,101 the year before. The company handled big war orders for shells and torpedoes, and as its outstanding common stock amounts to no more than $1,250,000, the net income available for dividends on the junior stock issue was equal to $418.16 per share or $50 par value, or more than 836 per cent. The dividend distribution, totaling $4,093,750 on the common, was at the rate of more than $160 per share of stock.

The Bliss Company's earnings per share were the heaviest for any company with war business. Bethlehem Steel earned $286 a share and the Scovill Manufacturing Company, another successful munition maker with a small capital, reported $268 per share. The Bliss organization was prepared for the business when the war began, having been making munitions for fifty years or more.

The company's surplus at the end of the year was $13,721,839, as disclosed by the annual statement yesterday, an increase of $6,296,691 in 1916. The item covering cash accounts and bills receivable amounted to $3,860,325, a decline of $7,149,482. The decrease was due, presumably, to the extraordinarily large dividends paid out. Outside investments of $2,330,264 showed a gain in the year of approximately $1,458,000. The major part of the increase understood to represent purchases of foreign bonds. The company invested extensively in the Anglo-French bonds in 1915.

TYLER CERAMICS, $4,860.

Old Bennington Lion Brings $610, Highest Price at Last Sale.

An old Bennington lion brought the highest price at the concluding sale of English and American ceramics, collection of James G. Tyler, at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to Rudert, agent, for $610. The lion was one of the largest examples known, 10½ inches long by 9¾ inches high, with a brilliant brown, cream, and tortoiseshell glaze, from Lyman, Fenton & Co., Bennington, Vt., 1849.

A pair of Bow or Chelsea ornamental vases, hexagonal baluster form, went to J. Albert for $180, and a set of Worcester tea pieces, decorated in Oriental design, 176-10, went to John Gibbons for $87.50. A Staffordshire resist pitcher, with a design of relief roses, went to L. J. O'Reilly for $32, and an old cream-ware pitcher with hunting scenes in overglaze enamels and pink lustre to the same buyer for $47.

An old queen's ware pitcher, with wheat and grape leaf designs in silver lustre on canary ground, went to E. C. Kimball for $40, and William Gilchrist paid $44 for an old English pink lustre pitcher with relief designs of an eagle holding a laurel leaf in his beak. An all-copper lustre pot, with relief designs of strawberries in green, yellow, pink, blue, and white, went to Mrs. E. I. Ross for $25.

The returns for the day were $3,060 and for the sale $4,860.

PATTEN 'HANGS UP HIS HAT.'

New Postmaster Will Take Over Office Formally Today.

One of the first of the day force to arrive at the Post Office yesterday morning was Thomas C. Patten, who succeeds Edward M. Morgan as Postmaster. Mr. Morgan arrived later and he and Mr. Patten went into conference. Mr. Patten filed his commission, and in his own words "hung up his hat." He will take formal possession at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

The office staff was busy making an inventory of the Government property within the big building at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-third Street. Today Mr. Patten will sign a receipt for it as the chief, if perfunctory, ceremony attached to his taking the position. The new Postmaster said his chief concern was to be a good one.

The United States Post Office Clerks' Association has presented to the Government a three-quarters length oil painting of Mr. Morgan by Ivan G. Olinsky. It will be on exhibition next Monday and Tuesday in the Macbeth Galleries, 450 Fifth Avenue, and on the following day it will be hung in the Postmaster's office.

Mr. Patten and William H. Edwards, recently appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, will be guests of honor at a dinner to be given at the Andiron Club, 132 West Seventy-second Street, next Saturday.

PAY FEDERATION PLEDGES.

Of $2,000,000 for Jewish Charities $1,500,000 Is Now in Hand.

Of the $2,000,000 fund pledged to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies when it came into existence on Jan. 1 more than $1,500,000 has already been paid into the treasury, it was announced last night by Harry Sachs, the Treasurer. That so much has been paid in a little over two months, when the pledges only called for payment in 1917, probably establishes a record for philanthropic funds.

The federation now has approximately 11,000 members, and in order to provide greater assistance for the orphan asylums, hospitals, homes for the aged, and other institutions supported by the federation it is planned to shortly undertake a campaign for 25,000 additional members, each of whom shall agree to contribute not less than $10 annually. This campaign will seek to actively interest in the work that the federation is doing the hundreds of small merchants, storekeepers, and others who have not hitherto been identified with philanthropic institutions as closely as is desirable.

Reverses Conviction of Broker.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday reversed the conviction of Max M. Hart, a bond broker, and Adolph E. Wupperman, who were convicted at Watertown, N. Y., of conspiring to use the mails to defraud. Hart was sentenced to prison for five years and fined $1,500 and Wupperman was fined $2,500. Andrew S. Work and Frank W. Fowler, who were indicted with them, were freed because they had testified for the Government.

WANTS PARTICULARS IN SUIT

Court Orders Bernstein to Specify as to Loss of Wife's Affections.

Justice Aspinall, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, granted the application of James M. Washburne for an order to compel Samuel Bernstein to file a bill of particulars in a suit he has brought for $75,000 for the alienation of the affections of his wife. Washburne, who is a widower, 70 years of age, lives in the Summit Apartments in Jersey City and is President of the Martha Washington Candy Shops. Bernstein lives at 47 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, and is employed as a police court stenographer.

Bernstein declares that he was married in 1901 and has one child, Jessie, 14 years of age. In his papers he states that Washburne started the candy business several years ago with his (Bernstein's) sister as a partner. During the holiday season his wife went to the candy store to help her sister-in-law and later became interested in the business. He alleges that his wife sued him for a separation at Washburne's suggestion, and that she lost the action. Mrs. Bernstein is at present living at the Highmount Apartment House at 900 Riverside Drive.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 20.—Forty-one corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $6,182,700, were chartered today. They included:

Vapor Car Heating Co., Inc., Eddyville, heating, lighting, ventilating devices, $3,500,000; S. B. Howard, W. Gold, O. R. Barnett, 1,520 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.

Holley Securities Corp'n, stocks, bonds, brokers, 5,000 shares $100 each, 5,000 shares no par value, active capital $525,000; N. Shiman, G. C. Smith, A. T. Holley, Hackensack, N. J.

John W. Thorne & Co, Inc., Bedford, agent, commission, shipping agent, forwarders, promoting, financing, mining, agricultural, realty, ship chandlery, $1,000,000; E. G. Peters, G. H. Makepeace, J. M. Ferry, 120 B'way, Manhattan.

E. and E. Carbureter Co., Inc., carbureters, improvements, inventions, $500,000; E. M. Murray, N. M. Thomson, M. E. Smith, 202 West 123d St.

O. A. Brown Co., Inc., essential oils, materials, perfumes, synthetic oils, dyestuffs, chemicals, perfumes, soaps, $100,000; E. O. Thomas, A. O'Connell, O. A. Brown, 344 West 72d St.

Sommer-Brown Sales Corp'n, trailer cars, vehicles, agency, $50,000; R. Rudolph, W. Metkiff, F. B. Knowlton, 154 Nassau St.

Dreyer Brothers, Inc., Whitestone, florists, $50,000; E. H. H. and G. M. Dreyer, 82 West 20th St., Whitestone.

Mercantile Garage, Inc., storage house, garage, autos, motors, machinery, $75,000; R. C. Weder, S. H. King, E. R. Pennock, 196 State St., Brooklyn.

The Hubbard-Floyd Co., Inc., machines, machinery, materials, merchandise, $50,000; N. Hubbard, Jr., N. Floyd, 2d, E. W. Hubbard, 1,453 Union St., Brooklyn.

The Forwarding Corp'n, Inc., shipping agents, forwarder of goods, wares, merchandise, to any point, $10,000; C. Dickson, G. H. Makepeace, J. M. Ferry, 120 B'way.

Brazilian Tobacco Corp'n, tobacco cultivation, manufacture, $50,000; J. P. Watson, N. H. Hunt, Jr., G. G. Allen, 70 Hamilton Av., White Plains.

Doxtater Mineral Baths, Inc., Rochester, mineral, scientific, medicinal baths, $25,000; C. B. Doxtater, M. E. Wolf, M. T. O'Reilly, 7 Portsmouth Terrace, Rochester.

Clifford H. Waterman, Inc., Buffalo, realty, oil, gas, mineral production, petroleum, products, $10,000; M. Levee, J. A. and C. H. Waterman, 150 Washington Road, Buffalo.

The Easy Freezer Co., Inc., refrigerating, freezing apparatus, $50,000; V. P. Tommins, H. M. Bowman, R. H. Sexton, 600 West 186th St.

Sanitary Dishwasher Corp'n, washing machines, household fittings, $25,000; J. Farley, Jr., R. Etris, C. F. Bates, Washington Av., Stamford, Conn.

Mexican Importing and Exporting Corp't, principal office agent, commission, selling agents, $10,000; H. G. Banker, L. J. Shepard, O. G. Wierum, Jr., 27 William St.

Bayly Hipkins, Inc., general contracting, $10,000; M. E. Kilfoil, W. O. Cooley, B. Hipkins, 43 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

Richmond Leather Goods Co., Inc., Richmond Borough, trunks, traveling bags, suit cases, $25,000; B. H. Linkov, L. and D. Parish, 8 Dubois Av., New Brighton.

Extensions Theatres Corp'n, Nyack, theatres, moving picture houses, $10,000; H. G. Kosch, R. Schulkind, A. P. Hamberg, 116 West 45th St.

Bergen Garage, Inc., Bronx, autos, motor cycles, auto garage, $10,000; C. Kraft, E. Sturz, M. Blau, 154 Nassau St.

Gleason Trucking Co., Inc., Brooklyn, trucking, contracting, stevedore, $5,000; R. C. Weder, E. R. Pennock, S. H. King, 316 8th Av., Brooklyn.

The Emlen Corp'n, engineers, boilers, machine shop, foundry, factory supplies, heavy sign, 1760-70, went to G. W. Friedrich, P. W. Buermeyer, E. D. Catherwood, 196 Rutland Road, Brooklyn.

T. and D. Motors, Inc., motors, autos, engines, machines, $10,000; J. Canter, H. Proust, 1,450 West End Av.

Automatic Eraser Co., Inc., office equipment, merchandise $10,000; D. C. Moore, E. N. Walter, E. Lewers, 29 Broadway.

Post Plumbing and Tinsmithing Co., Inc., contractors, plumbers, $5,000; M. Weder, S. Rosenblum, L. Flato, 501 West 148th St.

Minerva Skirt Co., Inc., silk skirts, ladies' garments, $5,000; H. Cohen, I. Bloom, G. J. Gold, 1,009 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Pan-American Distributing Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, furniture, drugs, medicines, $5,000; M. W. Childs, S. Brand, B. Grossmann, 600 West 165th St.

Speer Concrete Corp

EXPORTS TO ENGLAND SHOW FALLING OFF

Shipments from New York Are Lower by $36,639,864 in February Than January.

TRADE TO FRANCE INCREASES

Scotland Receives Goods of Practically the Same Value, but Russia Suffers from U-Boat Warfare.

How Germany's submarine campaign affected shipments from the Port of New York in February to the various countries of Europe and other parts of the world was shown in detail in a statement given out yesterday at the Custom House. Domestic exports to Europe, which in January amounted to $238,797,625, fell in February to $175,754,291, a loss of $63,043,332, compared with the first month of the calendar year.

This port's outward trade with the world in February also showed a big slump, compared with the January record, total shipments last month being only $222,352,069, whereas in January exports amounted to $302,136,327, a decline of $79,784,258. Last month's exports to Europe were only about $1,000,000 ahead of those in February, 1916.

England was the greatest sufferer among the Entente Allies from the submarine menace, as exports from New York were lower by $36,639,864 in February than in the month before, the official figures being $47,858,834 for February, against $84,498,698 in the month before. Oddly enough, shipments from here to Scotland, equally with England in the barred submarine zone, showed little change in volume in February compared with January. The February exports to Scotland had a value of $4,144,821, while in January they were returned at $4,144,965. Ireland's share in outward trade from here was cut nearly one-tenth, the February exports being valued at only $54,611, against $517,446 in January.

France in the month enjoyed the distinction of being the only Entente country to increase its exports from here. As a matter of fact, French exports totaled $73,659,690, the record for any single month since French buying in the United States assumed unusual proportions. February shipments to France exceeded those of January by $6,067,202, and February, 1916, by $30,000,000. Exports to Russia in Europe, which in January reached $35,727,929, declined in February to $25,177,323. The latter figure compared with shipments in February, 1916, worth only $9,992,545. War exports to Russia, via the Panama Canal and the Pacific Ocean, last month aggregated $5,256,797, a drop of $7,000,000, compared with January.

It was regarded as significant at the Custom House that relief supplies shipped out of this port for Belgium last month amounted to only $2,318,955, whereas in January such exports had a value of $9,377,397. The combined German and Austrian U-boat campaign in the Mediterranean apparently curtailed sailings of vessels from New York for Italy, as that country's exports last month were set at $9,255,741, or $2,000,000 below the January mark.

Fear of German raiders on trade routes generally curtailed shipments from here to all quarters of the globe, the Custom House report showing declines in the outward movement to North and South America, Asia, Africa, and Oceania, when compared with January.

Switch to Worsteds for Spring.

While the piece goods trade in general finds that woolens are the popular article for Fall and that worsteds, except in some few instances, are not attracting much demand, the representatives of worsted mills, expect to see a change when operations begin for the Spring 1918 season. In heavyweight lines, they maintain, it is not difficult to get out a manipulated woolen, but when it comes down to a lightweight cloth it is another matter. Cotton worsteds will be exceedingly attractive, so some mill agents believe, in comparison with the higher priced woolens.

Neckwear Makers Busy.

The men's neckwear manufacturers are pushed with orders that call for deliveries in the month of March. From present indications the retailers will be fortunate in getting a portion of their requirements to carry them over the holiday period. The demand for Summer neckwear has come along in heavy volume, and Japanese and English handblocked crêpes and grenadines are especially well favored this season. The trend is toward higher-priced neckwear, despite the heavy advances that have been made. Among the finer houses smaller shapes are well established and rule as the style, rather than the necessity caused by the increased cost of silk.

PICTURE FILM DUPLICATES.

Appraisers Decide on Lower Duties on Imports of Them.

In a test case standing in the name of R. K. Bartlett, representing Thomas H. Ince of London, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday found in favor of the importer's contention for lower duty on photographic film duplicates for moving pictures. The decison was a defeat for the Government and for American moving-picture interests, which desired a high rate of duty imposed on films of this kind in order to discourage their importation and use in competition with legitimate attractions for which rights had been secured here. The lower duty, it was feared, might encourage so-called movie "pirates" to exhibit plays and scenes without paying for such rights.

Judge Sullivan, in his decision for the board, finding in favor of the importer's claim, held that an exposed and developed photographic film negative printed from a positive taken from the original negative was not dutiable as assessed by the Collector at New York, at 3 cents per linear or running foot, as "photographic film negatives for use in moving-picture exhibits, exposed and developed," but at 1 cent per linear foot as "moving, motion, motophotography or cinematography film pictures or duplicates of every kind and nature." The board also ruled that a duplicate negative was one which was taken from the original positive, the original negative of which might be in use for motion-picture exhibitions. The decision pointed out that such a duplicate negative was much less valuable than the original negative, and if known to be a duplicate could not be readily sold to moving-picture exhibitors or be used by them. Judge Sullivan, in sustaining the claim, said:

"It seems to us that this is a duplicate within the photographic, and also within the legal, sense of this statute."

EGGS AND SUGAR DOWN.

Cheesemakers Hard Hit by Home and Foreign Conditions.

Inspectors of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures yesterday reported to Commissioner Joseph Hartigan that the retail price of eggs had dropped 2 cents a dozen, making the average price 33 cents. This was explained by the increased supply that has come into the market since the danger of a railroad strike passed.

From the same source it was learned that the cheese market has been upset by a falling off in the local demand, because of high prices and by inability of manufacturers to deliver cheese in England at the maximum price fixed by the British Government. Cheese which sold at 14 and 15 cents a pound in 1914 is now selling at 27 and 27½ cents a pound. This price is prohibitive for many and the local consumption has fallen off half, according to reports. Unable, therefore, to sell their cheese either at home or abroad, manufacturers are putting it into storage, hoping to dispose of it gradually at high prices, the investigators believe.

Sugar in the wholesale market was reported yesterday at 7 cents a pound, or a cent less than last week. The output of refineries was said to be rapidly approaching normal.

Condensed milk continued at a steady price, and manufacturers said that they would not raise it, because to do so would materially decrease demand.

Quick Outlet for Silk Sweaters.

No trouble at all is being experienced these days in selling high-priced silk sweaters. One house that is making these garments to sell at retail from $37.50 to $50 has more business on the line than it is able to take care of. The silk going into these goods in its spun form costs $7 a pound, and a pound and a half is required for each garment. This, however, is not the principal item in the manufacturing cost. The labor required is of a painstaking sort, and the finish has to be particularly well taken care of. The models shown are mostly of the conventional but well-styled sort in gold, red, and light-blue shades. They may be obtained in either single or double breasted effects.

Six Days for Fur Auction.

The New York Fur Auction, which starts at the Masonic Temple next Monday, will last all week. This is a longer period than any previous sale and is because of the quantity of goods to be disposed of is so much greater. Catalogues for the sale are now ready for distribution. A number of out of town buyers are now in the city for the purpose of inspecting the samples which are on exhibition from today to the conclusion of the quantity of goods factor, besides the vogue for Summer furs and the purchase of skins by the clothing trade, which is expected to help the manufacturers break sales records this year is the cape style that is predicted for next Fall.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BUTTONS, woolens, general merchandise; cash; clean up; remarkable. 62 West 14th. Chelsea 9320.

CLOTH MEASURING Machine, second hand, cheap. M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st St.

CLOTH, wool velour; will pay cash; high shades. Madison Square 1380.

COATS.—Jobber looking at children's coats, better grade, for Spring; stock orders given; our own materials. Eleventh floor, 50 West 26th St.

COATS.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' and children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts. Eastern, 448 Broadway. Spring 358.

COATS.—Jobber looking at samples infants' intermediate, children's and ladies' Fall coats. 42 West 18th St., 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at infants' intermediate and children's Fall coats. 38 West 25th St., 10th floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber placing orders; sports and silks; mornings only. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats, eighth floor. 12 West 27th.

COATS.—Open for ladies', children's, juniors' Fall coats. 36 West 20th St., 7th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall plush and cloth coats. Second floor, 32 West 32d St.

COATS.—Jobbers looking at Fall coats. D. Charmas & Co., 51 West 24th St.

COTTON GOODS.—Will buy quantity Trouville Linene, rose, any width. Gramercy 4436.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy, gold, anadrose, tan, and pearl gray. Flip Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

CREPE DE CHINES and Georgettes.—Open to buy large quantities. L 21 Times.

DRESSES of silk, poplin, nets, and sport effects, costing up to $3.75; sample lines seen Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings. The White House, (Felix Brunschwig & Co.,) El Paso, Texas. 354 4th Av., Room 1820.

DRESSES.—Large house is placing immediate orders on cotton dresses; we furnish materials; bring your own samples; call all day Wednesday. H. A. R., 11 West 32d St., 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Will place orders on serge, silk, corduroy, and velveteen dresses for next Fall. Apply with samples all week, 120 West 18th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors on cotton dresses, $2.50 up; bring samples; orders placed immediately. P. & O. Dress Co., 129 W. 22d.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on cotton dresses; bring samples; will look all week. 25 West 31st, 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors on sport dresses, silk and cotton. 1,178 Broadway (top floor, corner 28th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors with cotton dresses big samples. Waxler Bros., 16 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Open for jobs of silk dresses; will pay cash. Spiro & Kutner, 1,265 Broadway.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Sport and wash, of better kind. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

PIECE GOODS.—Dry goods, notions; small lots of everything bought for cash; must be very cheap. E 316 Times Downtown.

PLUSHES, Velours, 0036 American Serge Silk, and Wool Poplins; cheap. Merit Co.

PLUSHES.—Will pay spot cash, drab and Orthot, 49 East 21st St. Gramercy 6936.

POPLIN wanted; high shades, for cash. Siegel & Barnett, Madison Square 1745.

POPLINS, SERGES.—Open for quantity. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

POPLIN, American, 30010-8, gray and tan. S. Korach & Co., 303 5th Av.

POPLINS.—Copen., gold, and apple green; any quantity for cash. Merit Co.

POPLINS AND VELOURS. — High shades. Phone Madison Square 2815.

POPLIN, woolen, Burgundy shape, 4-5 pieces, Farragut 9130.

SERGES.—Manufacturer open for Copenhagen, single warp serge; must be cheap; any quantity. Herman Cloak Co., 30 West 26th. Farragut 9930.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at tailor-made suits; stock orders placed immediately. Top floor, 132 West 22d St.

SUITS.—Jobber placing stock orders on tailored, also braided models. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber placing stock orders on silk coats and suits; call all week. 14 W. 31st St., 1st floor.

TAFFETA.—Stripes and plaids, low prices. M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st St.

VELOURS.—Wistaria, also American 15002, in high shades. Greeley 4321.

Offerings to Buyers

BURELLA, Lymansville, one piece 34-11, staple, at cost. 2347 Farragut.

CHECK, U. S.—4652, 58-inch, $1.05; Piece Goods Exchange. Phone Mad. Sq. 818.

CLOTH.—Cohen & Ehrenberg's genuine 500 Panama Beach Cloth, Julliard's serge 54268 and Andrews' 1464, $1.25. Abramson, Mad. Square 5240.

CLOTH, jersey, for immediate delivery; all shades. Loquitur Co. Phone Spring 4442.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 of each; latest models, all shades; immediate delivery. Prices, $7.75 to $25. Call and be convinced. Jos. A. Goldfield & Co., 22 West 26th St.

COATS.—Wonderful sellers; velour, poplin, silk, and satin duchesse coats; popular priced; pick them off the rack. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Big assortment for immediate delivery, $5 to $15; special lot 500 coats, all wool materials, $3.75 up. Charles Press, 27 W. 24th.

COATS, SUITS, 4,000 on the racks, for immediate delivery; very interesting prices. L. & H. Saplor Cloak Co., 37-43 W. 20th St.

COATS, SUITS.—See our $6.75 suit; call and see the values we are offering. Hollander, 28 West 25th St.

COATS.—15,000 for immediate delivery. Siegel & Barnett, 1,237 and 39 B'way. Mad. Sq. 7145.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobs and regular stock for immediate delivery. Simon Shapiro Co., 18 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Latest creations, popular price, for immediate delivery. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th.

COATS.—Jobs to close out, serges and plaids; also poplins and velours for immediate delivery. Gelford, 141 West 25th St.

COATS.—Cold weather! How many plush coats you use at $10.50, 48 inches long, trimmed? Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS, American woolen poplin, $4.75; suits, $7.75; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—10,000 from $3.50 to $12.50; all leading shades; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson.

COATS AND SUITS.—Tailored and taffeta coats and suits on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Beautiful taffetas in children's sizes to close out below cost. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 821 Broadway.

COATS.—Misses', juniors' and children's coats in stock to close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Infants' and children's, for immediate delivery. S. E. S. Line, 6-8 W. 18th.

COATS.—SUITS, $5.75 up, for immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

COATS.—3,000 poplin coats to ship today, J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th.

COATS.—250 coats to close out at cost price. 129 West 22d, 7th floor.

CREPE METEORS, silk, wool poplins, crepe de chine, all grades, immediate delivery. Marks & Sesmer, 354 4th Av. 9380 Mad. Sq.

CREPE.—50 pieces Julliliard wool crepe, assorted shades, 65c. Simon, 44 East 32d.

DE LUXE, 54-inch, 85c.; 32-inch seal bro. Venetian, 44c. Mad. Sq. 3140.

DRESSES.—On hand for immediate delivery, 300 silk dresses, taffeta, crepe de chine and georgette, latest models; all shades and sizes; $5.75 up. Bee Emm Dress Co., 101 W. 28th.

DRESSES.—Silks, Georgette, stripes, and evening dresses to close out at a price. 40 West 27th St., 3d floor.

DRESSES.—2,000 crepe de chines and taffetas to close out. Call all week, Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Silk and striped taffeta dresses for immediate delivery. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Children's white, misses' novelties; also jobs to close. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—800 serge, silk dresses, to close out. Alper Bros., 11 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Georgette and silk, to close out. Stanley Dress, 15 West 24th.

DRESSES, wool jersey; desirable styles at a price. Spar Dress Mfg. Co.

DRESSES.—Silk and Georgettes to close out. I. Laxer, 19 West 21st.

JERSEYS.—All colors, poiret twills, shepherd checks, Botany 11435 serges. Farragut 9812.

JERSEYS.—All worsted, for immediate delivery. Telephone Gramercy 5573.

MOIRE.—Black silk, lorraine, 50-inch serge, navy and brown, 85 cents net. Orchard 6548.

NET.—Quantity white nets, 40 hole, to close out. Chelsea 8691.

PEAU DE CYGNES, black and navy, to close out. J. Fechtel, 16 West 19th St.

POIRET GABARDINES, Walworth 3529, apple green and gold; very reasonable. Chelsea 3110.

POPLIN.—Sport, printed silk and wool, all colors; also taffetas and georgettes, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av., 3445 Gramercy.

POPLIN. — Amoskeag No. 9058, gold and green, at $1.30; also Whitman's white serge No. 111, at $1. Madison Square 3940.

POPLINS.—Will exchange 906.10, gold for apple. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st.

POPLIN.—Amoskeag 8158, 58-inch, $1.22½; Piece Goods Exchange. Mad. Sq. 818.

Offerings to Buyers

SATEEN, apple green, 18c yard; immediate delivery. Spring 6311.

SERGES.—Mannish, French and storm; also shepherd checks; low prices. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St. Farragut 2181.

SERGE.—Wm. Whitman, 1210 36-inch, 42c; Piece Goods Exchange. Phone Mad. Sq. 818.

SERGE.—Whitman, Quality 9, to close out. Greeley 4582.

SERGE.—0936 American, $1.37½, less 3%; navy, only 100 pieces. W 38 Times.

SERGE.—Amoskeag 8301 apple green serge, 90c. per yard. Greeley 6172.

SERGE.—Botany 11483, sponged, $1.32½. Greeley 1036.

SHANTUNG, white, for sale. Phone Farragut 2347.

SHEPHERD CHECKS, black and white; will sell cheap. Gramercy 440; W 37 Times.

SILK,—100 pieces striped tub silk at 65c. per yard. "La Rose" Waist Co., 31 W. 21st.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported finish, finest quality, largest output; all sizes; immediate deliveries; extraordinary inducements for large quantities. Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1,328 B'way, Suite 635-637. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS, finest quality Spring fastener, lowest prices to dealers. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Phone 1806 Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS, SPRING, lowest prices for quantities. Steiner, 145 West 28th St. Farr 4269.

SUITS.—10,000 on the rack, all the newest models, including tailor made braided suits at the right price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

SUITS.—2,000 high-grade tailored and braided models for immediate delivery, $12.50 to $35. Kronfish & Dessau, 28 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—1,000 suits and coats for immediate delivery, all colors and grades. S. Kurlan & Co., 65 West 36th.

SUITS AND COATS.—All the latest on hand for immediate delivery. Swirsky & Co., 32 West 32d.

SUITS.—Lot of khaki suits, up-to-date merchandise; to close out very reasonable. Florence Dress, 36 East 10th St.

SUITS.—Job of 300 suits, latest Spring shades, to close out cheap. A. Zimmerman, 65 East 11th St.

SUITS-COATS.—Cloths and silks, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS, all shades, for immediate delivery, $7.90 up. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS AND COATS.—3,000 latest models in high shades, for immediate delivery, at the right prices. Robert Kamber, Frank & Bregst-in, 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobs and regular stock on hand; quick delivery. Lieblich, 26 West 15th St.

VELOURS for sale; Stevens No. 2708, 23, 25, 29, and Wilson & Lawrence No. 487, red, green, and gold. Chelsea 9840.

VELOURS.—American 0306, apple, gold, rose; serge 09050 in navy, black. Gramercy 4189.

VELVETEEN, twill back, 27-inch imported and 40-inch domestic, all colors, to close out. Greeley 4582.

WAISTS.—A quantity of georgette waists in six good styles, to close out. Deutchman Bro., 15 West 20th.

WOOLENS.—Checks and plaids. Stevens, Shaws, American, Wilson and Lawrence, and Julliards. Opening price, less discounts. Mad. Sq. 7145, W. Dobbins.

WOOLENS.—Three pieces A. W. Co. 21305, 4-piece Steven's 37912, to close out. Chel. 9724

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4¾@4¾ per cent. for the best names
Monday ..4¾@4¾ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Crude Rubber Buyers Mark Time.

With most of the crude rubber buyers, big and little, marking time in the hope of getting lower prices thereby, sellers in the local market have not filled many books with orders in the last week. Features are missing. Prices were quoted yesterday as follows: Brazilian —Up-river fine, 77 cents for both spot and near-by shipments; up-river coarse, 53 cents; upper Caucho ball, 63½ cents. In the Eastern rubbers both first latex and smoked sheets were more or less nominally held at 85 cents for spots and 84½ cents for April shipment.

Strike Settlement Hits Coal.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the danger of a transportation tie-up strengthened the anthracite market for a few days last week, but with the passing of the crisis weakness is again in evidence. Premiums on independent tonnage are rapidly becoming smaller as April 1 draws near. City dealers have bought little premium coal in the last week. Most of them are getting enough tonnage from the companies to enable them to fill urgent orders. They are running on a strictly hand-to-mouth basis and have little stock on hand. The threat of a railroad strike caught the local bituminous market with less coal at the ports than at any time for a number of years.

Colored Cottons in Firm Position.

In spite of the higher prices asked for various kinds of colored cottons in this market, the mills are having little difficulty in keeping their looms covered with orders for months ahead. Shirtings have been very active since the recent opening, and lines of percales that were opened on Monday are being taken freely by the jobbing trade from all accounts. Denims have done very well in the recent past, and in some cases the makers are sold well into the Fall on them. So good has been the call for various lines of Eastern colored goods that several of them either have been taken from the market or placed at value. Southern cloths of this kind, especially staple ginghams, have also sold well. In more than one case early Fall is the quickest delivery that can be made on new business.

The Trend in Spring Hats.

These are conclusions set forth in the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America after a canvass of the city's leading stores: "Dressy hats show a marked increase in sales. Large shapes are becoming more popular, with a good demand for medium-sized mushrooms. Shoppers are showing marked preference for flower-trimmed hats with facings of blue, tan and old rose. Smart trimmed and tailored effects are moving readily." Among the new things the bulletin tells of are beach hats for wear with bathing suits; riding hats in the form of two-tone sailors in striped effects, and bell-shaped riding hats instead of the conventional derby or tricorne, especially designed for girls of 12 to 18 years. Saturday was said to be the first big day of Spring headwear for juveniles.

Girdle Demand Growing Steadily.

With the approach of Easter and the consequent stimulated movement of garments and dress accessories at retail, sellers of fancy girdles tell of a steady growth in demand for their wares. All sorts of these goods appear popular. Attractive hand-beaded Oriental designs in silks are offered here with great success, and a variety of wooden bead girdles in monotone and vari-colored effects is also doing well. Cincture effects in white and colored cords are good, as are fancy metal girdles. Gold, silver, and steel effects and combinations in metal girdles are also active. Other offerings make use of novelty stone effects, galalith, Oriental coins, celluloid, and bisque.

Gray Goods Buying Steady.

There was no halt in the demand for printcloths in the local gray goods market yesterday. Practically all, if not all, of the 38½-inch 64-60s that could be had here at 7¾ cents for March delivery were taken up by buyers, and sellers are now asking 7⅞ cents for them. Buyers acted the same way on 38½-inch 60-52s, which moved at 6¾ cents for this month's shipment, and which are now held at 6⅞ cents for nearbys. Large bids of 6½ cents were reported in the market for 39-inch 72s and 76s for deliveries running from April to August, but so far as could be learned, sellers were firm in their refusal to sell these positions at less than 9⅝ cents. Buyers have not yet worked themselves up to that figure. Large bids of 8⅝ cents were in the market for nearby 48-square four-yard sheetings, for which the mills asked 8¾ cents. Similar bids of 9 cents were presented for 3.95-yard drills for April-May shipment. Both were unsuccessful. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s...10¼@38½-inch, 64-60s..7⅞c
39-inch, 72-68s...9⅝@38½-inch, 64-56s..7⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s...8⅝@38½-inch, 60-52s..6⅞c
39-inch, 56-64s...6¾c 38-inch, 60-48s....6⅝c
38½-inch, 64-64s..7¾c 27-inch, 64-60s....5½c
*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ANNA C. KNOWLES, who resides at the Majestic Hotel, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,055 and assets of $14,401, consisting of a claim against her husband for unpaid alimony of $14,400 and cash.

MAUD MAY TURNER, residing at 43 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,723 and assets of $4,420. She has a claim against the estate of Thomas W. Turner under an agreement for her maintenance and support.

BENJAMIN H. ADAMS of Yonkers, formerly of Hugh W. Adams & Son, iron dealers, in Beekman Street, New York, filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $24,318 and assets of $371. Among the creditors are the National Nassau Bank, $13,792, and Anna Frances Burns, $7,250.

MAX H. RAUBITSCHEK, broker, 209 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $26,012 and no assets. Among the creditors are Henry J. Bendheim, $5,000; Anna Taylor Morgan, $4,000, and Jacob Meyers, $2,069.

GUSTAV HAGENAH, 1,057 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,311 and no assets.

FRANK ROSENBLUTH, jobber in buttons, 1,204 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,059 and assets of $1,180.

COLES PICTURE MACHINE CORPORATION.—Judge L. Hand has appointed Edward H. Childs receiver for the Coles Picture Machine Corporation, manufacturer of motion picture machines, 120 West Forty-first Street, under bond of $1,500.

NATHAN GOLUB, stationery dealer, 973 Avenue St. John, the Bronx, has made an assignment to Martin Goldubler.

USONA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—George Wack has been appointed receiver of rents of the property of the Usona Construction Company of the Bronx, under bond of $20,000, in a suit brought by the American Real Estate Company to foreclose several mortgages on the property. It is a subsidiary company of the American Real Estate Company and was organized in 1910 to build houses on the property purchased from the American Real Estate Company on Tiffany Street, Longfellow Avenue, and Bancroft Street.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 20.—David Plenoff, clothing manufacturer, Norwalk, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court today showing liabilities of $13,600 and no assets. All the creditors are in New York. The largest claims are American Woolen Company, $4,594; W. Karon & Co., $1,027; M. L. Morris & Co., $1,094, and A. S. Dressler, $1,094.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 20.—Grant M. Curtis and George H. Gillies, President and Secretary of the Cyphers Incubator Company, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, listing total liabilities at $754,052.97. The company itself issued a bankruptcy petition a month ago, listing debts at $508,292.23, and assets of $823,882.37. The bankruptcy petition of the company was made while reorganization was under way, to check the efforts of two creditors who sought preference through court judgments. The present action is taken to protect the other creditors. Mr. Gillies's liabilities are $479,140.47; assets, $9,077; secured claims, $916,725.78. Mr. Gillies's liabilities are $381,912.54; assets, $3,100; secured claims, $148,989.43. The liabilities are indorsements of company notes for the most part, one for $25,000 being held by the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, and one for $10,000 by William H. Coswell, 45 East 17th St., New York.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

A. J. Crawford Co.—E. A. Stahl.....$1,237.05
Aro, Heinrich, Henry and Wilhelmine Reta—L. A. Hoof.....5,612.74
Badini, Rose—Borchard.....131.85
Bettes, John A., and Charles C. Ebsen—G. S. Mitchell.....500.00
Bello, Antonio, Louis Spiegel, and Mary A. McGowan—J. Weiselkiller.....230.05
Caliotti, Ferdinand—R. Carvel.....478.41
Cerrone, Thomas or James—M. Levison.....119.91
Cohen, Louis—H. Rubenstein.....459.16
Dewoet & Page Co., Inc.—General Accident Co.....29.26
Deutsch, Anna and Louis—D. Klein et al.....498.41
Donohué, John L. and Cora—Chicago Steel Post Co.....847.77
Esker, John—United Distillers.....222.05
Equator Building and Development Co.—R. Fischer.....502.99
Frey, Hans—J. Unterman.....1,207.41
Fhun, Isidor—N. Bierman.....247.05
Galston, J. Austh.—Cathedral Realty Co.....155.89
Garnsey, Everett N.—S. C. Adams....1,406.81
Hart, Thomas R.—W. M. Gildersleeve..135.37
Hare, George F.—G. E. Ratsey.....201.04
Hettinger, John—Morris & Co.....121.46
Hexamer, Alexander P. — J. Buckowski.....1,750.00
Same—H. Buckowski.....1,000.00
Hanan, Alfred P., Jr.—L. C. Phipps....443.16
Hamilton, William A.—O'Neill Adams Co.....238.18
Honest Linen Supply and Steam Laundry Co., Inc.—F. W. Frye Co.....215.41
Harburger, Lillian—J. J. Campbell.....198.00
Horter, Earl—William Knabe & Co. Mfg. Co.....447.30
Hart, John F.—E. B. Latham Co.....209.30
Koppler, Samuel—B. Rubenstein.....605.76
Lewis, Benjamin F.—Burns Bros.....118.26
Louis I. Balch—H. Hirsch et al.....277.90
Litvak, Jacob—P. Crown.....134.58
Lewen, Max—Cosmos Importing Co.....1,051.38
Mother Lode Copper Mines Co. of Alaska—L. G. Hart.....335.91
Mills, Daisy M.—E. M. Pratt.....1,169.61
Murray, Peter—John Burke Importing Co.....101.01
Munday, Thomas E.—Wingood Realty Co., Inc.....105.96
Neenan Elevator Co.—A. Leschen & Sons Rope Co.....310.51
Ogden, Herbert G.—M. F. Phelps et al.....242.56
Owens, James P.—S. Mitliszky et al....152.49
Palmer, William H.—Wungood Realty Co., Inc.....149.08
Rice, Clarence B.—R. Jacob.....266.72
Read, Joseph B.—H. L. La Barr et al..117.51
Ropes, Elizabeth G.—E. Faber.....704.41
Rice, Clarence B.—Elmgood Realty Co., Inc.....293.62
Ribaric, Tony—United Distillers Co....241.73
Rand, Arthur I.—Wilson Toomer Fertilizer Co.....3,531.88
Robinson, Beverly W., and Woltenham Corp.—E. Goetz.....8,442.09
Sreimatz, Samuel B.—Lawyers Title and Trust Co.....350.61
Sturm, Leo F.—W. M. Posner.....1,128.88
Shaw, William—W. Mills.....1,401.40
Smith, Fletcher P.—L. H. Starkey et al.....286.50
Serio, Rosario, by guardian—J. Hirsch, costs.....107.70
Thal Realty Co.—Lawyers Mortgage Co.....2,063.83
Stoller, Julius—J. Seeman et al.....341.86
Weller, Charles W.—G. Reese.....4,285.22
Wilson, Lillian T.—J. Wamsley.....148.11
William B. Fox & Bros., Inc.—American Rattan and Reed Mfg. Co.....581.74
Watzel, Fred—H. Kettelhack.....144.66
Weller, Charles W.—G. Reese.....4,288.02
Wood, Joe—O. Feldman.....800.00
Younger, William—J. Campbell.....176.90
Washington Park Sports and Amusement Club, Inc., and Dan McKetrick —London and Lancashire Indemnity Co. of America.....1,350.02

In Bronx County.

Angel Const., Gustave Ernst, and Carmine Cioffi—T. S. Wardell.....948.61
Astrowsky, Abraham—A. Goldstein.....50.47
Balasowsky, Samuel—N. Y. Telephone Co.....16.34
Braunstein, Sophie—Inter. R. T. Co.....68.20
Burstein, Henry—M. Fishbein.....4,102.94
Cuntell, Belle—Inter. R. T. Co.....114.75
D'Eufemia, Thomas—N. Y. Telephone Co.....31.67
Duncan, Sadie E.—Inter. R. T. Co.....108.28
Frankenberg, Andrew—M. Bode.....250.15
Felstein, William—N. Linetzky.....48.55
Feffer, Joseph—N. Y. Telephone Co....19.78
Ferris, Eugene M.—J. B. Graham.....208.22
Goldberg, Edward—N. Y. Telephone Co..13.62
Gertzig, Isaac—A. Goldstein.....65.72
Infantino Realty Co., Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co.....16.40
J. S. Davis, Inc.—Matawan Steel and Iron Co.....497.61
Kaufman, Samuel—J. Lichtenberg.....74.72
Meredith, Katherine A.—N. Y. Tel. Co..19.00
May, Benedict—M. J. MacIntyre.....400.09
Morrison, Neil—S. Kaufman.....91.72
Owens, James P.—M. Mitliszky et al....152.49
Plechner, Ralph—N. Y. Telephone Co....13.40
Reynolds, Charles F.—F. W. Devoe & Co.....983.97
Sims, James Edwin—4th Av. Coach Co....122.74
Weill, Rose—N. Y. Telephone Co.....41.33
Zodikoff, Jacob—N. Y. Telephone Co....36.74

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

In New York County.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Matthews, Samuel D.—Equitable Office Building Corporation, Nov. 29, 1915, vacated.....$639.53
Kronenthal, Joseph—Huguenot Trust Co., Oct. 10, 1916, vacated.....4,139.58
Bok, Gustav, Gilbert S. Ellithrope, and Marcus Joffe—Elevator Automatic Signal Co., Inc., March 7, 1917.....162.34
D. L. Ward Co.—Daube & Co., Feb. 9, 1917.....153.51
New York Times Co.—J. Fay, March 21, 1916.....1,138.25
Ruprenthal, John C.—E. Kirschbaum et al., Feb. 2, 1917.....172.07
Reilly, Thomas A.—Candee, Smith & Howland Co., March 12, 1913.....908.52
Tetten, Richard W.—American Sugar Refining Co. of N. Y., Jan. 10, 1917..112.33
Ware, William R.—Catskill & N. Y. Steamboat Co., Ltd., Nov. 14, 1916..155.20
Ware, Addie E.—Catskill & N. Y. Steamboat Co., Ltd., Nov. 14, 1916..147.70
Weinstock, Clarence—H. Levy, March 27, 1911.....119.91
Gottschalk, Esther J.—G. W. Carr, Nov. 27, 1916.....116.91
Kroll, Maurice—H. Herrmann Furniture Co., Nov. 23, 1916.....259.91
Harroun, Emerson M.—H. W. Rogers, Aug. 2, 1916.....5,179.15
Murray, Edward G.—G. W. Dunbar, Nov. 27, 1914.....298.82
Rosenwasser, Leo—Gimbel Bros, New York, Jan. 11, 1915.....276.67
Moses, Sydney—A. M. Steinberg, Dec. 14, 1916.....1,391.10

In Bronx County.

Becker, Edward—P. S. O'Hara et al, Feb. 6, 1917.....239.06

1916 COTTON CROP REPORT.

Output for the Year Was 11,442,838 Bales, Compared with 11,191,820 in 1915.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The 1916 cotton crop of the United States was 11,442,838 equivalent 500-pound bales, exclusive of linters, according to final figures of ginning announced today by the Census Bureau. This compares with 11,191,820 bales in 1915 and 16,134,930 bales in 1914, the year of record production. Linters produced in 1915 were 931,141 equivalent 500-pound bales and in 1914 were 856,900 bales.

Round bales included in the ginnings for the season numbered 192,040, compared with 111,716 for 1915, and 57,618 in 1914. Sea Island bales included numbered 117,544, compared with 91,844 for 1915 and 81,634 for 1914.

The average gross weight of bale for the crop, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, was 503.8 pounds for 1916, compared with 505.6 for 1915, and 507.2 for 1914.

Ginneries operated for the 1916 crop numbered 21,021, compared with 23,102 for 1915.

Ginning by States, in equivalent 500-pound bales, was: Alabama, 532,826; Arkansas, 1,123,568; California, 43,020; Florida, 41,440; Georgia, 1,819,874; Louisiana, 445,115; Mississippi, 811,296; Missouri, 62,699; North Carolina, 954,259; Oklahoma, 822,673; South Carolina, 928,718; Tennessee, 382,273; Texas, 3,724,731; Virginia, 27,127, and all other States, 13,604.

MILK CONTROVERSY STILL ON

Dealers Have Not Accepted the Dairymen's Reduced Demands.

Following Monday's announcement that the Dairymen's League had reduced by approximately 4 cents a hundred pounds the price asked by its members for milk sold after April 1, executives of the league and representatives of the city's big distributing companies who buy from the league members held an all-day conference yesterday at the league's headquarters, 110 West Fortieth Street. No announcement was made after the conference, but some of those who attended it expressed themselves as hopeful that the differences between the farmers and distributers would be amicably adjusted.

The distributers would not say yesterday whether the revised price schedule was acceptable. The reductions proposed were not considered material enough to affect the situation radically, some distributers seemed to think but they manifested no desire to discontinue negotiations with the league.

President Cooper of the league said, on the other hand, that the farmers had made a big sacrifice in revising their schedule. They had been influenced in reducing their prices, he said, by considerations of the New York consumers. He explained that the league did not want to make consumers pay any more for milk than was absolutely necessary and also did not want to antagonize the public in the event of a possible fight with the distributers. The members of the league felt, he said, that they had done all that could be expected of them.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Ar

DOUBT COURT'S RIGHT TO PREVENT STRIKES

Brotherhoods Say the Privilege Can't Be Abridged, but Railroads Hold Otherwise.

PREPARE NEW WAGE SCALES

8-Hour Law Decision Will Affect 330,000 Trains—Biggest Wage Gain to Men in Freight Service.

Heads of railroad labor unions indicated yesterday that they doubted the power of the Supreme Court decision in the eight-hour case to take away the right of labor to organize strikes. W. G. Lee of the trainmen declined to put any interpretation on the court's ruling in respect to strikes, but some of his colleagues declared that the right to strike against conditions which they considered unjust was an inherent constitutional privilege which could not be abridged by Congress or the courts.

This point of view was not accepted by Walter D. Hines, Chairman of the Committee of Railroad Counsel in the Adamson law test case before the Supreme Court. He said:

"The profoundly significant feature of the decision is its declaration that railroad trainmen are engaged in a public service, and that for the purpose of preventing an interruption of that service in the event of disputes as to wages or conditions of employment, the Government has power to compel the submission of their demands to arbitration and to put limitations upon their leaving the service.

"This decision appears to be a complete answer to the idea that railroad trainmen have an unrestricted constitutional right to insist upon whatever wages and conditions they desire, and tie up the transportation service of the country whenever their demands are not granted."

A committee of the railroad managers and the chiefs of the four brotherhoods met at the Grand Central yesterday to adjust to the different railroad schedules the eight-hour law. Figures were revised in respect to the number of men who would actually be affected by the Adamson law. As the law's operations are confined to the four brotherhoods alone, it was said, only 330,000 of the 1,500,000 railroad employes will be involved. Of that number 250,000 are in the freight and yard service and 80,000 men in the passenger service. The negotiations were conducted largely for the freight and yard men. It is estimated that from 5,000 to 7,000 passenger employes will receive the additional pay.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Touching on the interpretation given the Adamson law decision by a spokesman for the railroads at New York today, Timothy Shea, Assistant President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, said:

"The remarks by the Chief Justice were an expression of personal opinion and carried no weight as coming officially from the Supreme Bench. The right of laboring men to strike is fundamental and cannot be taken away except by constitutional amendment. I do not believe that Congress ever will pass a law prohibiting strikes."

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Union Pacific Board, before the joint Congressional Railroad Committee today advocated compulsory arbitration of all disputes between railroads and employes directly connected with the operation of trains.

"RaRoads have come to believe," he said, "that they can whip these strikes. My own opinion is that if the public was not interested we could whip them; but, as railroads are subject to public opinion, they have submitted to demands of the men."

Brotherhood members, Mr. Lovett said, had shown they had no regard for "the public, Congress, or the Supreme Court." Their leaders, he added, should be stripped of their power.

"No group of men," he added, "should have it in their power to paralyze the commerce of this country."

DECISION A "WAR MEASURE."

Washington Believes Both Sides Get Advantages in 8-Hour Ruling.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A common expression heard today in regard to the Supreme Court's action yesterday upholding the eight-hour law is that the court's opinion was one of the most effective "war measures" of the Administration. The powerful part played by the President in settling the threatened railroad strike before the court's decision was announced showed plainly that he regarded the strike as a grave danger to the country at a time of international crisis. The question had been asked many times since the German situation became acute whether constitutional limitations would leave the American Government as helpless in the face of industrial disputes as the strike of the Welsh miners proved England to be. This question found its answer in the Supreme Court's unmistakable negative.

The court's opinion in the question under immediate consideration was undoubtedly in favor of the contentions of labor. But there is nothing in that opinion to suggest that the broad principles of private responsibility to the public need apply less stringly to labor than to capital. It happened that the court was passing upon an act of Congress, "compulsorily arbitrating" a labor dispute favorably to labor. But if Congress had decided the other way the decision would have been the same, and Congress's power to control and compel labor would have had the same judicial approval.

The decision would seem to mean clearly, therefore, that a strike in an interstate munitions corporation at a time when such a strike threatened the public safety as it would in time of war could be met in the same way by a Congressional mandate in the form of law, directing that the business continue to operate at terms set forth in the law.

CAN'T FIGHT, OFFERS LAND.

Dr. Schram, Past Military Age, Thinks Navy Might Use Tract.

Too old to volunteer for military service, Dr. Charles Schram of 52 East Eighty-second Street offered yesterday to the Federal Government the free use of a piece of land on the Manhattan side of the East River, directly opposite the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The land, now improved by two four-story tenements, is valued at $20,000.

"I am not quite spry enough to shoulder a gun," said Dr. Schram, "but I have been thinking how I could do something for my country. When this property—25 feet by 75 feet in size—passed into my hands, a few days ago, I wrote to the Yale Club's Military Committee that I thought it might be a good idea for the Government to put up barracks or a storehouse, or something of that sort, on the land, because of its convenience to the navy yard."

Dr. Schram was asked if he were a native American. The query reached the ears of Mrs. Schram, and her emphatic reply was:

"Yes, thank God!"

The doctor was born in Milwaukee.

SWIMMING Scientifically Taught

Prepare for Summer. Send for Booklet "T."
Dalton Swimming School, 308 W. 59th St.

NEW SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

Open all year. Douglas John Connah, Director, 248 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

N. Y. ELECTRICAL SCHOOL

137 W. 17th St. Tel. 3633 Chelsea.

CLAREMONT SCHOOL, 62 Broadway, N. Y. Shorthand Course $17.50; Bookkeeping $20; Spanish $7.50. Day and Evening Sessions.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER will tutor privately or give French lessons. A 139 Times.

WORK FOR DEFENSE LEAGUE

B. Altman & Co. First to Form Contingent and Drill Employes.

The first opportunity the Home Defense League, the newly organized volunteer police force, will have to handle a big crowd will be at the patriotic fnass meeting in Madison Square Garden tomorrow night. Five hundred members of the league, under Inspector John Dwyer, will appear for the first time in their new uniforms and will keep order inside the Garden. The Sons of the American Revolution will march into the hall carrying their historical banners and preceded by a fife and drum corps in Continental uniform representing the "Spirit of '76." The committee in charge decided yesterday that the public would be admitted to the Garden after 8:10 P. M., and that Sousa's Band would keep the crowd interested until 8:20.

Then Elihu Root, the Chairman, will take charge of the meeting, and speeches will be made by Mayor Mitchel, former Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton, and George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia. The resolutions to be adopted will be read by Professor Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia. Among the 200 Vice Presidents of the meeting who will sit on the platform are Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Charles E. Hughes, James W. Gerard, and Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary.

B. Altman & Co. is the first of the large mercantile establishments in the greater city to form a contingent of the Home Defense League and provide for its regular drilling. Mr. Friedsam, the President of the company, has signified his hearty indorsement of the movement, and 600 male employes have already been addressed by Sergeant John J. Hines of Inspector Dwyer's staff on the purpose of the Home Defense League.

Drills of an hour will be held once or twice a week on the roof of the store. The training and discipline, physical and mental, that would result from these drills in the open air, Sergeant Hines said, would be beneficial to the health of the men and unquestionably increase their business efficiency.

DOG CLAIMS HIS OWNER.

Affection for Old Master Convinces Magistrate in Court.

Magistrate Wylie in Yorkville Court yesterday decided that a small brown and white fox terrier claimed by two persons was the property of Mme. Alexandria Piarda, an actress living at the Grand Hotel, when the dog, which was wrapped in a black bag, burrowed out of the bag upon hearing his name called.

Mme. Piarda got a summons for Miss Ellen Starbuck of 44 West Fifty-eighth Street, a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who claimed the dog.

The actress said that the dog was lost six months ago while her maid was exercising him on Fifth Avenue. She had in court Julius Vosschiller of 41 West Forty-second Street, formerly a sailor on the battleship New Jersey, who presented her with the dog.

Vosschiller testified that he raised the dog from a puppy and gave him the name of "Wasser" because of his preference for water over milk. When the dog was grown, Vosschiller said, he presented it to the actress.

Miss Starbuck said she found the dog in Central Park six months ago, dirty and hungry. She said she notified the S. P. C. A. and the Bide-a-Wee Home that if an owner claimed the dog she would surrender him. She was walking in Fifth Avenue Monday with the dog on a leash when Vosschiller saw him. He called "Wasser," Vosschiller said, and the dog almost broke the leash. He informed the actress, and the summons followed.

The Magistrate was unable to decide the claim of ownership until Vosschiller called his name and the dog tore from the bag and leaped to Vosschiller's lap.

The Magistrate advised Miss Starbuck to bring a civil suit for expenses she had incurred caring for the dog.

WARNS ALIENS TAKING OATH.

Justice Delehanty Says They May Have to Fight for New Country.

Supreme Court Justice Delehanty, in administering the oath of citizenship yesterday to 150 aliens who had taken out their first and second papers, said:

"These, my friends, are troublous days in this country. We are right on the verge of war with one of the greatest empires of the world, and to those of you who come from that country let me say, you should stop and think well before you take on an allegiance to the United States. You may be called upon in a very few days, or within a few hours, to take up arms in defense of this new country of yours. We who have been born here welcome you as friends, even as brothers, but we point to you that in coming here to this free land, a land greater than any throughout the world, we want you to recognize your duties as American citizens and, if the necessity arises, to stand willingly shoulder to shoulder with us in defense of this country."

In the few days the imminence of war with Germany has caused a marked increase in the applications for first papers by German aliens at the County Clerk's office in the Hall of Records. County Clerk Schneider said yesterday he believed 100,000 aliens in New York who had obtained their first papers in the last few years were now eligible to apply for their second papers and in ninety days to become citizens. Many of them seem to believe, he added, that they would receive notice to call for their second papers. Such is not the case, he pointed out, and if the holders of first papers delay asking for the second for more than seven years, the papers will be void and they must start again.

WELSHMEN ARE LOYAL.

St. David's Society Eager to Serve the United States if Needed.

At the annual meeting of the St. David's Society of the State of New York on Monday evening these officers were elected: President, Charles Evans Hughes; First Vice President, John Castres Williams; Second Vice President, Dr. John T. W. Rowe; Treasurer, Alfred H. Williams, and Secretary, George Morgan Lewis.

An address forwarded to President Wilson said: "We, the members of the St. David's Society of the State of New York, Americans with Welsh blood in our veins, in annual meeting assembled, tender to you, as chief ruler of the nation, the assurance of our absolute and unqualified loyalty in this, the hour of national trial. In common with all good Americans we still hope for peace with honor; but should it be otherwise, we shall be found ready and eager to perform any service, however hard, or to make any sacrifice, however great, that may be necessary to prove our unfaltering devotion to the United States of America, its institutions, its ideals, and its flag."

John C. Williams, the new First Vice President, is the Deputy Collector of the Port of New York.

HOLD TO POULTRY BOYCOTT

Dealers for Jewish Trade Insist Prices Must Drop.

The boycott declared by wholesale and retail dealers in live poultry for Jewish trade was maintained yesterday, so far as could be observed, and almost no business was done in the West Washington Market between the men receiving poultry from the West and those who have announced that they will not buy until the price goes down from the present standard of 26 and 27 cents a pound. Reports from the market were that the supply of poultry was so small that the boycott was not felt much there, as there would have been little business anyhow, but leaders of the boycott maintained that market men were holding back poultry and creating an artificial shortage in order to make an excuse for high prices.

Committees representing wholesale and retail dealers in Harlem, the Bronx, Brownsville, and other sections of the city called at the offices of the United Hebrew Retail Kosher Butchers' Association at 78 Ludlow Street and assured the managers of the boycott that none of their associates would buy poultry until the price went down several cents a pound.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Chief Justice announced that the court will take a recess from Monday, March 26, to Monday, April 9, next.

The Chief Justice also announced the following order: It is ordered that the cases hereinafore placed on the summary docket, viz.: Nos. 519, 407, 732, 251, 577, (and 578,) 762, 795, 504, 760, 908, 497, and 840, be and they are hereby assigned for argument on Monday, April 9, at head of the call for that day.

167.—Central Fortuna, plaintiff, v. People of Porto Rico.—Dismissed, with costs on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

545.—United States, appellant, v. United Shoe Machinery Co. of New Jersey, et al.—Argument continued for appellees.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 21: Nos. 545, 142, (and 143,) 764, 124, 52, 168, 170, 174, 176, and 177.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Re Seward.
Hale Print Press Co<
G Maurer Co, Claim.
Re Schlichtmann Cont.
Re F & D Co.
Stave & Timber Co<A H Andrews Co.
Kilnes Bros <Co London & Lan Ins Co.
Un Sandy Hook Pilot Assn<SS Manchioneal.
R E Dietz Co<Burr & Starkweather.
Patagonia SS Co<Gans SS Co.
Land & Trans 15. NY, NH & H RR<Lansing SS.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 407, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.—Bankrupt NY Motor Car Co of NY, Inc.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Bowns Pattison Co< Tug Eli B Conine.
Swanson<Tug Genesee.
McWilliams<Tug Auburn.
Booth SS Line<Dalzell Ann RR<Tug Catherine Moran.
Walls<Tug Arthur Kill
Creighton<L V Transp
Pearce<Tug Coeur Wise
Schoonmaker<Tug N Y Central 23.
Nicholson<Erie RR.
Tracy<Tug P S Ross.
Ross<P & H RR.
Scully<Tug Vigilant.
N & E River Stbt Co< Tug Transfer 22.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Witte<Penn RR.
Rosenfeld<Penn RR.
Oetjens<Finnegan-Brown Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.

During this week Judge Hazel will hear equity causes, which will be assigned from Judge Augustus N. Hand's calendar as required.

Proctor & Gamble<Berlin Mills Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Criminal:
USC<Pakas.
Same<Peterson.
General motions at 2 P. M.
Wakeman<Doubleday, Sliva, &c<Yankaus.
Re Limit of Sunamitt.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.

Tice Towing Line< Stug W A Childs.
H B Watson<Stug W B Pollock.
Fred Sahr<Downer 8.
Henry Lee<Str Dell.
Tatts<SS Robert M Thompson.
Huntley<Warehouse Dock Co, Inc.
Manchester<Paper Makers Imp Co.
At 2 P. M.: McAlonan<Lloyd Brazilliere.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Re claim Klein for compensation v. Stoller & Cook Co. et al., aplts.; re claim Flitzpatrick for compensation, Blackall & Baldwin Co., et al., aplts., State Industrial Comm., respt.—Order in each case affirmed, with costs, on authority of re Post v. Burger and Gohlke, (216 N. Y., 544.)

Re claim Hamilton, as admrx., aplt., v. City of Fulton.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and determination of County Court affirmed, with costs in this court and in Appellate Division.

Metropolitan Trust Co. of City of N. Y., as trustee, v. State Board of Tax Com'rs, aplts.—Judgment reversed and submission of controversy dismissed, without costs.

Klotz, aplt., v. Angle et al., exrs.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Same, aplt., v. Fenn, exrx., (and 11 other cases.)—Order affirmed, with costs; first and fourth question certified answered in the affirmative, third question certified answered in the negative, so far as such question pertains to the Statute of Limitations of the State of Missouri, otherwise not answered, and second question not answered.

Decker et al., aplts., v. Vreeland et al., impl'd with others.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Grafton, aplt., v. Seneca Distributing Co. v. Fulton, impl'd, aplt.—Motions to dismiss appeals denied, $10 costs.

Aaron v. Thompson, applt.—Motion for leave to discontinue appeal granted upon payment of costs of appeal and $10 costs of this motion.

Jarvie, applt., v. Arbuckle et al., admrs., (Acts. 1 and 2;) Smith et al., exrs., appits., Jamison et al., admrs.—Motion to advance No. 609 to follow Nos. 343 and 344 in order of argument granted.

Striker, an infant, applt., v. Daly.—Motion to add case to calendar and set down for argument granted.

The Northern Bank of N. Y. et al., appits., v. Washington Savings Bank; Emmet, as Supt., v. Northern Bank of N. Y., appit.—Motion to add case to calendar and set down for argument granted, and case set down for argument on April 26, 1917.

Re City of N. Y., relative acquiring title East 12th St., (Westminster Road,) Farmer, applt., City of N. Y., respt.; Gaston et al., trustees, applts., v. Purdy et al., constituting Board of Taxes; re application City of N. Y., appit., for appointment Commissioners, West 151st St.; O'Brien et al., exrs. Higgins, dec'd., respts.; Municipal Ry. Corp., applt., v. Purdy et al., constituting Board of Tax; Fowler et al. v. Moscowitz et al. constituting Municipal Civil Service Commission, City of N. Y., appits.; re claim Claremont for compensation, respt., v. De Cross et al., applts.; re claim Leslie for compensation v. O'Connor & Richman, Inc., et al., applts.; State Industrial Commission, respt.; re application Grade Crossing Commissioners, City of Buffalo, for appointment, change of grade of Main St., &c., International Ry. Co., appit., Grade Crossing Commissioners et al., respts.; Baird & Son et al., respts., v. Prendergast, Comp., applt.; re settlement account Butler et al., exrs. Brady, dec'd, Tierney, applt., Butler et al., exrs., respts.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Re claim Siegfried for compensation v. Goldberg et al., aplts.; State Industrial Comm., respt.—Order reversed and claim dismissed on the dissenting opinion of Kellogg, P. J. the Appellate Division, with costs in the Appellate Division and in this court against the State Industrial Com'n.

Erie R. R. Co., respt., v. Public Service Com'n, 2d Dist.—Order affirmed, with costs, on motion of Cochrane, J., in Appellate Division.

Re application Woodbury, Atty. Gen'l, Mereness, indiv. et al., aplts.; Atty. Gen'l, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the affirmative.

Re application Pratt, aplt., to compel accounting by Powers, an attorney, respt.; re application Carney, aplt., v. same, respt.—Order in each proceeding affirmed, with costs

Planten, suing for himself, respt., v. Earl et al., aplts., defts.; Rodgers, respt., v. Kerbaugh, Inc., et al., aplts.; impl'd, et al.—Orders affirmed, with costs, and questions certified answered in the negative.

Barrows, aplt., v. Fidelity and Casualty Co. of N. Y., respts.—Order affirmed, with costs. third question certified answered in the affirmative; first and second questions certified not answered.

Wilson, aplt., v. Gillette Clipping Machine Co.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Re petition Coughlin, will of Daly, dec'd, McGrath, aplt.; Farrell et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with costs to respts., payable out of the estate, on opinion Putnam, J., in Appellate Division.

Cohnfeld, aplt., v. Bliss, respt., et al., deft.—Order affirmed, with costs. First question certified answered in the negative, second question certified answered in the affirmative.

Cazzani, aplt., v. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the affirmative.

Montrose, aplt., v. Baggott et al.—Appeal dismissed on argument.

DAY CALENDAR—

Longworth<East River National Bank.
Wilcox<Erie R R Co.
Smith<First Nat Bank
Norton<Erie RR.
Salamon<Kahlen.
People<Lee.
Tomaney<Humphrey Gas Pump Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Nauly<Gorham Mfg. Co.
Murphy<Mackey.
Hudson Bldg<Comp Gen Trans.
Weeker<Hand.
Balke<Otis Elev Co.
Reed<Sobel.
Overlander<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Ringlieb<Lineh, (2.)
Same<Beaver.
Fid & Dep Co<J G McCrory Co.
Bradford Co<Dunn.
Howard<Breitling.
Sloan<Mass B & I Co.
People<Gleeksman.
Palma<Town of North Hempstead.
Hoffman<Same.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Adams<Adams.
Fries<Bell.
Lowenfeld<Sullivan.
Kenny<NY Homeopathic Med College.
Grobner<Grobner.
Stauf<Gibson.
Nevins<Gottlieb.
Speed<Speed.
Parmer<Parmer.
Weber<Weber.
Rothbone<Rothbone.
Lader<Harriot.
Savage<Gt Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.
Hoffman<Aberbach.
Walton<Walton.
Robertson<Beer Sondheimer & Co.
Berger<Congregation Volin, &c.
Morris<Morris.
CNY<Schwarz.
Davine<Prichitt.
Gardusi<Planisani.
Behar<Kerr.
Salo<J Rheinfrank & Co, (2.)
D'Armond<O'Neill.
Elefante<Pizitz.
Jones<Sananes.
Re Brander (Maggio.)
Moskowitz<Busch.
Guggenheim<Guggenheim.
Re Sanborn.
Frankel<NY Edison.
Re O'Sullivan.
People, &c<Sofield.
Gulizia<Koller.
Diugeiseski<First Nat Bank.
Re A Pardi Tile Co< Goldstein.
Re Nat Ice Machine.
Guaranty Tr Co<2d Av RR, (2.)
Re Fine.
Re Am Knit Products
Youngblood<Banca Comm Italiana.
Grey<Triumph Film.
Re B S Cloak & Suit.
Polo<Am Metal Co.
Safron<Wagner.

Curzio<C RR of N J.
White<Stone.
Brannfeld<Fine.
Farbman<Beaver.
Amanuel<Taylor.
Garfield<Garner.
Silverman<Lombardy Rlty Co.
Weld<Depositors' Assets Corp.
Brenner<Mandel.
Klein<Lippman.
Polowitz<Maas.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit, in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Hannes<Fried Gross & Co.
Serlin<Everett.
Fisch<Knobel.
Stern<A I Namm & Sons.
Rothman<Burns.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Finkelstein<Marks.
Same<Lipkin.
Same<Klein.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Fabricius<Am Trans. Plt Mot'r Sales Co< Miller, Hicks & H.
Marino Mfg. &c, Co< Glen Island Corp.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Loewy< Karfeles—Charles O'Sullivan. McGovern< McGovern—Ashbel P. Fitch.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Re Lewenbein—Clarence G. Galston. Re Loercher—Philip J. Dunn. Union Trust Co.<Michael—Chas. L. Hoffman. Freefeld<Horne—Joseph M. Callahan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

American Sav Bank< Keilbert Con Co.
Van Dyck Eat<Infantino, (2.)
Winnik<Jad Con Co.
Koestner<Schulze.
Werner<Mint Prod Co.
Geller<Dollison.
Boll<Morse Dry Dock, &c, Co.
Wrobel<Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal.
Callaghan<L I R R.
Barnes<Hilton.
Laville<Westchester Elec RR.
Traynor<N Y Rys.
Connolly<same.
Cullette<Field.
Packer<15 W 44th St Co.
Chetatie<Kellwood Rty Co.
I. L.<Goldsmith<Cox.
F. Goldsmith<Cox.

Mutual Alliance Trust Co<Feltin.
Wey<Schaffer.
Joseph<Casolaro.
Grunert<CNY.
Re Latin S.
Re Nat Starch.
Trotta<Peerless Am Products Co, Inc.
Berman<Union Ry.
Schultz<Footers Dye Works.
Dahlgren, Jr<Lisser.
Chambers<Yonk RR.
Martin<Brand, (2.)
Santora<Martinucci.
Jacobs<W I C Co.
Borowsky<Holl & Co.
Rocke<CNY.
Evands<Linch.
Krall<Steinfeld.
Heller<Goldberg.
McKegney<Van Buren & NY Billpost Co.
Kantor<Forward As.
Campagano<Cuomo.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Erlangey<Con Co. J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

Case on—Harding<CNY.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Josef Hlavac.
Samuel G Dayton.
Wills for probate:
Ann Carragher.
Solomon H Guggenheim.
Thomas Everest.
Josef Hlavac.
Adolphus Hunt.
Elise Knorr.

Pauling<J B Greenhut & Co.
Friedman<Philips.
Brand<NY Rys.
Kramarsky<same.
Albert Wachsman.
Schreyer<Goldman.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Binay Britannica<Lair&.

TRIAL TERM—Baker, J.

Bretney<Salzane.
Kaminsky<NY C RR.
Wise<Schusterman.
Rosenberg<Tesser.
Bernstein<Maybach.
Armour&d Av RR.
Walsey<Neuman Co.
Metzner<Andrian.

Pneumatic Plac Co< Litchfield Con Co.
Clean.

PART I.—Gavagan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Recess.
PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II. — Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Howard<Am Nav Co.
Jacobs<Del Genovese.
Kouri<Bannerman.
Nole<Abate.
Edw Maurer Co<Keystone T & R Co.
McGregor<Assets Realty Co.
Rockwood<Palmer.
Comm'l Trust Co< Lenox Film Corp.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.

All cases on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Inq.—Livingston< Sussman.
Inq.—Blum<Demarest.
Kobrin<Hurlburt M T Co.
Haberman<Asch.
Falletta<60 Wall St.
Lown<Stand Gas Co of the NY.
Walters<CNY
Fay<Press Pub Co.
Opitz<Tietje.
Gannon<Holland.
Horan<Judicial Advertiser Assn.
Jackson<Am Silk Label Mfg Co.
Gangi<Fradus (2.)
Colson<T Co.
Michelson<Jobson-Gifford Co.
Moolten<L I RR.
Whaley<Kingsbridge Con Co.
Nassama<Kiligenstein.
Jacobs<Conboy.
Doyle<Belt L Ry, (2.)
Paskal<same.
Gabriel<Wells & Newton Co.
Pierno<Prof. Educat.
Buellesbach<CNY, &c.
Wolf<Linch.
Arthur<Fox Film.
Spencer<Carlson.
Henderson<Inc R T.
Lundi<Dittrich.
Levine<Nassau RR.
Hultgren<Un Elec Lt & Power Co.
O'Brien<CNY.
Wendell<Int R T Co.
Hansen<Franck.
Werner<Mint Prod Co.
Geller<Dollison.
Boll<Morse Dry Dock, &c, Co.
Wrobel<Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal.
Callaghan<L I R R.
Barnes<Hilton.
Laville<Westchester Elec RR.
Traynor<N Y Rys.
Connolly<same.
Cullette<Field.
Packer<15 W 44th St Co.
Chetatie<Kellwood Rty Co.
I. L.<Goldsmith<Cox.
F. Goldsmith<Cox.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.

Vogel<Smith (2.)

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fabian<Finger.

PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.

McQuillen<Birch.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kawanagh<Gottlieb.

PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hauck<Erie RR.

PART X.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kerman<Int R T.

PART XI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.

Stynovich<Ebling Rty Co.

PART XII.—Recess.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Lenard<Golde & Cohen.
Bascom, Inc<Regan.
Hadba<B & O Con Co.
Clarke<Prouty.
Minassian<Benayan, Hunt<C Frohman, Inc.
Miller<Stein.
Dorsey<Houlder, Weir & Boyd.
Kirwan<Windolph.
People<Harris.
Betts<Prov Loan Soc.
Mirken<Arkel & D.
Jackson<Greenberg.
Strauss<Shanley.
Conklin<Daniel.

PART XV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Thomas Shiels,
Oscar Siegel.
Joseph B Pope,
W M M Figge,
Alonzo Nelson,
Harris Averbuck,
John H Cook.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates of:
Morris Volk,
Jacob Wolf,

William Pinkus,
Annie K Hicks,
Nora Slattery,
Amory G Hodges,
Peter J Murphy,
Sarah Wahler,
John C Coleman.

Adolf Kaufman,
Mary G Pinkney.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Franklin Simon & Co< Morgan.
Conroy<Holmes.
Weinstein<Zamenfeld.
Bloch<Atl Coast RR.
Disbecker<Cadillac Hotel Co.
Motor Car Supply Co< Lamb Engine Co.
Niles<Schoene.
Hurlock<Case Hotel Co.
Kelly<Marinucci.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Kosower<Samuels.
Schmidt<Dunn.
Barton<Steets.
Braverman<H. Kopperl & Co.
Pfeiser<Heilinger.
Alongi<B U D Rty Co.
Welkes<Cohen.
Pensky<Goodman.
Genken<Kallman.
Zlver<Levi.

Klein<Joseph.
Hyland<Fink, (2.)
Levitas<Beach.
Markman<451-455 Grand St Corp.
E Schoonmaker Co< Dickstein.
Gens<Tuscany Rty Co.
Silk Dyers Ins Ass'n<Lexington Silk Mills.
Reichenthal<Moyses.
Goldstein<Yachnowitz.
Libman<Dickstein.
Pickman<R Carvel Co.
Lund<Henry Elias Brewing Co.
Kerrigan<Ruppert.
Wasilewitz<L. Reich.
Same<S. Reich.
Simard<N Y Cons RR.
Jeanides<Bromberg.
Nicholas<Schaer.
Krone<Friet.
Uhl<same.
Buhl<Siegman.
Case on.

Schildhaus<NY Rys.
Mechnick<Schnee.
Equator Bldg, &c, Co<Equator Rty, &c, Co.
Cent Trust Co of Ill< Kreiger.
Cohen<Merkin.
Clements<Int R T.
Landers<same.
Russell<Kahn, (2.)
Fischel<Standard Oil.
Polowitz<McCarthy.
McGeary<Gleason.

Cuff<N Y Cons RR.
Sullivan<N Y Rys.
Platt<Plantadosi.
Lanza<Safier.
Chernin<B H RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 9079.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Annie Randolph,
Werner Lochner,
Ida Eversmann,
Sabina White,
Rose A Henderson,
Catello Viro.

Administration of:
Lawrence Cahill,

Accounting of:
Louisa Werlein,
Von Glahn infants,
George Williamson,

John J Hayes (2.)
Mary Sheehan,
Annie Cross,
Lulu Cross,
Eugene Monnis,
Morris Gordon,
Lena Jones,
John Dill, Jr,
Sarah Terrett.

Estates of:
Morris infants,
Catherine Black,
Mary Scranton.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V., Fawcett, J.

Croinin<Gunderson.
Chrinsky<Nass El RR.
Hoff<same.
Skryzpinski<Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Curran<Cusiner.
Darfy<Leary.
McNamara<Was E RR.
McAuliff<same.
Parker<Bkn Hts RR.

Maun<Meader.
Kemp<C I & B RR.
Gallo<Bkn Hts RR.
Bliman<Weinberg.
Kinsella<Manuel.
Lichtenberg<Levy.
Kessler<Isaacowitz.
Hartje<Duncan.
Tulla<McKibben.
Elsenberg<Krinsky.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 2, 1917.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the Purchasing Agent of this Department until 2 o'clock P. M., April 10, 1917, for furnishing routing tables and schedules as they may be ordered for use of the postal service from time to time during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1917, and ending June 30, 1918. Blanks for proposals, with specifications and instructions to bidders, will be furnished upon application to the Purchasing Agent, J. C. KOONS, Acting Postmaster General.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing coal, forage and straw and gasoline (three months' and 1 year's supply) and wood, mineral oil, beef and mutton, required in Eastern Department during year commencing July 1, 1917, will be received here until 11 A. M., April 18, 1917. Information furnished on application to Department Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 3 o'clock P. M., April 2, 1917, for furnishing and delivering to the Lighthouse Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 5,000 gallons of boiled linseed oil. Information upon application to the above office.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 2 o'clock P. M., March 31, 1917, for dredging and repairing U. S. Lighthouse tender Myrtle. Information upon application at the above office.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MANUFACTURERS PRINTING COMPANY, Inc., Bankrupt.—No. 24,200. To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Please take notice that Gustav C. Wedekind, the Trustee herein, has filed with me his petition praying that he may be authorized to sell at private sale, on sealed bids, certain property belonging to the bankrupt's estate located at 17 Vandewater Street, New York City, consisting of a printing plant and machinery and fixtures, said property to be sold free and clear of all liens. Sealed bids for the said property may be sent to the Referee, and all bids for property shall be in writing and shall

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 115, s s, 75 ft w of Willett St. 25x100; Morris H. Glass to Joseph Solomon, 11 Attorney St, mtg $22,000, March 19; attorney, M. W. Solomon, 115 Broadway..$100

BROOME ST, 198, n s, 25 ft w of Suffolk St, 25x80; Suffolk St, w s, 52.6 ft n of Broome St, a strip, 7.4x25; Eugene L. Richards, trustee in bankruptcy of Adolf Mandel, to Yetta Katz, 412 Bushwick Av, Brooklyn, b. and s., mtg $16,000, March 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,050

ELDRIDGE ST, 197, w s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Esther Koppelman to Cyli Teitelbaum, 206 New Jersey Av, Brooklyn, mtg $26,000, all liens, March 12; address Herman Lurio, 361 Stone Av, Brooklyn $1

ELIZABETH ST, e s, 172.3 ft s of Houston St, 88.4x37.1x irregular; 147 East 86th Street Co. to William H. Lyons, 460 Riverside Drive, b. and s., March 19; attorney, Thomas H. Fankerville, 40 Cedar St....$100

GREENWICH ST, 512, w s, 18.4x40; Jennie C. and T. Harry Knox, Glen Ridge, N. J., to Mary G. Cook, 273 Washington Av, Glen Ridge, N. J.; attorney, Edward Hollander, Union Hill, N. J.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary G. Cook to Marguerite Knox, 243 Washington Av, Glen Ridge, N. J., March 19; attorney, Edward Hollander, 8 Bergenline Av, Union Hill, N. J $1

LENOX AV, s e corner of 145th St, 100x100; Clarence H. Kelsey, administrator of Mary G. Pinkney, to Catherine C. Glasser, 187 Edgecombe Av, Feb. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$25,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 57th St, runs e 100x s 50x w 28x n 0.6x w 72 to avenue x n 49.6 to beginning; Abraham Adelberg to Morris Berman, Cedarhurst, L. I., mtg $67,500, an undivided interest, March 17; attorneys, Bondin & Liebman, 302 Broadway $100

6TH AV, e s, 50 ft n of 86th St, 10x102.2; George Leary to Lambda Realty Co., 17 State St, all liens, March 16; attorneys, Bruyn & Whittlesey, 2 Rector St.....$1

7TH AV, n w corner of 136th St, 32.5x100; Van Deveer Estates, Inc., to Leonora Realty Co., 206 Broadway, mtg $40,000, all liens, March 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

67TH ST, 138 and 140 East, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 37.6x100.5; Abraham Adelberg to Morris Berman, Cedarhurst, L. I., mtg $38,000, March 17; attorneys, Bondin & Liebman, 302 Broadway $100

71ST ST, 412 East, s s, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 25x145.4; Mary Shea to Frederick Schwarz, 1,330 1st Av, all liens, March 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

98TH ST, 324 East, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.9; Empire City Savings Bank to Esther Cukell, 320 East 98th St, March 17, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,500

101ST ST, 315 East, n s, 400 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.10; West Farms Construction Co. to Louis Schuster, 50 Stanton St, mtg $23,600, all liens, March 15; attorney, S. S. Isaacs, 115 Columbia St.....$1

114TH ST, 19 West, n s, 293 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure; Courtlandt Nicoll, referee, to John W. Minturn, at Syosset, L. I., March 19; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$20,000

116TH ST, n s, 233.6 ft e of 2d Av, 16.6x100.11; Ferdinando D'Alessio to Ersilia D'Alessio, 302 East 117th St, ¼ part, all title, all liens, March 8; attorney, S. A. Cotillo, 95 Liberty St.....$100

116TH ST, 317 East, n s, 217 ft e of 2d Av, 16.6x100.11; Ferdinando D'Alessio to Ersilia D'Alessio, 302 East 117th St, ¼ part, all title, all liens, March 8; attorney, S. A. Cotillo, 95 Liberty St.....$100

125D ST, 242 East, s s, 62 ft w of 2d Av, 18x50; Nora Hanley to Kathryn A. Lynch, 270 East 134th St, mtg $3,000, March 12; attorney, Joseph Altz, 30 Church St..$100

142D ST, n s, 310 ft w of Lenox Av, 40x99.11; Max Hochstein to Landesman Realty Co., 103 West 141st St, mtg $84,000, all liens, March 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

146TH ST, 546 and 548 West, s s, 525 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Henry M. and Louis Block to the B. B. Realty Co., 21 Waverley Place, all liens; attorney, S. Wacht, Jr., 74 Broadway.....$1

178TH ST, 657 West, n s, 112.6 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 12.6x100, foreclosure March 15, John B. Harrison, referee, to Broadway Savings Institution, 5 Park Place, March 19; attorney, Richard Kelly, 233 Broadway $6,860

Bronx.

AVENUE ST. JOHN, n w corner of Fox St, 50x100; Delta Holding Corporation to Fox and St. John Corporation, 30 Church St, mtg $48,500, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

COURTLANDT AV, 786 and 788, e s, 50x100; Charles B. Bretzfeider, referee, to Ernst B. Koscherak, 317 West 99th St, March 19; attorneys, Riegelman & B., 44 Cedar St. $1,000

EAST BURNSIDE AV, s s, 102.9 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 28.3x45.11x 52.10; John Kelly to Echo Building Co., Inc., 501 Tremont Av, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

FREEMAN ST, s s, 234.5 ft w of Westchester Av, 50x100; Mary Diehl to Henry Cordes, 1562 East 238th St, Nov. 10, 1916; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway $100

FOREST AV, 1,118, e s, 45.8x142.9; Harry Kempner, referee, to Jacob Schmitt, 506 Riverside Drive, mtg $35,000, March 21, attorney, Theodore Sattler, 147 4th Av...$1,000

FULTON AV, e s, 126.11 ft s of 170th St, 50x211; Morris Schoenholtz to Fannie Schoenholtz, 1,392 Fulton Av, Feb. 26; attorney, H. H. Silver, 299 Broadway.....$1

JACKSON AV, e s, 155.ft s of 149th St, 25x200; Jas. Egan to Robert Thompson, 528 Jackson Av, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOTS 163 to 165 and 183 to 187, map of Neill estate; New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Co. to Millbrook Co., 481 Morris Av, Oct. 2, 1916; attorney, same.....$1

LOTS 33 to 36 and 43 to 57, map of A. R. Morris et al; Rose T. Byrnes to Morley Realty Co., Inc., 99 Nassau St, mtg $12,407, March 19; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

LOT 79, map of Monatiquot Real Estate Co.; E. C. Holding Co., Inc., to Grazia Beltrone, 2,500 Arthur Av, Feb. 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

LOTS 80, 83, and 84, same map; same to same, Feb. 15; same attorney.....$100

MORRIS AV, w s, 169 ft n of 164th St, 41.9x105; Nathan Fromm et al to Margaret Fromm, 393 Edgecombe Av, Feb. 21; attorney, Benjamin F. Schreiber, 66 Broadway.$1

MORRIS AV, w s, 190.6 ft n of 164th St, 24.7x105; same to same, Feb. 21; attorney, same $1

NEWMAN AV, w s, 50x111.6; Herold H. Straus, referee, to John Hirgasch, 201 East 75th St, March 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1,500

SIMPSON ST, 973, w s, 42x109.7; Sarah Hirsch to Pauline Fox, 977 Simpson St, March 20; attorney, Max Schmer, 153 Broadway $1

SIMPSON ST, 977, w s, 42x100.2; Pauline Fox to Sarah Hirsch, 977 Simpson St, March 20; attorney, same.....$1

THOMAS AV, e s, adjoining Lot 16 on map heirs of R. Bassford, runs s 84 x e 25 x n 82.6 x w 25; also plot begins at line between Lots 15 and 16, 68 ft n w Depot St, runs n w 16 x n e 25 x s e 16 x s w 25; Joseph P. Carr to Mary L. Carr, 226 East 181st St, March 19; attorney, J. J. Brady, 529 Courtlandt Av.....$1

UNION AV, s e s, at s w s of 165th St, 59.2 x96.10x21x80; Jay W. Martin to Daniel De Masser, 21 West 111th St, mtg $37,000, March 8; attorney, S. Jones, 8 Bergenline Av, Union Hill, N. J.....$1

WOODYCREST AV, s e corner of 165th St, 50x100.9; Delta Holding Corporation to Herman L. Kollmar, 369 East 148th St, mtg $30,000, March 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

135TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 15x66.8; Julia Daly to Roos Copninger, 207 Willis Av, mtg $2,300, March 1; attorney, Rose Copninger, 207 Willis Av.....$1

138TH ST, 450 East, s s, 16x100; Matilda Levy to Charles Haake, 435 East 159th St, mtg $4,000, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Haake to Wallace W. Thom, 614 West 148th St, mtg $4,000, March 20; same attorney.....$100

240TH ST, 414 East, 25x100; Eugene L. Brisach, referee, to Margaret J. Becker, Irvington, N. Y., March 20; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$5,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CANNON ST, 59; Philip Schoenfeld against Harry Oken, owner and contractor.....$55

2D AV, n w corner of 64th St, 75x130; Pistrowski & Kovacik Inc., against Terrace Garage Co., owner and contractor; Davis Levin, contractor $545

116TH ST, 24 to 28 West; National Fire Proofing Co. against Congregation Kol Israel Ansche Poland, owner; Barnett Aronson, contractor $825

176TH ST, 502 West; Aaron Pearlman against Hardcastle Realty Co., owner; Nehring Co., contractor.....$215

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 86th St; Barrett Co. against 147 East 86th Street Co., Inc., et al., Feb. 15, 1917.....$271

49TH ST, 48 West; Mark Strompf against Elice E. Rice et al., Feb. 14, 1917.....$529

Bronx.

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, s w corner of Appleton Av., 24x83; Alfred Ekendahl against Elizabeth K. Buhler et al., Dec. 22, 1916 .....$245

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. A. STEVENSON CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, March 30, 1917, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' gowns.

CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Trustee.
MAURICE N. SHAINE, 299 Broadway, and THEODORE K. McCARTHY, 43 Exchange Place, Attorneys for Trustee, New York.

GREAT BARGAIN, $16,000

This New Colonial Villa Near Water

You May Buy It on Your Own Terms.

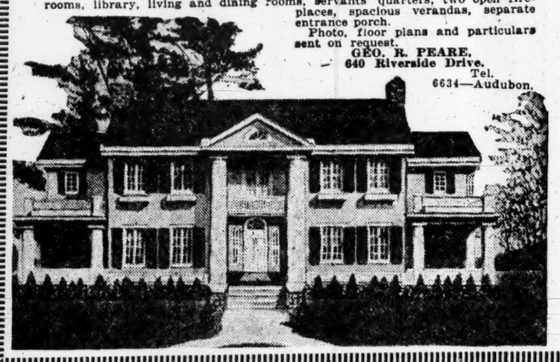
Unparalleled value. Cannot be equalled in size, design, construction or beauty of natural surroundings and convenience for easy commuting near New York. See this property—make comparison.

An unusually beautiful property, with every convenience of a country home, most comfortably and luxuriously equipped. Extensive grounds. Near lakes and commanding a magnificent view and surrounding country. Unexcelled train service and within easy commutation of New York City. Golf and country club nearby.

House is new, large, and roomy, contains 6 bed chambers, three bathrooms, library, living and dining rooms, servants' quarters, two open fireplaces, spacious verandas, separate entrance porch.

Photo, floor plans and particulars sent on request.

GEO. R. PEARE,
640 Riverside Drive.
Tel. 6634—Audubon.



Now Ready for Inspection

For Lease from Oct. 1st

APARTMENTS OF 7 to 10 ROOMS

Rental $1,800 to $3,500

Between 72d St. and 85th St.

For Full Particulars Apply

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MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Money

In Large Amounts for Manhattan Properties

4½%

Existing Mortgages Taken by Assignment

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Mortgage Department
14 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4090.

800 Real Estate Mortgages

due during 1917 in Manhattan; complete file for sale; all details necessary to go into mortgage or real estate brokerage business. K 187 TIMES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—EAST END SAVINGS & TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against WHEATLY HILLS LAND COMPANY and OTHERS, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 2nd day of March, 1917, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Arthur C. Sheridan, Auctioneer, the leasehold interest in premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and containing as follows:

Commencing at the northwesterly corner of Fourteenth Street and Union Place, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fourteenth St. one hundred and sixteen feet and ten inches to Lot Number Thirty-one on map of the Estate of Henry Spingler, deceased, made by William B. Doughty, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York; thence northerly along said last-mentioned lot fifty-one feet, seven inches and one-half of an inch; thence easterly parallel to Fourteenth Street one hundred and sixteen feet, ten inches to Union Place; thence southerly along Union Place fifty-one feet, seven inches and one-half inch to the place of beginning.

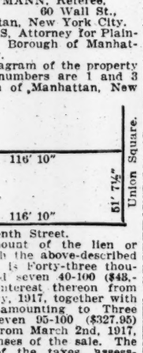
Together with all fixtures, and articles of personal property attached to, or used in connection with the said premises, as well as the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the said Wheatly Hills Land Company in and to said premises.

Together with all that certain indenture of lease and the leasehold estate thereby created and each and every renewal thereof, the said lease having been made and executed by Frederick T. Van Beuren, Emily V. B. Reynolds, Eleanor C. Wittman, Mary E. Mitchell, Louise Van Beuren Bond, John W. A. Davis and Cora Baker Rutherford to said William Crawford, bearing date the first day of September, 1909, which indenture of lease was recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 23th day of October, 1909, in Section 3, Liber 153 of Conveyances, page 09.

Dated New York, March 6th, 1917.

S. WALTER KAUFMANN, Referee.
60 Wall St.,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ALFRED H. CUMBERS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 1 and 3 Union Square, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



East Fourteenth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Forty-three thousand, nine hundred and seven 40-100 ($43,907.40) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 19th day of February, 1917, together with costs and allowance amounting to Three hundred and twenty-seven 95-100 ($327.95) Dollars, with interest from March 2nd, 1917, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is Eight thousand four hundred and sixty-six ($8,466) Dollars and interest.

Dated, New York, March 6th, 1917.

S. WALTER KAUFMANN, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST Judicial District.—In the Matter of the Application of THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION for the First District of the State of New York relating to and on behalf of the City of New York by the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal pursuant to Chapter 4, Laws of 1891, and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to acquiring an estate in fee simple, absolute free from liens and incumbrances and free from interference and right of interference in and to certain premises situated on PARK AVENUE, FORTY-FIRST and FORTY-SECOND STREETS, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, required for the purpose of the construction, maintenance and operation in perpetuity of a rapid transit railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the report of Phoenix Ingraham, Charles T. Terry and John B. Coleman, Commissioners of Appraisal duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 22nd day of January, 1917, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 4th day of January, 1917.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said report will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part III. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York in the First Judicial District at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York on the 29th day of March, 1917, at the opening of court on that day and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

Dated New York, March 15th, 1917.

HENRY SMITH, Attorney for Claimants, Samuel T. Shaw and Julia E. Ford, Office and Post Office Address, 182 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brooklyn's Choicest Factory Sites.

Small or Large Plots

IN Parkville and North Borough Park sections, 25 minutes from City Hall, Manhattan. Splendid shipping facilities. Plenty of skilled labor in immediate vicinity. Ideal housing conditions. To close out few remaining parcels, will make exceptional inducements to desirable parties. For maps, etc., communicate with Factory Dept.

Realty Trust

217 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Cort 7440.

Garage, Factory or Stable Site

Plot 75 x 200, from street to street, located 225 feet west of Broadway; excellent location, good shipping facilities, convenient to subway and surface cars. Price $75,000. Terms and possession arranged. See

CHARLES S. KOHLER,
901 Columbus Ave. (104th)
'Phone—Riverside 5504.

Large Amounts to Loan on Bond & Mortgage

ALSO BUILDING LOANS

4½% and 5%

Bryan L. Kennelly, 156 B'way.

A PRIVATE STABLE IN 55TH ST., 6TH & 7TH AVES.

CAN BE HAD AT A SACRIFICE. NO TRADES CONSIDERED; PRINCIPALS ONLY. ADDRESS G, BOX 91 TIMES.

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Flatbush Bungalows

JUST COMPLETED.

PRICE $8,500. Terms to Suit.

E. 18th Street, Between Aves. N & O.

Finest location; 8 rooms; tiled bath; electric lights; parquet floors; automobile driveways; sleeping porch, open fireplace, instantaneous hot-water system; bargain; B. B. "L" to Elm Ave. Station, Ocean Ave. or Coney Island Ave. lines to Avenue N. GEO. M. CRAIGEN CO., on premises; tel. 927 Kenmore.

Pretty Brick Houses

$35—For Rent—$35

7 rooms, beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Cort. 7440.

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4-ROOM COTTAGE, $1,650,

complete with large plot, fruit trees, berries and vegetable patch, grape arbor, chicken run, &c.; near trolley and bay; $100 down and $12 monthly to quick, reliable party. Welch, 270 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WE offer for sale the most commanding Country Estate in Westchester county. 28 miles from Grand Central Terminal; elevation 675 feet above sea level; residence, six baths; about 325 acres; complete outbuildings; has never been offered before. Further particulars from

KENNETH IVES & CO.,
7 East 42d St. Murray Hill—6037.

CHESTER HILL BARGAIN

On best corner lot, 80 feet front, five minutes from New Haven Station; high land, commodious house, parquet floors, steam heat, electric light; five rooms first floor; five rooms, two baths on second; three rooms on third; house alone worth $12,000. Whole property can be bought for less than $10,000. This is one of the biggest bargains ever offered in Mount Vernon. COOLEY REALTY CO., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY HEININGER & CHARLES L. BAKER, individually and as copartners doing business as HENRY HEININGER COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, March 28, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 353 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stationery, lithograph pictures, postcards, birthday cards, novelties, machinery, counters, desks, safe cabinets, typewriter, copyrights, and engravings, &c.

HUGER W. JERVEY, Receiver.
ARTHUR G. FRANK, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Pennsylvania Station

The Gardens has made a distinct contribution to modern domestic architecture in the building of what is called Group Houses. Group 43, now for sale, deserves the attention of any one who has in mind economical housekeeping in a delightful environment. These houses, containing 7 and 8 rooms and 2 baths, are of exactly the same handsome substantial construction as are all the other buildings in the Gardens, and artistically the Group gives more opportunity than the individual house for fine exterior treatment.

These houses are examples of the thirty-five houses the Company is completing for Spring delivery. Prices from $10,500 to $25,000. Terms of payment can be arranged for those wishing to make a small initial cash investment.

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FOREST HILLS, LONG ISLAND

Unparalleled Value $8,200

AN IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE

Near the Water—Actual Water Rights. Unsurpassed Commutation to the City.

$8,200. Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser

Artistic home on shaded grounds 100 by 179 feet, in most select neighborhood. Large living room with huge, old fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and tiled baths on the second floor; three large bedrooms and bath on third floor; separate entrance porch; large veranda. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for floor plans.

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170 Broadway, New York.
Tel. 1521—Cort.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW DUTCH COLONIAL

house on Forster Avenue, Chester Hill, large plot, house completely decorated. Absolutely correct in design, pleasant, most livable in lay-out of rooms, having two baths on second floor and one on third, together with six chambers and sleeping porch. Garage may be finished in connection with house. Price $17,000. Mortgage $12,000. As little cash as $1,500 will purchase this house. Worth to rent $1,800 per year. It will cost only $90 per month to pay all carrying charges after $1,500 cash has been paid on purchase.

COOLEY REALTY Co., Mount Vernon, N.Y. Phone 3400.

BEDFORD—Estate Section.

236-Acre Farm; good house, lately remodeled; has large living room, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, large attic, etc. New, up-to-date barn—6 cow stalls, 6 horse stalls, and 1 box stall. The Miami River flows through property; ponds and waterfall; 2 miles road frontage. House at junction of 3 roads leading to Greenwich, Bedford and White Plains.

$400 per acre; would divide or rent.
Owner, JOHN H. TROY, New Rochelle, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEMI-BUNGALOW

Just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom; extra large living room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water connection; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot-water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the winter; large grounds; 6,000 square feet; 8 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit. Will sell for $4,500—worth $5,000—$350 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B. BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

CHICKEN FARM

with 5-room house and outbuildings; chicken houses; runs; suitable for poultry and pigeon raising and truck farming; beautiful grove of trees; house contains water range, tubs, full size cellar, porch, &c.; ideal location; near station and trolley to town, where there is a large demand for all products; about an hour out, in a pretty north shore town; $15 a month and small amount down from an interested, responsible party. B. Benson, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

AMONG THE HILLS

Overlooking the Bay and Sound.

New tile house, 5 master bedrooms, 3 maids rooms, 3 baths; beautifully furnished; adjoining golf course. Rent, $2,000.

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ONE or two rooms, bath, unfurnished, wanted by a gentleman in a refined, private home; no rooming or boarding house; board optional; west side only; moderate. W 40 Times.

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Attractive room in private house, for a business woman; breakfast and dinner. "Britisher," X 213 Times Annex.

West Side.

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68TH, 56 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large balcony room, connecting bath; electric lights; southern cooking; attractive service; also smaller room.

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Small room, table board; references.

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72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Exclusive pension; large room and private bath-room; also small room; excellent cuisine.

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73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, first floor; exclusive location; near subway.

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1916 Locomobile, 48-50, 7-pass. touring.
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BUICK.—Late 1916 6 cylinder Buick cabriolet; run 3,500 miles; new tires; excellent condition; accept $1,450 cash. Can be examined 9 East 52d St., Atlas Garage. For further information write Mr. Hornemann, 28 East 52d St.

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In exceptional condition mechanically and paint without a scratch; if you are in the market for a practically new car and desire to save $800 you should give this car your inspection immediately; can be seen and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday; mechanical inspection invited. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

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Brand new; will sell at a big sacrifice. Becker-Hendricks, 1,777 Broadway.

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OLDSMOBILE 1916, MODEL 48, TOURING.
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PACKARD, 1916 Twin 6, 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price $1,950. Williamsburg Garage, 159-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

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STEARNS.—For sale, 1916 model, 4-cylinder Stearns limbusine. Twin Garage, 53 West 93d. (Dupree.)

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CAR wanted, personal use; must be bargain; Stutz, Mercer preference. G 489 Times Annex.

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FASHIONABLE private limousine landaulet; liveried, colored chauffeur; terms very moderate; hour, day, or trip. Roy Robinson, 1003 Audubon.

PACKARD.—Beautiful cars by hour, monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

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BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer with ten years' wide business experience; thoroughly competent; control accounts, trial balances; salary $22. W 41 Times.

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Competent on various classes of comptometer work; salary $9; bright, clever Christian girl will please; highly satisfactory. Comptometer, W 379 Times Downtown.

DAY'S WORKER, colored, competent; reference. 51 West 134th. Harlem 7378.

EDITOR.
MANAGING EDITOR OF MONTHLY MAGAZINE DESIRES TO MAKE A CHANGE. W 42 TIMES.

GOVERNESS.—Refined, well-educated German girl, thoroughly competent caretaker of children, capable of teaching French and German, desires position as day governess or tutor with refined American family; will call by appointment. Miss Rosengarth, Arlington Apartments, West 108th St.

GOVERNESS, experienced teaching English, French, German, painting, music, desires position; country preferred; best references. M. W., 160 East 37th.

GOVERNESS.—French young lady, Christian, desires position as visiting governess for afternoons until June 1 for children from 5 to 10 years; $12 to $15 per week. A 145 Times.

GOVERNESS, with hospital training, desires position; German, English, piano; excellent references. E. P., 160 East 37th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Neat colored girl of Baltimore wishes place as housekeeper for two adults or nice apartments. Write H. B., 1,820 Laurens St., Baltimore, Md., for information.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young widow, refined, wishes entire charge of small household. R 100 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Good cook and manager; couple or one or two gentlemen. 1,355 3d Av.

NURSE or nursery governess; French; $35. Miss Allen, 1,066 Park Av.

NURSE to care for invalid or mentally unsound. Moran, 342 West 24th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, Switchboard Operator; good penman; accurate, willing; references; $10. E 306 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Neat appearance; capable, willing; downtown preferred; $10. E 302 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER. — Confidential work; residence or office; day or evening. Columbus 2354.

SECRETARY.—A1 stenographer, bookkeeper, possessing tact and initiative, executive ability, capable assuming responsibility, above average ability, seeks good connection; salary $25. E 314 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer; experienced; capable handling correspondence without dictation; compiling mailing lists; follow-up systems; A1 references. K 307 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Business or social, for afternoons, $10-$12 weekly; ten years' experience as stenographer and secretary; references. A 96 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY. — Seven years' general experience; accustomed to meeting people; write own letters; capable handling important details; thorough right hand for busy executive. L 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined American young lady seeks position where brains, breeding, ability, competency, good appearance are requirements; eight years' legal, brokerage, general experience; highest references; $20. Advertiser, 141 West 71st St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (26;) versatile American gentlewoman, pleasing personality, college education; exceptionally competent and adaptable. Miss B., Prospect 1373W.

STENOGRAPHER - CORRESPONDENT. — Lady; capable, efficient; 11 years' experience; $25; architectural manufacturing lines preferred. T. P., 125 East 84th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, excellent bookkeeper; locate city, shore, or mountain resorts; very moderate salary. Box 325, 1,418 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — FRENCH, ENGLISH DICTATION; KNOWLEDGE GERMAN, SPANISH; DESIRES POSITION EVENINGS. E 309 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

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STENOGRAPHER, Secretary.—Six years' business training; highest credentials; $18. Ambitious, W 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; thoroughly competent; best references; $15. E 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary.—Capable and accustomed to responsibilities; punctual; $18. W 398 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; good business training; intelligent worker; $15. W 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. E 200 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; neat worker; good correspondent; refined; $15. W 390 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nine years' insurance, transportation experience; $18. E. Fried, 81 West 127th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; preferably law office; salary reasonable; references; bright worker. A 85 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, General Office Assistant; capable handling busy board; $9. E 308 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Neat appearance; capable, willing, accurate; downtown preferred; $10. E 303 Times Downtown.

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HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored; neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9190.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, high-grade, with broad experience in system work, public utility, cost and general accounting, and with ability to solve intricate problems, seeks connection with reliable firm, who will afford him an opportunity to creat for himself an executive position of responsibility and trust; salary not less than $3,000. W 377 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, &c., 31 years of age, practical accountant, correspondent, and executive, 6 years' experience in office management, desirable credit man, wants position with progressive concern where individual ability counts. A 143 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 6655.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, office manager; ten years' commercial experience; a man who can work independently; salary $30. A 88 Times.

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a young man conversant with business from every angle, one who possesses real selling ability and is not merely an order taker? If so, address A 87 Times.

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Two young American lawyers, Columbia University graduates, of varied experience and excellent training in commercial and corporation law, offer their joint services as general advisers to corporation, brokerage or other company in return for nominal compensation and use of offices. V 372 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, thoroughly experienced; reliable, accurate; trial balance, financial statements; moderate salary; permanent. W 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, efficient and capable office manager, 12 years' experience, employed at present, desires to make change. W 382 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-MANAGER. — Capable, conscientious; 14 years last employer, financial district; knowledge stenography, telegraphy; married; A1 references. E 311 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, (25;) thoroughly competent; take full charge; university graduate; 8 years' experience, manufacturing, wholesale; references. A 125 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager desires to connect with growing concern; take full charge; salary $35-$40 per week. W 394 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 32, desires position; thoroughly competent and reliable; out of town considered; $20, $25. G 83 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, desires temporary work; moderate salary; best references. W 397 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; familiar with every detail of office work; executive ability and highest references. A 169 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, thoroughly experienced; competent and capable; salary moderate. E 315 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (23;) rapid, accurate; trial balance, controlling accounts; moderate salary. W 370 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, 26, 7 years' experience, college education, desires position. Miss Hatfield, 1,000 Park Av.

BUTLER, valet; Japanese youth, good education, neat, tall, to take entire charge of gentleman's establishment; good cook; best references. Sanomo, 80 Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. William Cuttingham, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, single; useful; very careful driver; do repairs; eight years' experience; two years last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. P., Carroll, 260 West 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, 26, wishes private position; city or country; New York and New Jersey driving license; eight years' experience; best private references. A 164 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes steady position; 12 years' experience, domestic, foreign machines; A1 mechanic; best references. Herman, 2,210 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, married, age 25; own repairs; know roads New York to Miami, Fla.; 5 years with last employer; city or country. A 110 Times.

CHAUFFEUR—MAID.—Couple wish position private family; husband, chauffeur, valet; wife as lady's maid or waitress. B. A., 145 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, young, single, sober, experienced; references, private or commercial; drive any car; repairing if necessary. Barry, 710 Columbus Av. Tel. 705 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR, Chinese, mechanic, experienced, careful driver, wishes private position; city or country; references. A 151 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, (24,) five years' experience, sober, competent driver; private references. Kosich, 1,107 3d.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position in private family; all around man; best of references. A. F., 150 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; last six years with prominent gentleman; highly recommended. A 167 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes position, city or country; own repairing; references. Baskind, 1,268 Park Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; repairs; sober. Phone Riverside 6305. 62 West 104th St.

CIVIL ENGINEER.—Young graduate wishes opening with construction or engineering company; salary immaterial. A 93 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER.—Executive, design and construction, desires change of position, E 304 Times Downtown.

CLERK, with experience in textile, shipping business, wants position as bookkeeper or salesman in importing or manufacturing trade. Write B. N., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

COOK.—Japanese, young, experienced, with second or any help; city or country. Eddie Ishi, 330 East 57th.

COMPANION.—Refined gentleman desires position as companion; good reader, shopper, traveler; best references. A 154 Times.

DO YOU NEED A YOUNG MAN

with selling, advertising, executive, mechanical and inventive ability? Dependable, L 202 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN; 12 years mechanical drafting and designing. W 44 Times.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, studied German and French universities, speaks Russian and Spanish, ten days in America, desires suitable position. G 487 Times Annex.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR, 7 years' experience, good knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position with advancement. W 380 Times Downtown.

EXPORTER, with good knowledge European and South American markets, French and Italian languages, two years' actual experience here; first-class reference, is ready to take charge of export department in reputable concern. A 106 Times.

EXECUTIVE,
OFFICE MANAGER,
DEPARTMENT HEAD.

Young business man, 12 years' training, thoroughly acquainted with modern business methods, wishes position with progressive organization where results secured, through aggressiveness, ability, and training, assure unlimited advancement. L 30 Times.

FRENCH CORRESPONDENT, well experienced, (export and import,) desires evenings sui'able occupation. A 127 Times.

GARDENER, EXPERT.

English, wishes permanent position where experience and accomplishments count; able to take full charge. F. Bulpitt, 139 Smith St., Port Chester, N. Y.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Single, Scotch-American, references, wishes position, taking full charge. J. E., Times Harlem.

GRADUATE CIVIL ENGINEER, 28, ten years' legal, business, stenographic, and secretarial experience, three years' engineering experience, familiar with industrial organization, exceptional credentials, honest, conscientious, industrious, loyal, desires position offering opportunities for advancement. W 30 Times.

MECHANIC, experienced Ford cars, wishes position to take care of several Ford cars; best Ford reference. Eugene Zinn, 825 West 48th.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, highest qualifications, desires executive position, moderate salary. A 116 Times.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE.—Successful advertising selling, capable correspondent, seeks responsible position. A 168 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

PRINTING ESTIMATOR.

An experienced man desires to arrange with a firm having a modern plant to handle their estimating evenings. A 141 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (32,) confidential position or executive's assistant, by thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; exceptional correspondent, organizer, stenographer; prominent corporations fifteen years. W 387 Times Downtown.

RELIABLE MAN, accustomed to responsibility and experienced in accounting, credits, and collections, seeks position; highest references. W 398 Times Downtown.

SALES CORRESPONDENT, salesman, office man, (30;) varied experience; good appearance. A 147 Times.

SALESMAN (36) desires change; twelve years' road experience; would prefer city trade; representing American manufacturers over seven years in present position; successful, and has excellent record. G 484 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Few years' experience Southern States, Pacific Coast, toilet goods, notions; well acquainted buyers; good record; salary or commission. A 150 Times.

SALESMAN calling on West Coast department store trade desires good main or side line, honfurnishings. H. B. Burchell, General Delivery, Portland, Ore.

SALESMAN.—My qualifications are youth, excellent education, business training, persistence, proven selling ability; seek big opportunity. A 138 Times.

SALESMAN wants line of lighting fixtures, parts, or glassware; willing to travel; 11 years' experience. A 148 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, age 25, desires to enter the selling field; have had short experience. E 270 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (28,) A1 record, 5 years' road experience, desirous making change; interview solicited. A 114 Times.

SECRETARY.—Private secretary, social or business; competent young woman, with over 10 years' experience, desires position; very best references. Z 350 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer, (26,) eight years' railroad, publishing, importexport, well educated, competent, highest credentials, $23. E 238 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, office manager, stenographer; legal, corporate, and financial experience; competent corporation secretary; understands Spanish. E 301 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (24,) Christian, possessing unusual qualifications, desires employment in secretarial capacity where ability and achievements are his best recommendation; no agency. A 134 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, good salesman, all around man, best references, desires position. L. F., 2,369 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK, (23,) 8 years' experience, can take entire charge packing, &c.; references. Guterman, 854 East 169th St.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Competent English stenographer, with knowledge of Spanish, would like position in South America. G 485 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (26,) ten years' industrial, railroad experience; knowledge bookkeeping; well versed in purchasing, sales, traffic, and advertising; will start in any capacity where initiative wins advancement. W 395 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 21, thoroughly experienced, good general education; capable and willing worker, desires position promising advancement; excellent references. A 162 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) capable of handling details and correspondence; unquestionable reference. A 152 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, confidential secretary; several years' experience and well recommended. A 136 Times.

VALET.—Japanese, good education, active, neat appearance, many years' best recommendation, wishes permanent position. K. T., P. O. Box 365, Great Neck, L. I.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college training, high school graduate, business experience, desires position with wholesale firm where industry and intelligent effort lead to advancement, and where he can thoroughly acquaint himself with the business; highest credentials; good penman; neat appearance. A. A., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 28 years, accustomed to assuming responsibility, 10 years' experience, personally supervising all details of an manufacturing department and taking care of orders, in all particulars fully conversant with office detail and correspondence, desires position with manufacturing company. A 149 Times.

YOUNG MAN, EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT, wishes position as secretary or a clerical position where future advancement is assured; five years' experience large manufacturing concern as time clerk, payroll clerk, confidential clerk, and assistant paymaster; capable, straightforward, and efficient; good penman; can also operate typewriter. Box 0, 760 Broadway, Brooklyn.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN DESIRES POSITION AT ANYTHING; KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING; SELLING EXPERIENCE AND OFFICE EXPERIENCE; GRADUATE OF HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE; HIGHEST POSSIBLE REFERENCES; FUTURE PARAMOUNT. A 165 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN (21) of refinement and good education desires a position, private secretary, or in any other line of business enterprise; understands stenography and typewriting; best of references; personal interview will be very much appreciated. B 272 Times Downtown.

YOUNG AMERICAN, 23, college education, with office and salesmanship experience, seeks an opportunity for responsible and broader activity; highest references. A 113 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) ten years' clerical experience, desires permanent connection, with future; best reference. S. A., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 20; good commercial education, with a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping; at present employed. Have you a proposition of interest? A 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN (23) desires position, 4 years' experience in shipping, tracing, and handling stock books; salary, $13. W 373 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) high school education, at present employed, seeks position progressive concern. A 137 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) neat appearance, active, desires to connect; where ability is met by advancement. A 142 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) high school education, general business experience, seeks position with future. W 45 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, intelligent, ambitious, selling ability, seeks to connect with reliable house. A 104 Times.

YOUNG MAN (18) wants clerical position; experienced; salary, $11. W 360 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, general office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; $10. W 386 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) desires position; business and counting office experience. A 135 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, studying, desires position with short hours. A 103 Times.

YOUTH, (20,) seeks opportunity making himself generally useful, any capacity. B 267 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT.—Young lady in billing and order department; call 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. 19 West 62d St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST.—Experienced; good at figures. Address L 29 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—MUST HAVE THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF DOUBLE ENTRY, QUICK AT FIGURES; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING. HARRIS BROS., 12 W. 81ST.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, stenographer; must be accurate, quick figurer; none others apply; state experience, salary desired. K 400 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and general office work; experienced young woman; knowledge typewriter and Burroughs adding machine; state salary, previous experience; reference. W 392 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, refined, as assistant bookkeeper in real estate and insurance broker's office; state age, experience, salary expected, M. E., 245 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT for large waist house; good position for right party. Normandy Waist, 2 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, (white,) family 3 adults, country, April 1; references. Harvy, 829 Park Av.

COOK.—A good plain cook for Riggs School, Lakeville, Conn.; cooking only. Apply 183 East 80th, or telephone 7428 Lenox. Car fare paid.

CORRESPONDENT. — Used to systematic work; hard worker; $10 to $15 according to experience; state age and experience. L 205 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER

on infants' dresses; experienced only need apply; steady position to right party. C, B., 294 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.

Must be a good copyist for better grade dresses. Elgrade, 151 West 35th.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. — (White,) small family; no washing; $30 per month; city references essential. Apt. 15, 818 West 100th.

GIRLS, (2,) cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; small private family; references. Call 238 East 27th St.

GIRLS, OVER 16; GOOD PAY; STEADY WORK. MANHATTAN BEAD CHAIN CO., 343 BROADWAY.

HEAD LAUNDRESS for private institution; must be capable of managing house and directing work; salary $35 per month, with maintenance. Address Box 9, Flushing, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, (white,) for cooking, serving, cleaning; no laundry; small family; reference; call 3-5, Mrs. R. S. Binkerd, 15 W. 8th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Respectable woman who understands care of apartment. Write 2,667 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced; plain cooking; small family; good salary. 215 West 88th St. Tanner.

NURSE or attendant for an institution; salary, $22 a month. Address Dr. E. A. Stevenson, Stamford, Conn.

NURSE.—Refined; two-year-old boy; 12 to 2. Rosenberger, 495 West End Av.

NURSE, child's; write particulars and references. Phillips, 255 West 72d St.

SKIRT FINISHERS wanted, first class. Hope & Co., 665 5th Av.

STENCIL FILER.—Wanted, competent stencil filer; only one who is thoroughly familiar with subscription mailing lists of a large publishing house need apply. Address 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, competent, with some knowledge of and experience in duties of social secretary; good penmanship essential and proper use of English language; give references and full particulars, also if applicant has knowledge of other languages in addition to English; salary $15. Riverside, W 383 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, smart lady stenographer, one with knowledge of dry goods trade preferred; apply by letter or personally, 10-12 A. M. Farner & Co., Room 1,110, 366 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Secretarial young woman; good education and experience; salary, $75 a month to start. Apply, giving full qualifications, L 23 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—General office work, with some experience in commercial house; salary, $8 per week. A 163 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good opportunity large insurance office; $35 per month. E 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Publishing business; $8 to start. Call Room 1116, 225 5th Av.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR; good opportunity. Call H. Breger, 310 East 22d, 6th floor

WOMAN, well educated, over 25, willing to leave city, to train for position of branch office representative; previous business experience not essential, if otherwise qualified; salary and commission. Room 711, 108 West 34th St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER. — Competent woman, not over fifty, in small family in suburban city, where mistress is unable to supervise. Apply J. A. Bell, 928 Broadway.

YOUNG GIRL for office work in real estate office; must understand some typewriting and bookkeeping. Apply 314 Pearl St., between 9 and 10 A. M.

YOUNG LADY to check payroll; one who has had previous experience in large manufacturing concern preferred. Call H. Lissner & Co., 295 Lafayette St.

Employment Agencies.

COLLEGE GRADUATE not over 28 years of age, who has studied economics and knows something of growth of American industry; preferably one who has taught economics; $1,000 to $1,800.

Call between 9 and 2.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street, New York City.

STENOGRAPHERS.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
PERMANENT POSITIONS OPEN.
Stenographers, clerks, typists, bookkeepers, telephone operators, office assistants. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Several openings for beginners and experienced operators; $12 to $25. Bailey-O'Connor Agency, 103 Park Av., (41st St.,) Room 802. Tel. Murray Hill 4620.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Mercantile. $10-$18; law, $18. Typists, $8-$10. Credential Employment Agency, 253 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS.—Big positions unfilled. free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th

RIVERSIDE PLAN BAD, P. S. BOARD REPORTS

Every Feature of the Contract Condemned in Findings Sent to the Governor.

PUBLIC RIGHTS SACRIFICED

Pending Agreement Found to Give Central Waterfront Monopoly —Legislation Suggested.

The Public Service Commission, in a report prepared at the request of Governor Whitman and made public yesterday, condemns every feature of the proposed agreement between the city and the New York Central Railroad Company for the so-called west side improvement, recommends the repeal of the law clothing the Board of Estimate with power to contract with the railroad company for the work, and suggests the enactment of a law compelling the company to change the grade of its tracks and to use electricity for motive power instead of steam. It would, moreover, give the local authorities authority to remove the present tracks.

Power to make the investigation upon which the report was founded was given to the commission by the Governor on Feb. 10. Opponents of the plan said last night that the report was so sweeping that in all probability the proposed agreement would be repudiated. Even if it is not, the Board of Estimate, it is contended, is likely to be divested of power to negotiate with the railroad company. The report was finished late yesterday afternoon and a special messenger was sent to Albany with instructions to place it in the Governor's hands the first thing this morning. It reads in part:

The Commission's Report.

"In essence, the proposed arrangement involves the sale by the city to the Central Company of lands, easements, and other rights in property whereby the company, with other property rights already owned or to be acquired from private parties, gets a private right of way from Spuyten Duyvil to Canal Street, with areas for extensive yards at Manhattanville, Sixtieth Street, Thirtieth Street, and Canal Street. By securing such a private right of way the company will have forever removed itself from the present power of the Legislature to alter, amend, or repeal, as provided in the original legislative charter.

"The company has authority to reconstruct and extend its facilities, increasing its main-line trackage on the average 50 per cent., expanding its yards, and, as an incident to a right of way through blocks, is placed in a position (although not placed under the obligation) to develop warehouses and industrial unit buildings upon each of such blocks. By the grant of the right to build spurs the company will also have the opportunity to connect over or across streets with numerous additional blocks of property, but again without the obligation so to do. In addition, the opportunity is open to sell electricity and, by being permitted to lay pipes and tunnels in certain streets, to furnish facilities such as power, light, refrigeration, &c., to tenants of company buildings. In short, this arrangement contemplates for the Central Company assured rights in perpetuity and a free hand to embark, whenever it may wish, upon what may be the most extensive freight terminal and warehouse development in this country.

What the City Is to Get.

"For the lands and easements necessary and sold to the company, the city as a consideration acquires rights, lands, and easements from the company, a considerable element of which is made up of an allowance, upon real estate bases, for the abandonment of the present right to operate on streets at grade. As additional consideration the company, as a part of its construction, does certain work, said to be on behalf of the city, such as roofing over the tracks through Riverside, Fort Washington, and Inwood Parks.

"It may thus be seen that two main elements are involved—the value of lands, easements and other interests in property sold to the company and similar estates acquired by the city from the company, and the value of the public authorization whereby the company secures increased opportunities.

"The valuation of the property and property rights, (upon the basis of valuation adopted by the city and company,) so to be exchanged is stated by the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities, in its report of April 22, 1916, to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to be:

Conveyed by the city to the company.	$11,094,381
Conveyed by the company to the city.	4,984,482

This leaves a balance of the valuation of property conveyed by the city to the company over the valuation of property conveyed by the company to the city of $6,100,899, which it is claimed is offset by certain construction work the company is required to do on account of the city in connection with the improvement.

"The commission asked its real estate expert to report upon the matter. Attached hereto is a copy of his report, dated March 8, 1917, from which it appears that, in his judgment, correct principles have not been adopted and followed, although he did not actually apply the principles which he deemed correct to revaluation of any specific parcels. The commission has had very considerable experience in acquiring interests in real estate on account of the rapid transit lines it is building. In such transactions owners, including the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Long Island Railroad, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, and the New York Central, with which the commission has dealt, would not consider seriously as a basis for their bargaining the appraisal principles upon which the west side agreement is based. The real estate expert of the commission stated, and it would appear to be true, that to apply correct principles, with consideration of all the necessary elements, to all of the property involved would require from six to nine months. This work would appear to be unnecessary for, important though the real estate element considered by itself may be, and, although incorrect bases of valuation appear to have been adopted, the commission is convinced from its inquiry that the mere purchase and sale of real estate is not the correct theory upon which additional opportunities and exceptional expansion should be allowed.

Not a Real Estate Deal.

"The problem to be solved is broader. There is involved the public policy of the State, that the present and future interests of the State and city, of the general public, and of shipping and mercantile interests shall be adequately protected. The consideration of the value, character, and extent of the rights to be conferred upon the Central Company and the presence or absence of proper protective provisions and restrictions is, therefore, decisively important.

"In granting the right to use public streets and places or to increase the burden of such use the duty devolves upon a municipality, while granting authority adequate for the purpose, to protect public rights. This has usually been accomplished by the grant of local or secondary franchises for limited periods, or in perpetuity, with periodic readjustment of compensation in order that the future may have preserved to it the opportunity at stated periods to revalue such public grants. Such franchises in modern form have contained other numerous provisions for public protection and for assuring the prompt and actual performance of the grantee's obligations. A fine type of these grants made under the general provisions of the Rapid Transit act are those granted to the Pennsylvania Railroad interests for the very extensive Pennsylvania improvements in and through New York City.

"The city, the company, and the entire territory served by the New York Central need more adequate track and yard facilities in New York City. The city is anxious to have warehouses and great industrial buildings in operation. The city also desires to protect and develop its park and waterfront properties.

"Under these circumstances and in view of the fact that a special act is being invoked, the Legislature should have the opportunity to determine whether its intent in passing the special act and in general laws is being fulfilled by the proposed agreement, deed, and plans. Therefore, the commission makes the following suggestion:

The Recommendations.

"That Chapter 777 of the Laws of 1911 should promptly be repealed and a law enacted to take its place drawn upon the following lines:

"First—Providing for changing the grade of the New York Central Railroad as at present established upon streets and highways and abolishing the use of steam as a motive power.

"Second—Requiring the company, within a specified time, at the company's expense, to construct its road to conform to the newly established grade and to operate the same by electricity.

"Third—A declaration that the present operation upon streets at grade with steam power constitutes a public nuisance.

"Fourth—Requiring the company, within a fixed period, to abate such nuisance by removing its tracks from the grade of streets and operating its road by electricity.

"Fifth—Authorizing the city and the company, within a certain time, shorter than that above specified, to agree upon and carry out an alternative plan as to the new grade and location of its tracks, upon terms and conditions, including provision for additional facilities, as set forth in the act or in accordance with provisions of existing general laws; and

"Sixth—Providing that, if within the period specified, the company does not construct its road to conform to the newly established grade, the proper local authorities shall remove the present tracks.

"Respectfully submitted,

"PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT, Oscar S. Straus, Chairman; William Hayward, Henry W. Hodge, Travis H. Whitney, Charles S. Hervey, Commissioners."

MAY GO TO COMMISSION.

Senator Brown Favors Business Body to Pass on West Side Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—Senate Leader Elon R. Brown announced today that he would introduce a bill giving the Governor authority to appoint a commission of New York business men which shall have power to approve or disapprove the west side improvement contract between the city and the New York Central. Senator Brown said action would be hastened so that should Mayor Mitchel veto the bill the Legislature would still have time to consider it further.

"I WON'T SIGN," MARKS SAYS.

Tells Women "Evils" Must Be Eliminated from West Side Plan.

The so-called "Riverside grab" was denounced in vigorous terms yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Women's League for the Protection of Riverside Park. At the same hour a statement was being prepared in the Controller's office to show the manifold advantages of the "Riverside improvement."

Mayor Mitchel was not yet ready to make public the new concessions reported to have been offered by the railroad, but it was said that he probably would do so today.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks was the principal speaker at the women's meeting, which was held in the home of Mrs. W. K. Tillotson at 143 West Eighty-sixth Street.

"I'll not sign that contract and I'll not vote for it until the evils have been eliminated," he declared. He added that he had no doubt "a great many of the evils" would be eliminated. The principal of these, he said, was that the proposed agreement gave the New York Central a monopoly of the waterfront in perpetuity. The Pennsylvania and other railroads were already worse off than the Central in the matter of freight deliveries here, he said, and said that no agreement should be signed until a broad general scheme of port and terminal development should be drawn up, to be carried out during coming years.

Mrs. Charles A. Bryan, President of the Women's League, presided. A resolution was passed declaring that the picture in the Grand Central Station showing the proposed alterations misrepresented the real situation.

School Critics to be Heard.

Alderman Robitzek, Chairman of the General Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen, announced at yesterday's meeting of the board that the committee would hold meetings to hear protests and receive suggestions concerning the city's present educational system, beginning Thursday, March 29, at the Bronx Borough Hall; April 5, at the Brooklyn Borough Hall, and April 12, at Public School 6, Astoria, Long Island. These are the first of the meetings that will be held in the school districts, and dates and places of meetings in other districts will be announced later.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Typoscript, several hundred pages, in Bushnell's paperold envelope, (9x14,) Saturday early P. M., Hudson tunnels, 32d St. to Hoboken, or Lackawanna train to Montclair; suitable reward. Henry Holt & Co., 34 West 33d St.

LOST—Black handbag, en route West 74th St. to Greenwich, Conn.; name Grace McCormack marked on bottom of bag. Suitable reward if returned to Miss Grace E. McCormack, care of Mrs. Irving M. Day, Old Church Road, Greenwich, Conn.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, between East 17th St., East 19th St., Newkirk, Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, large garnet brooch; suitable reward if returned to Mrs. Ottis Parsons, 287 East 18th St., Brooklyn. Tel. 0124 Flatbush.

LOST—Yellow brief bag marked "G. S. M." containing typewritten testimony, Emenson vs. Hubbard, 3d Av., South Ferry train, March 19, 9 A. M.; reward. Gellar Rolston, Horan, 22 Exchange Place.

LOST—Sunday night, between Ritz-Carlton and Winter Garden, or in either one of these places, diamond bracelet set in platinum. Reward if returned to Justine Johnstone, 1 West 64th St., or Princess Theatre.

LOST—In the theatre district, Monday, March 19, a thin gold watch, fine chain with pearls, small attached pencil; liberal reward offered. Communicate by letter with L 204 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Lady's black moire vanity case with monogram two L's in diamonds; in or near the Metropolitan Opera House; no questions asked; $50 reward. Cartier, 712 Fifth Av.

LOST.—Black "Likly" handbag, initialed P. B. K.; left in a Ford taxi from Penn. Station to Algonquin Hotel; return to Hotel Algonquin desk; reward.

LOST.—Small green enamel Watch, set with diamonds, attached platinum and pearl chain; 77th to 97th, West End, or Riverside Drive; reward. 302 West 77th.

LOST—Saturday, 11 P. M., near 116th St. and Broadway, diamond platinum ring; liberal reward. 1 Broadway, Room 32.

LOST.—Square diamond, platinum pin, in shopping district; liberal reward. K 391 Times Downtown.

LOST—Small, gold hunting case lady's watch March 13, downtown section; reward. X 219 Times Annex.

LOST—Saturday night, diamond and sapphire ring, between 28 West 40th and 49 West 44th St.; liberal reward. Mrs. W. Nigh, Iroquois Hotel, 49 West 44th.

LOST—Blue enamel watch, diamond in centre; reward if returned to Mrs. H. W. Chapin, 512 5th Av.

LOST—Open heart diamond pin, 61st St. from Park Av. to Lexington car to 92d St.; suitable reward. W 36 Times.

LOST—Single set diamond, part of pendant; reward. Doyle, Room 803, 256 Broadway.

REWARD.—Opera glasses, inscribed "Jockey Club, Paris," lost March 19, balcony Rialto Theatre; no questions asked. M. MacDermott, 2,767 Marion Av., Bronx.

REWARD—No questions; hammered silver cigarette case, "L. C. T.," Pelham Road, Fordham, to Hunter Island Inn. Thaw, 471 Park Av.

REWARD for gold bracelet watch, Elgin, lost on 125th St., Koch's 10c Store, Amsterdam Av. car, Monday, Nov. 19. 151 Fort Washington Av.

REWARD—Monday, Flatbush-Seventh car, silk beaded bag containing money, diamond rings, bracelet. Booth, 715 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

$200 REWARD.

Lost—Oblong diamond brooch set in platinum two and one-quarter inches long and one-half inch wide, pointed at ends, line of six square emeralds in centre, on Sunday, March 18, between 33d and 62d Sts. and 5th and Lexington Avs., possibly in Vanderbilt Hotel. $200 will be paid to person returning the brooch to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St. No questions asked.

$20 REWARD, no questions; ring, two sapphires, two small diamonds; another, pearl, two diamonds. Room 1114, Hotel Netherland.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—A large pointer dog, lemon and white; $5 reward. C. Steffens, 19 E. Houston St.

Judgment

THAT man has the best judgment who never relies wholly on his own.

Every depositor of this institution, besides benefiting from the efficiency of our Banking Department, enjoys also the privilege and advantage of access to our financial knowledge and experience, and in all matters relating to banking may employ the collective judgment of this institution to supplement his own.

Astor Trust Company

Trustee for Personal Trusts

FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

ARROW COLLARS

CLUETT PEABODY & CO. INC. TROY N.Y.

MORE LIBERAL LOANS

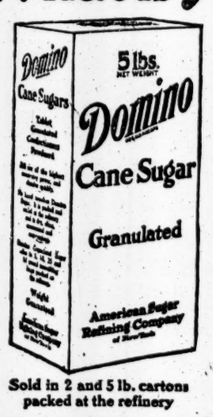
Than Other Loan Companies on DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY.

OUR RATE 1% PER MONTH

MAX BERNSTEIN

273 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

What is your Favorite Food?



Sold in 2 and 5 lb. cartons packed at the refinery

Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags, refinery packed

Something sweet, isn't it? Why? Your body *craves* sweets because your system *needs* sugar to furnish energy and heat.

Sugar is the most quickly digested of foods. 98.9% of it is converted into fuel for the body. The human machine, like all others, runs upon its fuel.

Domino

Granulated Sugar

is the best of all sugars, the cleanest, most highly refined, driest sugar.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

AUTOCAR QUICKENS FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

"Our Autocar is constantly on the go, loaded to capacity, and we have yet to find a fault with it," says the Pyrene Manufacturing Co. of New York City. "It delivers heavy boxes of extinguishers to stores, railroad yards and steamship piers.

"Its short wheel base is a big advantage in close quarters—runs right into a railroad yard, backs up to the platform, and is out again in a jiffy. This means quicker loading of freight cars and quicker shipments."

Autocar Sales Co., 553-557 W. 23d St., New York City

Telephone Chelsea 6060. Factory Branch of the Autocar Co., Ardmore, Pa.

WURLITZER

ONLY Wednesday, March 21 — 3 DAYS Thursday, March 22 — ONLY Friday, March 23

PIANOS Half Price

Buy a good upright for $60.00. A reliable Player Piano for $175.00.

Many sold for down payment of only $5.00, then $1.50 per week.

Many have never been used, others cannot be told from new. All sold with written guarantee.

Most famous makes: Wurlitzer, Strad, Steinway, Apollo, Hardman, etc.

Money back, should any instrument not be found exactly as represented. Remember the Wurlitzer 60-year-old reputation for conservative dealing.

Sale lasts only three days.

FOR EXAMPLE:

Player Piano Bargains		Piano Bargains	
$650 Stuyvesant Metrostyle Pianola	Now $175	$350 Winterroth	Now $60
$750 Doll & Sons	Now $275	$400 Kroeger	Now $100
$900 Solo Virtuola (Hallet & Davis make)	Now $495	$300 Reinhard	Now $145
$1050 Solo Apollo	Now $725	$500 Hardman	Now $275

Special extra bargain, $600 Wurlitzer Baby Grand, practically brand new—$445.

Music Rolls

1,500 slightly used Apollo Music Rolls, perfect condition, worth up to $1.25, at 15c each. Also hand played rolls, worth up to $1.50, at from 25c to $1.00 each.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.

115 WEST 40TH STREET "*Just East of B'way*"

Willys

Improves with Use

The Eight
Seven Passenger Touring
125 inch wheelbase
$1950

The Four
Seven Passenger Touring
121 inch wheelbase
$1285

Closed Cars

Four Coupe	*$1650*
Four Sedan	*$1950*
Four Limousine	*$1950*
Four Brougham	*$2710*
Four Landaulet	*$2960*
Eight Limousine	*$2635*
Eight Sedan	*$2635*
Eight Brougham	*$3335*
Eight Landaulet	*$3585*

All Prices f. o. b. Toledo
Subject to change without notice
"Made in U. S. A."

Carbon pulls down an ordinary motor—it builds up the Willys-Knight motor.

Instead of a destructive element carbon is the reconstructing life which makes the Willys-Knight motor more efficient after thousands of miles of use than when new.

Think what a practical advantage this is and how much it adds to the joy of owning a motor car.

Did you ever talk with the owner of a Willys-Knight—12,000 joined the ranks last year—would you like to meet one and question him?

Let us arrange this for you.

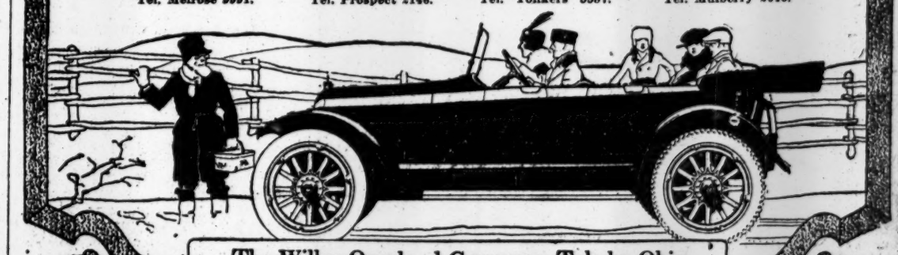
WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.,

Broadway and 50th St., New York City. Tel. Circle 1300. At the Entrance to the 50th St. Subway.

BRONX BRANCH, 149th St. & Courtlandt Ave. Tel. Melrose 150.
BROOKLYN BRANCH, Cor. Fulton St. & Bedford Ave. Tel. Bedford 8800.
YONKERS BRANCH, 57 South Broadway. Tel. Yonkers 5587.
NEWARK BRANCH, 35-7 Halsey St. Tel. Mulberry 2646.

SERVICE STATIONS

150th St. & Gerard Ave. Tel. Melrose 9991.
280-290 St. Marks Ave. Tel. Prospect 2146.
71 South Broadway. Tel. Yonkers 5587.
243-5 Central Ave. Tel. Mulberry 2646.



The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio
Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland Automobiles and Light Commercial Cars

Tea Rooms.

At the Sign of 13 East 38th St. **THE GREEN TEA POT** Luncheon, 60c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 85c. MOST DELICIOUS WAFFLES IN TOWN.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. New York City. Breakfast, Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner

The Dorothy Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon or Dinner, Fifty Cents. Chicken Dinner Tuesdays and Saturdays.

OLD CHELSEA 47 5TH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c. FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE.

The **Goldfish Room,** 9 E. 32d St. NEW. CHARMINGLY DECORATED. LUNCHEON; TEA; DINNER.

At the Sign of 13 East 38th St. **THE GREEN TEA POT** Luncheon, 60c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 85c. MOST DELICIOUS WAFFLES IN TOWN.

THE ROOF TREE INN 5 WEST 28TH Near 5th Ave. Luncheon 60c; Tea; Dinner $1.00. INDIVIDUALITY—Our keynote of success.

"The Dutch Oven," 135 Macdougal St., near Washington Sq. So. Luncheon 12-2:30, 35c; Tea, 4-5, 25c. Dinner a la Carte, 6-8:30; Sun., Table d'Hote, 75c. We make a specialty of Dutch pastry.

The Savory Tea Shop, 45 East 30th St. Business Luncheon, 40c., also a la Carte. Southern Chicken Dinners, Wed. & Sat. Nights, 60c. "Wonderful Apple Pie Always."

ROSE GARDEN TEA ROOM, 26 West 59th St., near Plaza Hotel. Luncheon or dinner, $1.00; Tea a la carte. Sunday dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE LAUREL TEA ROOM, 38 W. 39th St. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 40c. 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. 5:30 to 7 P. M. Also a la Carte. Afternoon Tea—Waffles.